THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 15,209. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,265 BROADWAY—OPEN DAY AND NIGHT FOR RECEPTION OF ADVERTISEMENTS AND SALES OF PAPERS.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALES—12th Page—2d col.
HELP WANTED—MALES—12th Page—2d col.
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HOTELS—2d Page—4th col.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—2d Page—4th col.
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LOST AND FOUND—1st Page—2d col.
MACHINERY—12th Page—6th col.
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MEDICAL—12th Page—2d col.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—10th Page—6th col.
MUSICAL—1st Page—3d col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—7th Page—6th col.
PERSONAL—1st Page—1st col.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—2d Page—2d col.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—1st Page—6th col.
PROPOSALS—2d Page—5th col.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12th Page—2d col.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—2d Page—3d and 4th cols.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—2d Page—4th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—2d Page—4th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—1st Page—1st and 2d cols.
REMOVALS—2d Page—5th col.
REWARDS—1st Page—2d col.
SALES AT AUCTION—1st Page—5th and 6th cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—12th Page—1st and 2d cols.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—12th Page—2d col.
SPECIAL NOTICES—1st Page—2d and 3d cols.
SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, AC.—1st Page—4th col.
STALLIONS—1st Page—4th col.
STORAGE—2d Page—5th col.
SUMMER RESORTS—2d Page—4th col.
THE TRADES—12th Page—2d col.
THE TURF—1st Page—4th col.
TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—12th Page—3d col.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—12th Page—6th col.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—12th Page—4th and 5th cols.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—2d Page—5th col.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—2d Page—5th col.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—2d Page—3d col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—10th Page—6th col.

PERSONAL.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO MEET A YOUNG German lady who can waltz well; object, to practise German and dancing. Address, in English, BONA FIDE, box 119 Herald office.

BLUE EYES.—OF COURSE I FORGIVE; LET IT be mutual; would rather not write; would like to call after awhile.

B* * * *.—PLEASE ADDRESS HONESTY, Herald Uptown office. F.

CARRIE—IT WAS VERY IMPRUDENT OF YOU TO act so; will meet you at oyster place, to-night, at 8:30. B.

G. R.—DON'T BE FOOLISH, COME HOME; IF YOU want money write for it. MA.

H.—YOU PUZZLE AND DISTRESS ME. YOUR NOT answering my last convinced me of what I most feared. Are yourself and friends not tired of this amusement? You ought to be. MYSTERY.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JARED VINING, Formerly of Massachusetts; or of either of his sons, James Austin or George Henry Vining. Address LANMAN & KEMP, New York.

MADISON AVENUE STAGE, 23D ST., WALL street ferry to Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 11, between 12:30 and 1:30 P. M.—Lady in black, white jabot. The honor of an acquaintance is desired. Address, stating circumstances to avoid mistake, RAIN STORM, Herald Uptown office.

PLUMBER.—NO PROSECUTION; GIVE US AN Interview; absolutely confidential.

SOUTH FERRY I WILL BE AT THE FIFTH AVEnue lady's parlor at 4 o'clock to-morrow. LOVE.

WILL EDWARD LAYTON, FORMERLY OF BROOKlyn, communicate with B. & B., box 34 Equitable Building, New York city?

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN STREET METHODIST CHURCH (NEAR Delancey), Rev. G. W. Woodruff, D. D., pastor.—Rev. J. S. Willis will preach at 7:30 P. M.

AT SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services morning, 10:30, "Making Bricks Without Straw." Evening, 7:30, "David's Dying Charge." A sermon to young men. Strangers welcome.

A STIRRING LECTURE SUNDAY EVENING, 7¾, AT Harvard Hall, 6th av. and 42d st., by Moses Hull, on "Resurrection of Jesus" and "Spiritualism." Spiritual conference at 2½ P. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, Rev. James M. King, D. D., pastor. Morning subject:—"Love for the Church." Evening subject:—"Thrift and Unthrift."

A FAREWELL MEETING FOR BISHOP SCHERESCHEWSKY (who sails, D. V., 20th inst.), will be held in Calvary Church, 4th av. and 21st st., to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 7¾ o'clock. The bishop of the diocese will be present, if possible. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Drs. W. F. Morgan, John Cotton Smith, and H. C. Potter. It is earnestly hoped there will be a full attendance of churchmen upon this occasion of unusual interest.

AT TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., NEAR Lexington av., Dr. Simmons preaches 11 forenoon, 7¾ evening, and baptizes. Bible school at 3 afternoon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF HENRY AND Scammel sts., Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. every Sunday.

AT WILLETT STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church—Pastor Searles preaches Sunday, 10½, his seventh anniversary sermon; at 7¾, on "The Special Providence of God." Seats free.

AMERICAN FREE CHURCH, UNIVERSITY BUILDing, Washington square, Rev. Charles McCarthy—11, "Purity," and 7:30, "The Hebrew Leader on 'Positivism, yclept The Religion of Humanity.'" DIME Concert, Tuesday.

AT THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, West of 8th av. Preaching by Rev. Carlos Martyn, on Sunday. At 10:30, "Fellowship;" at 7:30, "The Knowledge of God."

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—COOPER INstitute, Sunday, 3 o'clock. A brilliant array of talent. Professor Evans, the eloquent leader of the Reform Clubs; A. S. Draper, Esq., the able advocate of total prohibition; Rev. C. S. Blackwell, of Brooklyn, and others will speak. Miss Drummond and the choir will sing. Collection, 5 cents, at the door. W. H. MUNDY, President.
HENRY C. PARKS, Secretary.

AMERICAN (BLUE RIBBON) TEMPERANCE UNION—Tammany Building, Sunday, 3 o'clock, Professor Twing, of Dr. Talmadge's College, will speak. Presentation testimonial to Rev. William B. Affleck. Lizzie Auld Stanton will recite "Creed of the Bells." English and Lester, the evangelist singers, will sing "Ninety and Nine." Other exercises. JOHN NOBLE, President. Ingersoll Lockwood, Vice President. J. B. Conklin, Corresponding Secretary.

AT GRAND UNION HALL, 451 7TH AV., NEAR 34TH st.—Preaching by Rev. Wm. Humpstone. Subjects—10:30, "How to be Saved;" 7:30, "The Ten Virgins." Gospel temperance meeting, 3:30. Singing by W. W. Bentley and chorus.

ALANSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Norfolk st., near Grand.—Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30 by Rev. Dr. Crook. Morning subject—"Search the Scriptures." Evening—"A Prosperous Church; How to Secure It." Young people's prayer meeting 6:30 P. M.

A.—MRS. NELLIE BRIGHAM LECTURES FOR First Society Spiritualists 7¾ P. M.; subject, "Man the Creature of Circumstance and Circumstance the Creature of Man;" morning lecture, 10½; seats free; 55 West 33d; children's lyceum, 2½ P. M.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Greeting services to our new pastor, Rev. W. N. Searles, late of the Newark (N. J.) Conference. 10:30 A. M.—Subject, "Word of Life," and service of song by the Sunday school. 7:30 P. M.—Subject, "Why Do We Go to Church?" Sunday school, 2 P. M.; seats free; all welcome.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18TH st.—Union gospel services. Rev. Samuel Colcord, preaches at 3:30, Sunday afternoon; subject, "The Crucifixion." Singing by Charles L. Gunn and the great choir. Seats free; everybody welcome.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. JOHN Q. ADAMS pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible class 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach to-morrow morning and evening at 10½ and 7½ o'clock; morning subject, "The Tomb;" evening subject, "Touching Christ's Garment."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 42D ST.—Preaching in morning by Rev. Van Slike, evening by Rev. Dr. Herr, pastor; services Tuesday and Friday evenings.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of services, 9½, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach. Topic for the evening—"Present Salvation." During the Passion Week services daily at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Memorial celebration of the Lord's Supper on Thursday evening. Confirmation on Good Friday evening.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN Greene st., near Canal.—Rev Alex. McKelvey, Pastor. Lord's Supper at 10½ A. M. Sabbath School Concert, with addresses, at 7:45 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER ST., NEAR Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. H. A. Butts, of Madison, N. J., will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All the seats are free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56TH ST., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M. Evening service in the new chapel on 57th st. at 7:30 o'clock. There will be a service of sacred song from 7 to 7:30 o'clock P. M., led by Mr. L. P. Thatcher. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, CORNER OF 28th st. and 9th av., Rev. Brady E. Backus, rector—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30; Wednesday evening service, 7:45. Sermon by the Rev. Alfred B. Beach, D. D., rector St. Peter's Church.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Rev. D. R. Van Buskirk preaches Sunday morning and evening. Bible class Tuesday evening. Come.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EIGHTEENTH STREET METHODIST CHURCH, NEAR 8th av.—Morning, communion; Evening, Rev. Mr. Hatfield preaches; subject, "The Marys at the Cross; or Scenes on Calvary."

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MADIson av. and 55th st., Rev. Wm. T Sabine, rector.—Thursday, union communion service, 7:45 P. M.; addresses may be expected from Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.; Rev. S. H. Virgin and Rev. W. P. Abbot; Good Friday, services and sermon, 11 A. M.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 29TH ST., WEST 9TH av.—Rev. N. L. Rowell will preach at the usual hours. Subjects—"The True Source of Success" and "The Only Foundation."

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 120th st. and Madison av.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Ramsay, to-morrow, at 10¾ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—PREACHing on "The Revival Preparatory to Christ's Second Coming," Sunday evening, 7½ o'clock. No collection. Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth. Morning—"Go Preach." Evening—"Hearken, Ye Stout Hearted." Monday evening—Dr. J. W. Ranney will deliver a free lecture on "The Nervous System," illustrated with stereopticon.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40TH st., east of Lexington av.—Services to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.; preaching by the pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers. Communion service in the morning. Subject for the evening, "Condescension of Jesus Christ." Strangers welcome.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, CORner 57th st.—Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. A. D. Lawrence Jewett, D. D., at 7:30 P. M.; Sabbath school at 3 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 31st st.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. C. D. W. Bridgman, D. D., on Sunday, April 14; services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 7:45.

NEW DISCOVERY.—THERMO MOTOR FORCE. BY John Aylwin Bevan, M. D., of Guy's and Bellevue Hospitals. Thousands are dying all round from want of this knowledge; thousands that may yet save their own lives and those dearest to them by attending the Free Sunday Morning Popular Readings thereon at Science Hall, 8th st., opposite Mercantile Library, at 11.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., NEAR 8TH av.—Services commence at 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. J. D. Herr, D. D., will preach in the morning and the pastor, Rev. F. M. Van Slyke, in evening.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, THE NEWLY APPOINTED pastor, will preach in the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs., to-morrow, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All seats free and strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. NEWMAN WILL PREACH AT HIS NEW appointment, Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., between 13th and 14th sts., on Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock and evening at 7¾.

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE Laight Street Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER Broome and Ridge sts.—Prof. Charles H. Gardner will preach. Morning service, 10½; service of song, 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 41st st., near 6th av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. M. D'C Crawford, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D. All are welcome.

STANTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, S. J. KNAPP, pastor.—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sabbath school, 2:30 P. M.; lecture Tuesday evening; prayer meeting, Friday evening. Come, everybody.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Madison av. and 126th st.—Preaching to-morrow by the pastor, Rev. W. R. Davis, morning subject, "The Meaning of Christ's Sacrament with His Church;" evening—"An Uplifted Saviour the Centre of a World's Faith." Lecture, Wednesday, at 7:45 P. M, subject, "Christian Workers." All are welcome.

THINGS OF THE GREAT WEEK.—AT THE REquest of his congregation Rev. Dr. Armitage will preach at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church (46th st., near 5th av.), the following series of sermons:—Sunday, April 14, 10½ A. M., on "Christ's Acquaintance With Grief;" at 7¾ P. M., "Christ's Divinity Proved by His Death;" Monday, 15th, at 7¾ P. M., "Vinegar and Gall;" Tuesday, 16th, at 7¾ P. M., "The Seamless Vesture;" Wednesday, 17th, at 7¾ P. M., "The Rent Vail;" Thursday, 18th, at 7¾ P. M., "Three Crucifixion Prodigies;" Friday, 19th, at 7¾ P. M., "The Soldier's Spear;" Saturday, 20th, at 4½ P. M., "The New Tomb;" Sunday, 21st, at 10½ A. M., "Christ's Resurrection as a Scientific Fact;" at 7½ P. M., "The Character of His Resurrection Body."

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, near 9th av. Rev. B. H. Burch, pastor.—10:30, Communion; 7:30, "Our God." Prayer and praise after sermon. Seats free.

THE SIXTH AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH.—REV. Wm. B. Merritt, pastor; the service of the Lord's Supper at 10:30 A. M.; pastor will preach at 7:30 P. M. Come.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D AV., BEtween 10th and 11th sts.—Rev. Robert B. Hull, pastor; morning, "Beautiful Garments;" evening, "Encouragement for the Fainting;" meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially welcomed.

"THE TRUE PROPITIATION."—LECTURE BY THE Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D., Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., Sunday, April 14, at 4 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE, DATED NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUary 12, 1878, No. 257, four months, payable to ourselves, for $1,285 35; has been lost or stolen; the public are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped at bank. A. LEHMANN & CO.

LOST—ON 6TH AV., BETWEEN 17TH AND 51ST STS.—A Cameo Locket. If left at Evening Mail office, 34 Park row, a liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GOING from West 48th st. to Steinway Hall, a Seal Ring; dark stone with monogram. The finder will receive its value by returning it to No. 72 West 48th st., or BELLONI & CO., 43 Pine st.

LOST—PAROQUET, WITH GOLD RING ON ITS LEG. The finder will be suitably rewarded. 16 West 38th st.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 11TH, THE Pendant to a Diamond Earring. A liberal reward will be paid to any one returning it to 400 5th av.

LOST—SMALL NICKEL CHATELAINE WATCH, marked J. T. H. M. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it with CASWELL & MASSEY, 1,117 Broadway.

STOLEN—FROM 53 EAST 25TH ST., ON TUESDAY, April 2, one old fashioned lady's gold dial Watch, M. J. Tobias & Co., No. 8,331, with long fine gold Chain, Slide and Key; one 18 carat red gold hunting case Watch, anchor escapement, Ulysse Breting Loch, No. 19,924, marked S. A. B. on shield; stem winder; also a short gold Chain, with dog pendant, and some other small articles. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of any or all of the above. Information may be sent to box 184, New York, or to the Chief of Police, 300 Mulberry st.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD LOCKET, WITH monogram P. H. T. Please return to 215 Henry st.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NEW ROCHELLE, on the night of April 9, 1878, a dark brown Horse, 15.3 hands high, long tail, two white hind feet; had on old harness, English collar; also light ¾ Wagon. B. D. WRIGHT, New Rochelle.

$50 REWARD FOR INFORMATION GIVEN where P. Ayen's, 508 2d av., platform spring top wagon is, and no questions asked.

$150 REWARD.—LOST APRIL 1, RING, SOLItaire diamond, 2¾ carats, in crown setting; plain gold band. Person delivering same to J. B. CASE, or proprietors St. Denis Hotel, will be paid above reward and no questions asked. If preferred finder can arrange by writing.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—$320,000.—THIRD GRAND DRAWING OF THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, of Kentucky, will take place positively April 30 or money refunded. The drawing will be under the supervision of Treasurer of State R. C. Wintersmith and other prominent citizens.

List of prizes.
Capital prize..........$50,000 | 10 prizes, $2,000 each 20,000
1 prize.......... 20,000 | 25 prizes, $1,000 each 25,000
2 prizes, $10,000 each 20,000 | 50 prizes, $500 each.. 25,000
5 prizes, $5,000 each. 25,000 | 200 prizes, $200 each 40,000
5 prizes, $3,000 each. 15,000 | 800 prizes, $100 each 80,000
Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

For tickets or information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or B. H. PORTER & CO., General Eastern Agents, No. 1,227 Broadway, New York.

ADVICE FREE.—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND IMpotency, from whatever cause, speedily and permanently cured; all other complaints safely and satisfactorily treated; fees moderate. Dr. NEWTON WHITEHEAD, 215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

A.—SURE CURE FOR LUNG DISEASES, ROCK Candy and Rye Whiskey; $4 per gallon; $1 per large bottle; Rock Candy, 5 pounds, $1; goods delivered; send postal card. J. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; specialties, diseases of men and nervous system; consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

ATTENTION, PATIENTS.—ALL DISEASES, RECENT or old, Skin Disorders and Nervous Debility radically cured. Dr. PROTIN (from Paris), 34 Bond st.

A.—RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED IN FOUR to eight months; prices moderate; twenty years' experience. Dr. WM. MARSH, 1,128 Broadway, near 25th st.

ALL RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—ANY stage of the disease. EUROPEAN RHEUMATIC SOCIETY, 207 West 34th st.

A.—LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. Grand distribution, May 14, at New Orleans, 1,857 prizes, amounting to $110,400; capital prizes $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c.; 100,000 tickets, two dollars ($2); halves, one dollar ($1). Address M. A. DAUPHIN, Post office box 692, New Orleans, La., or H. L. PLUM, 317 Broadway, New York.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WHATEVER THE CAUSE, speedily and permanently cured. Dr. DYER, 47 West 13th st.

ALL SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, MEDICAL OR SURGIcal, safely, successfully treated; advice free.
Dr. BRADFORD, 132 East 12th st.

ASTOUNDING!—DEPOSITORS IN THE SIXPENNY Savings Bank, of New York, should read the NEW YORK ERA of to-day. Sold at all news stands. Price 3 cents.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANhood to the debilitated in four weeks; failure impossible; $3 per case. Druggists supplied. Sole agent, Dr. J. JACQUES, 7 University place, New York.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED.—TERMS SUPERlatively reasonable; CONSULTATIONS free. FREDERICK I. KING, Lawyer, 6 St. Mark's place, adjoining Cooper Institute.

DR. WHITEHEAD,
215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

D.—LOOK—THE LAST DAY; FEW SHARES LEFT.
Royal Havana Extraordinary,
to be drawn Saturday, April 13, 1878.
Capital prize, $1,000,000, only 15,000 tickets.
Second prize..........$300,000 | One prize..........$25,000
Third prize..........100,000 | One prize..........10,000
Fourth prize..........50,000 | One prize..........5,000
2,397 other prizes amounting to $900,000.
Whole tickets, $200; halves, $100; shares from $5 to $50.
PARKS, EMERSON & CO., bankers,
180 Broadway.

DIVORCE CASES ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY WITHout publicity; consult him. ISAAC G. BOYCE, experienced lawyer, 287 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

D.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 273—APRIL 12, 1878.
78, 7, 46, 8, 56, 17, 23, 25, 9, 36, 73, 11.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 274—APRIL 12, 1878.
62, 11, 21, 40, 43, 7, 3, 13, 57, 70, 53.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 293—APRIL 12, 1878.
55, 5, 66, 45, 37, 20, 42, 27, 70, 14, 1, 51.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 294—APRIL 12, 1878.
75, 77, 19, 58, 2, 54, 7, 35, 51, 61, 25.
K. D. EDDY & CO., Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

D.—ROYAL HAVANA EXTRAORDINARY, DRAWING April 13: capital prize, $1,000,000 in Spanish money; shares, $200, $100, $50, $25, $10, $5. Kentucky Single Number draws April 15; tickets, $1.
J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

D.—KENTUCKY SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION. Draws April 15. Capital prize, $15,000. Whole tickets, $1.
J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers,
200 Broadway, rear office.

D.—LOOK! KENTUCKY STATE SINGLE NUMBER, to be drawn Monday, April 15, 1878.
Capital prize, $15,000.
1 prize of..........$8,000 | 2 prizes of (each)......$2,500
1 prize of...... 5,000 | 2 prizes of (each)...... 1,000
1,894 prizes, amounting to $67,925.
Whole tickets only $1. Prizes paid in full.
Sale of tickets will stop on Monday, at 11½ A. M.
J. CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway.

ESTABLISHED SEVENTEEN YEARS.

Medical Notice.

Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON, Proprietors of the

GREAT EUROPEAN MUSEUM,

the largest collection in the world, 729 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, wish to inform their patients and the public that they may be confidentially consulted as usual on all diseases of men, which they have made a specialty for 17 years.

Their medical work, "Practical Observations" on different diseases, with an "Essay on Marriage," can be had on receipt of 25 cents, postage stamps.
Address Drs. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1,625 Filbert st., Philadelphia.
No connection with any other firm in America.

ELECTRIC BELTS, SURE CURE FOR PREMATURE debility; the only reliable. Send for circular.
DR. KARR, 832 Broadway.

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Whole tickets only $1. Prizes paid in full.
Sale of tickets will stop on Monday, at 11½ A. M.
PARKS, EMERSON & CO., Bankers, 180 Broadway.

ELECTRIC BELTS, FOR THE CURE OF PREMATURE debility; the only genuine are sold by the PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY. Depot 212 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE, FOR lady or gentleman; good jumper; cheap. Private stable 118 West 18th st.

GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
APRIL 13, 1878.
CAPITAL PRIZE, 1,000,000 PESOS.
AMOUNT OF PRIZES, 2,250,000 PESOS.
ONLY 15,000 TICKETS.
PRICES IN CURRENCY:—
Whole, $200; Halves, $100; Quarters, $50; Tenths, $20; Twentieths, $10; Fortieths, $5.
M. A. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., New York.

GENERAL EASTERN OFFICE, 569 BROADWAY.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
DRAWS MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878.
1 Prize..........$15,000 | 2 Prizes, each..........$1,000
1 Prize.......... 8,000 | 10 Prizes, each.......... 500
1 Prize.......... 5,000 | 50 Prizes, each.......... 100
2 Prizes, each.......... 2,500 | 100 Prizes, each.......... 50
1,727 other Prizes, amounting to..........$22,925
1,894 Prizes, distributing.......... 67,925
WHOLE TICKETS, ONLY $1.
WILLIAMSON & CO., General Eastern Agents.
569 Broadway, corner Prince st., New York.
Williamsburg Branch office, No. 61 Broadway.
NOTICE.—For the accommodation of our patrons we will keep both our offices open until 9 o'clock this (Saturday) evening.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY DRAWS APRIL 13.—
Capital prize, $15,000.
1 prize of..........$8,000 | 1 prize of..........$5,000
2 prizes of (each)... 2,500 | 2 prizes of (each)...... 1,000
50 prizes of (each)... 500 | 50 prizes of (each)...... 100
1,827 prizes, from $5 to $50.
WHOLE TICKETS, ONLY $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

"L."—
Important cases, medical or surgical; impairment of any organic function, hereditary or constitutional taint, and diseases of the nervous system a specialty.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

144 Lexington av., near 29th st.

Hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

MORE ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.—POLICY holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York should read the New York Era of to-day. Sold at all news stands. Price 3 cents.

METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
OF
28 ANN ST.,
IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
FINE BOOK, PAMPHLET, JOB AND MERCANTILE
PRINTING OFFICE IN THE CITY.
SMALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH THE SAME PROMPTNESS AS LARGE ONES.

FINE WOOD ENGRAVING
AND
COLORED PRINTING A SPECIALTY.

METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
28 ANN ST.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND WORK SENT
TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES C. O. D

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

MME. DE RUYTHER CURES RHEUMATISM, nervous debility, from whatever cause, speedily by electric and magnetic treatment. 134 East 12th st.

MOLINE THERMO-ELECTRIC BATH ONLY ONE dollar; better than Turkish or Russian. 21 West 27th st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
An election for five trustees of the first class and to fill two vacancies; also for three inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, on Wednesday, April 17, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice President and Actuary.

PROF. PAINE, OWNER OF PEABODY HOTEL, Philadelphia, cures Coughs and Colds with Ozone or Catarrh Vapor.

RHEUMATISM IN ALL STAGES—A CURE GUARanteed by the EUROPEAN RHEUMATIC SOCIETY. Office removed from 207 West 34th st. to 50 West 26th st.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS ARE REquested to meet at First District Court, corner Chambers and Centre sts., this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to hear report of Committee. MORRIS P. DOWLEY, Chairman.
FRED. G. BRILL, Secretary.

THE NEW ELECTRIC PUNCH KEEPS CORRECT record of all sales, in different parts of stores at same time; useful in barrooms, restaurants or any retail business. In operation and for sale at the patentee's, No. 250 6th av., city.

TEAS WARRANTED PURE; 2½ POUNDS, 50C.; roasted Coffee, 10 pounds $1. SAMPLE TEA COMPANY, 263 Pearl st.

VERY BEST MIXED PAINT, READY FOR USE, (all shades of colors); sent to any address free on receipt of price; brushes lent. MANHATTAN MIXED PAINT COMPANY, 453 3d av., New York.

Z.—EXTRAORDINARY HAVANA LOTTERY.

First Prize, $1,000,000, Spanish

Drawing to-day.

THEODORE ZSCHOCH, 23 Park row, room 4.

$67.925.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, DRAWING, MONDAY, APRIL 15.
Capital Prize $15,000 for only $1.
1 prize of $8,000. | 9 prizes of $100.
1 prize of $5,000. | 9 prizes of $75.
2 prizes of $2,500. | 100 prizes of $50.
2 prizes of $1,000. | 200 prizes of $25.
10 prizes of $500. | 500 prizes of $10.
9 prizes of $150. | 1,000 prizes of $5.
50 prizes of $100. | All paid in full.
1,894 prizes, amounting to $67,925.
WHOLE TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.
BULLARD & CO., 907 Broadway, New York,
first entrance above 20th st.
For the accommodation of the public our office will be open to-night until 11 o'clock.

$67.925.—KENTUCKY STATE, APRIL 15.
Capital Prize, $15,000.
WHOLE TICKETS ONLY $1.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

$67.925.—THIS AMOUNT WILL BE DISTRIButed in cash prizes, from $15,000 down to $5, in the old reliable Kentucky State drawing of April 15; $1 buys you a whole ticket; get it from the lucky offices, 1,227 Broadway, open evenings, or 183 Montague st., Brooklyn. B. H. PORTER & CO., Northern Agents.

$2.250.000.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING, Royal Havana, April 13.
Capital Prize, $1,000,000.
Only 15,000 tickets issued.
One prize to 6¼ tickets.
A few lucky tickets for sale to-day.
2,400 Prizes, amounting to $2,250,000.
Whole tickets, $200; Halves, $100;
Quarter tickets, $50; Eighths, $25;
Twentieths, $10; Fortieths, $5.
Kentucky State, April 15—Whole tickets, $1.
J. DUFF & CO., Bankers,
42 Nassau st., corner Liberty, New York.

$2.250.000.—EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING Royal Havana Lottery, April 13.
Capital Prize, $1,000,000.
Tickets, $200, $100, $50, $25. Twentieths, $10; fortieths, $5.
JACKSON & CO., Bankers, 82 Nassau st., near Fulton.

DRY GOODS.

A.—GREAT REDUCTION.
Annual sale of soiled Boots and Shoes
AT HALF PRICE,
at BROOKS', 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th.

A.—CHOICE MATTINGS, 2,000 PIECES; RUGS, Mats, Floor Cloths, cheaper than any other store; mattings, 12½c. up. 11 West Houston st.

BLACK SILK (FRENCH), 29 INCHES, $1 35; REAL Thread Lace, wide, $1 25; Camel's Hair Shawl, $60, cheap for $200; extra fine rich Silk Velvets and fine wide Silks. MILLS & COLEMAN, 189 Grand st.

MUSICAL.

A CONTRALTO SOLOIST WISHES TO SING EASTER Sunday in a Catholic church. 93 Columbia st., N. Y.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

AQARIA FISH AND PLANTS, GOLD FISH, &C.; Birds, Dogs, &c.; Setter, Newfoundland, Cocker Pups, &c. BAGOT, 31 Fulton st.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7TH AV. AND 59TH st.—Turkish and Russian Baths; Two Pedestrian Tracks, one all enclosed; also Dancing Hall, Cafe, Gardens, &c., to rent at moderate price.

COMBINATION ON 15-BALL POOL TOURNAMENT at Thomas' Exchange, 3 Barclay st. W. LOVELL.

STALLIONS.

7.19½.—"FELLOWCRAFT." 7.19½.
Fastest four mile record in the world, in a race against horses, will make the season at Ormsby's Hotel, Jerome av., New York, at $50. Application, engaging service, should be addressed RICHARD PENISTAN, Gilsey House, New York.

THE TURF.

MOBILE RACES, 11TH, 12TH, 13TH INST.—ENTRIES to-night; returns and entries each day at TATTERSALL'S, 1,227 Broadway, corner 30th st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & SON'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 39TH ST.
CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
TWENTY-FOUR hours allowed for trial.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
MILK WAGON, in good order.
DOG CART, by Wood Bros.
THIRTY-FOUR top, side bar and full spring Road Wagons; Depot, Express and Business Wagons; top and no top Phaetons, Surrey Wagons, Carriages, &c.
LARGE LOT Double and Single Harness, Horse Clothing, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Halters, &c.
SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.
THE PROPERTY of Charles Reed, as follows:—
RED COAT, ch. g., 5 years old, by Australian, out of Sallie (Experience Oaks' dam), by Lexington; a fine saddler and well broken in harness.
JUDGE PRYOR, b. g., 7 years old, by Lightning, dam by Australian; a very superior saddler and well broken in harness.
RUBICON (in training), br. g., 6 years old, by Jack Malone, dam by Lexington; fine jumper and saddle horse.
LICENSED VENDER (in training), blk c., 3 years old, by Warminster, out of Invermald.
BRIDGET (in training), sister to Milner, ch. f., 3 years old, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington.
THE ENTIRE elegant Road Turnout of a private gentleman, viz.:—
CLARKSON, bay gelding, bred in Kentucky, 15½ high, foaled 1869; got by Clark Chief, dam by Light Heels, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; is unsurpassed by any horse in New York for gentleman's road use; can trot in 2:40, and is warranted sound and kind.
CAPTAIN BUTLER, bay gelding, bred in Kentucky, 15¾ high, foaled 1869; got by Brown Chief, dam by Tempest, son of Snowstorm; an extraordinarily stylish driver; can trot in 2:50, and is warranted sound and kind.
TOP SIDE bar Road Wagon, by Brewster, of Broome st.; Pole and Shafts; SINGLE SEAT side bar Trotting Wagon, by Pray; SET of Double Harness, by Terrell; TWO sets Single Harness, LADY'S Saddle, GENTLEMAN'S Saddle, Bridles, Whips, Dress and Stable Clothing, &c.
BY ORDER of B. K. Murphy and Joseph Applegate, assignees, the following described UNDERTAKER'S STOCK:—
NINE HORSES, in good condition.
THREE CLARENCES, good order.
TWO COACHES, good order.
TWO LARGE Hearses.
TWO CHILDREN'S Hearses, one nearly new.
FIVE SETS Double Harness, &c., &c.
MAGNIFICENT rich dapple bay Gelding, believed to be one of the finest ever bred in Kentucky, 15¾ high, 6 years old; of unexampled appearance, high knee action and great style; can trot in 3:20; warranted sound and kind.
PREMIUM COMBINED brown Saddle and Harness Gelding, 15¾ high, 5 years old; goes all gaits under saddle; unequalled as a harness horse; warranted sound and kind.
SUPERB BAY Trotting Filly, 15¾ high, 5 years old; a free and easy driver; has trotted in 3 minutes; warranted sound and kind.
HANDSOME BAY Trotting Gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old; a very stylish driver; can trot in 2:50; warranted sound and kind.
EXTRAORDINARY speedy, fine large bay Trotting Mare, 15¾ high, 7 years old; one of the gamest drivers ever hitched, either single or to the pole; can beat 2:40; warranted sound and kind.
BEAUTIFUL BAY Gelding, 15½ high, 6 years old; was driven at Saratoga last season by a child; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind.
TREMENDOUSLY fast dapple gray Trotting Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old; an agreeable and safe driver; has a record of 2:35; warranted sound and kind.
PROMISING BAY Trotting Colt, 15¾ high, 5 years old; thoroughly well broken; can trot a full mile in 2:45; will trot close to 2:30 this season; warranted sound and kind.
DESIRABLE BAY trotting Colt, 15½ high, 5 years old; machinery gaited; has had no handling for speed; can trot close to 2:40; warranted sound and kind.
THE FAMOUS Trotting Gelding, Garryowen, 15¾ high, 8 years old; has a record close to 2:30; no equal as a gentleman's road horse; warranted kind.
BROWN GELDING, 15¾ high, 8 years old; fine and stylish driver; warranted kind.
CHESTNUT SORREL gelding, 15¾ high, 6 years old; prompt driver; perfectly gentle; warranted sound and kind; also Top Phaeton, Harness, &c.
ONE OF the fastest bay sons of Backman's Messenger Duroc, 15¾ high, 8 years old; can trot heats better than 2:30 without training; will beat 2:25 this season; warranted sound and kind.
FORTY-NINE other Horses, suited to all purposes.
FULL DESCRIPTION at sale.
SALES NEVER postponed on account of weather.
NOTICE.—Entries for above sale received up to time of commencement.

A.—"THE BREWSTER WAGON,"
with windsor springs
and
vertical steel plates in axles,
made only by
"Brewster, of 25th st.,"
recognized by the speediest drivers as the standard for precision in running, steadiness and ease.

Warerooms, 5th av., corner 27th st.

A VERY HANDSOME PAIR OF MAHOGANY BAY Horses, 15¾ hands, 6 and 7 years this spring; sound and kind in all harness; a lady can drive them with perfect safety, single or double; one is a perfect saddle horse for a large person. Also a beautiful light city made extension top Park Phaeton, seats four persons; Double and Single Harness to match; this is a bargain for cash; will sell horses separate, or with phaeton and harness. Club stable, 156 East 26th st., near 3d av.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE OFFERS FOR SALE two-seated extension top Phaeton, pole and shafts, extra light, for one horse; top Buggy, single and double Harness, Black Bear Robe; also top Pony Phaeton, very low. Stable 144 West 18th st.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THREE HORSES, FIT butcher, farming or express. Inquire 352 East 66th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, THREE HORSES, FIT butcher, farming or milk wagon; also set of Harness and Milk Wagon; sold at sacrifice. Inquire 195 av. B, corner 12th st.

ALL LAME AND SICK HORSES CURED FREE OF charge.—Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia (yellow wrappers); spavin, splints, ringbone, shoulder lameness. Send postal card for pamphlet. Dr. GILES, 120 West Broadway, New York.

ALDERNEY AND GRADE COWS AND YOUNG stock; young Bulls, registered; a five-year-old Stud Horse, by Schuyler Colfax, for sale at BRAMBLETYE Farm, Setauket, L. I.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUPE HORSE, BROWN, 16 hands, 6 years old; sound and kind; unsurpassed for style and action. To be seen at stables 15 East 28th st.

A.—$30 TO $125—TWENTY BUSINESS AND DELIVery Wagons, all sizes; elliptic and platform spring Wagons, for express, grocer, butcher, baker, milk, depot. 226 Spring st.

A HANDSOME PONY PHAETON, HUNG ON PLATform springs, with rumble and English canopy, built to order. ED. MURPHY, 225 Greene st.

A.—FOR SALE, THREE HORSES; SUIT FARMING, grocery, express, or trucking; must be sold cheap; no work. Inquire 39 Bleecker st., near Bowery, rear.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE CHUNKY BUILT HORSES, fit for farming or any business; to be sold at a sacrifice; trial given. 107 9th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, SUITABLE FOR farmer, grocer, truck or any business, at a sacrifice; trial given. Inquire 376 and 378 Bowery, in the rear, opposite 5th st.

AT HALF VALUE.—TWO CANADIAN CHUNKY Horses; suit truck, grocer, farming, any business. 43 Hester st.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, HANDSOME TOP PONY Phaeton, with fine Harness; also double Harness, cheap. Apply to COACHMAN, 1 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A.—CARRIAGES AT A SLAUGHTER; SUPERB stock, strictly reliable work, at immense inducements for cash; Pony Phaetons, Buggies, Rockaways, Jump-seat Wagons, Coupe Rockaways, Park Phaetons, second hand and new, from $75 to $300. CHARLES GRUBE, 366 Canal st.

A.—WONDER, ONLY $275 (COST LATELY $725), complete lady's Turnout; fine Horse, sound, kind and safe; handsome Top Pony Phaeton, Harness, Blanket, Robe, Mat, Whip, and three days' trial. Club Stable, 12 East 18th st.

A SHIFTING LEATHER EXTENSION TOP PHAEton, seats four, weight 350; Single and Double Harness; fine top Wagon; cheap. 127 West 28th st.

A COMPLETE TURNOUT—MUST BE SOLD; OWNER leaving town; extra handsome gray Mare Lady Starr, sired by American Starr, has trotted a mile in 2:41; safe for a lady; 15 hands 2 inches high. Brewster Top Wagon, nearly new; Dunscomb Harness, &c. American Club Stables, 134 West 39th st., one door Broadway.

A PONY BUILT BROWN HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 8 years old; good worker, sound and kind and will be sold reasonable. 231 Elizabeth st.

A.—FOR SALE, FIVE HORSES, FIT FOR ANY business, at half value; warranted sound. Stable No. 107 Mercer st., near Bleecker.

A GENTLEMAN'S HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARness, together or separately; six years old, sound; 16 hands; kind, stylish; Brewster Landau, Park Phaeton; will be sold cheap. Private stable 142 West 50th st.

A.—FOUR HORSES; SUIT FARMING, TRUCKING, Express; any business; must sell; trial given. 101 Thompson st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—NO OFFER REFUSED; handsome extension top four-seat Phaetons, top Road Wagons, top Pony Phaetons, Harness, almost new. Stables 247 West 41st st.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST., SINGLE SEAT open Road Wagon, nearly new, $150; a bargain. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—SECOND HAND AND new, at great sacrifices for cash. Top Phaetons, superb variety, strictly reliable work, $75 upward; Brewster sidebar full spring Top Buggies, &c., $85 upward; Rockaways, Depot, Road, Jump-seat Wagons, &c., $50 to $225. Harness, largest assortment in New York, $6 40 upward. Lap Rugs, Blankets, Sheets, &c., cheap.
JOHN MOORE, 57 Warren st.

EXPRESS WAGONS, TOP AND OPEN TRADE Wagon, Watertown spring Wagons, Cortland Wagons; all styles; lowest prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A TWO YEAR-OLD Stallion by Virgo Hambletonian, dam of Hambletonian and imported Mercer blood, two years old and unbroken; he must be sold or altered; the dam of the colt, stinted to Virgo Hambletonian, is also for sale; besides the above there is a 3½ year old Gelding, by Edward Everett, broken, but never been worked, that from his fine open gait is liable, in the hands of a horseman, to be as fast as the best of the get of his illustrious sire. For particulars apply to JO ELLIOTT, Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED AT NO. 19 EAST 30TH st., from Wayne county, N. Y., 20 fine Carriage Horses, from 15.2 to 16.2.

FOR SALE ONE EXPRESS WAGON, IN GOOD ORder. Can be seen at No. 126 Macdougal st. Saturday and Monday.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE GOOD WORK Horses; price, $35, $45 and $80; must be sold. Apply at 54 Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—BROUGHAM, BY BREWSTER, OF Broome st.; Victoria, by Wood Bros. Private stable 28 East 40th st.

FOR SALE—A NICE, LIGHT 3-SPRING DELIVERY Wagon, but twice used; a bargain. DELIVERY, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE ROCKaway, city make, in good order. BARRY & MANGAN, 28 East 29th st.

FOR SALE—35 GOOD SOUND WORK HORSES suitable for any business; sent from company in Pennsylvania; must be sold. Inquire for Tom, 520 West 24th st.

FOR SALE—BROWN HORSE, 16 HANDS, 8 YEARS; bay Horse, 14 hands; cheap. 238 Spring st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—75 GREEN AND RAILROAD Horses, at the old Third Avenue Railroad stable, 66th st. and 3d av.

HARNESS FOR THE PARK, ROAD, TRACK, FARM and all other purposes required, at prices that please everybody.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers, 114 Chambers st.

LADIES' PHAETONS,
Leather Top,
Canopy Top,
Patent Canopy,
Extension Top,
Rumble and
Platform Phaetons
and Depot Wagons.
RISLEY, IRVING & TUCKER,
Carriage Builders,
BROADWAY, CORNER 37TH ST.
Latest designs. Finest finish. Lowest prices. Repairs of Carriages a specialty.

LANDAU—IN GOOD ORDER, AND LANDAULET, one Coupe, one Brett and one Park Phaeton, at 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BROWN MARE, ABOUT 16 hands high; sound, kind and gentle; safe for a lady to drive; afraid of nothing; an invaluable family or road mare; can trot in 3 minutes. Also full spring top Wagon and Single Harness. The above will be sold at auction Saturday, April 13, at 10 o'clock, at Wait's stable, 4 and 6 East 44th st. JOHN McDONOUGH, Auctioneer.
H. D. FERGUSON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MUST BE SOLD—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST AND lightest top Pony Phaetons in the city; also a stylish light top Road Wagon, with all the latest improvements; fine Single and Double Harness. Private stable 208 East 20th st., near 3d av.

MUST SELL—BREWSTER IMPROVED SPRING TOP Buggy and fine Harness; top Pony Phaeton; both nearly new. Stable 50 West 10th st.

NEW AND SUPERBLY FINISHED DESIGNS.
VICTORIAS, CABRIOLETS AND T CARTS, for Park and avenue driving.
LIGHT VEHICLES, FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY, in varied styles.
A. S. FLANDRAU & CO., 372 and 374 Broome st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 26 EAST 13TH ST. Inquire at 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

ROCKAWAY WANTED—MUST BE CHEAP. ADdress, stating price, CASH, box 110 Herald office.

SECOND HAND CARRIAGES.—A LIGHT LANDAU, nearly new; 5 Clarences, 4 six-seat Phaetons, 3 Coupes and Broughams, 1 extension Top Phaeton, 2 doctors' Phaetons, 2 Top Buggies, at great bargain to close them out; also new, 5 glass Landaus, Berlins, Landaulets, Coupes, Broughams, Coupe Rockaways and light Wagons; newest designs; unsurpassed in every respect, at reduced prices.
D. B. DUNHAM, Rahway, N. J.

SACRIFICE—FAST PACING HORSE; CAN SHOW 2:40; top Wagon, Harness, $250; ladies' Pony, Harness and Phaeton, $160. 511 7th av.

STABLE TO LET—33 GREAT JONES ST., UNusually fine building; 18 stalls. WILLCOX & GIBBS, 658 Broadway.

STABLES TO LET.—FOUR NEW STABLES, 16X100.11 each, and carriage room; Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson st.; also No. 11 St. John's lane, seven Stalls. Apply to J. W. DIMICK, 268 Canal st.

TOM THUMB'S CARRIAGE.
A leather top Landau, built to order, to be used in his travels in Europe.
Now on exhibition at
A. S. FLANDRAU & CO'S., 372 and 374 Broome st.

T CART OR WAGONETTE WANTED. SEND LOWest cash price and full particulars to CASH, Herald office.

TO LET—A TWO STORY BRICK STABLE, 46X87 feet, 85 and 87 Jane st.; possession May 1. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

WANTED—BAY HORSE 7 OR 8 YEARS OLD; must be nearly 16 hands high and of a short, thick set build. Apply at 20 East 55th any day at 9 A. M.

10 SECOND HAND TOP DEPOT WAGONS AND light Rockaways from $70 up; four seat half top Phaeton $50. 20 and 22 Wooster st.

34 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—PRIVATE Stable; rent $850. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

$40 FOR MILK WAGON, IN GOOD ORDER; Horse, $60; half value. 322 West 15th st.

60 SELECTED KENTUCKY MULES, 4 TO 6 YEARS old, all sizes. E. B. BISHOP'S SONS, corner Grand and Bishop sts., Jersey City, N. J.

$60.—DOUBLE HARNESS; MADE BY DUNSCOMB; little used. Seen at 167 West 22d st., to-day or Monday.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER,
old stand, 37 Nassau st.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at 10½ o'clock,
AT THE MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
656, 658 and 660 6th av.
THE ENTIRE DINING ROOM FURNITURE, Buffets, Chairs, Extension Tables, Glassware, Crockeryware, all the Blankets, Sheets, Pillowcases, Comforters, Silver and Copper Ware.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old stand 37 Nassau st.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at our salesroom, 37 Nassau st.,
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, fine Counter, marble top Cashier's Desk, enclosed with glass; Sitting and Standing Desks, Office Furniture in leather; small and large Safes, Brussels and ingrain Carpets; also fine Billiard Table and other Household Effects; also four Gold Watches for the assignee.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old stand 37 Nassau st.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 15, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
at the private residence
49 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE (WEST 4TH ST.).
Particulars to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE. AUCTION NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD THIS DAY (SATURDAY).
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
THE CONTENTS OF BROWN STONE MANSION
120 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
STEINWAY & SONS' UPRIGHT PIANO,
WINDSOR PIANOFORTE,
PARLOR SUITS, COVERED IN SATINS,
MADE TO ORDER BY CITY MAKERS,
PAINTINGS, FAIENCES D'ART, &C., &C.
DRAWING ROOM SUITS, covered in crimson satin, with silver puffings, 14 pieces, cost $1,200; marquetry Cabinets and Tables, Etageres, Encoignures, Centre and Console Tables, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, real Lace Curtains, Sevres and ormolu Mantel Sets, 60-day Clock, modern and antique bronze Groups, Statues, Pitchers, Vases, a large collection of valuable Oil Paintings, by master artists; Library Secretary Bookcase, Dwarfcase, Mineral Cabinets, Library Tables, Books, Lady's Escritoire, Writing Desks, &c.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
Carved, inlaid and plain Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chiffonnieres, Washstands, hair and spring Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Bed Linen, Suits, in reps; Turkish Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Tables, Towel Racks, Mirrors, Cloaks, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; also Furniture of nursery and servants' apartments.
DINING ROOM.
Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, covered in leather; Side Tables, Butler's Tray, Sterling and Plated Ware, China and Glass Ware, Cutlery, Hall Stands, Chairs, moquet and velvet Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, over 400 lots by catalogue.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods packed and shipped, or stored in house till May 15. Take Sixth, Seventh avenue cars, or Twenty-third street stage to door.

AUCTION—AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Messrs. RANDOLPH & CO.
WILL SELL THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING,
10 O'CLOCK PROMPT,
at the five story brown stone mansion
NO. 47 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.
RICH CABINET HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD.
STEINWAY PIANOFORTE.
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO.
PARLOR AND DRAWING ROOM SUITS, Queen Anne and La Princess styles, richly carved frames, in crimson satin, brocade and tapestry; Turkish Easy Chairs, inlaid and marquetry and gilt Centre and Console Tables, Cabinets, French plate Mirrors, lace Curtains, bronze Figures, elegant imported French bronze Mantel Sets, statuary, bronze and bisque Figures, rosewood Etagere, Spanish Lounges, Paintings by eminent artists, all choice selections.
Library and Secretaire Bookcases, Books, raw silk Library suit, seven pieces; Library Tables, Writing Desk.
BEDROOM FURNITURE—Eastlake and Queen Anne styles, consisting inlaid gilt Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Armoire-a-Glace, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands, Lounges, Rockers, marble top Tables, 31 hair and spring Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Toilet Sets; rep, plush and haircloth Suits, Mirrors.
Dining Furniture—Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs in leather, Dinner and Tea Sets, Silverware, Cutlery, also Hall Stands, Chairs Kitchen Furniture; 31 Carpets.
N. B.—Sale positive. Don't fail to attend. Take Sixth avenue, University place cars or Fifth avenue stage to No. 47 West 16th st. R. H. RANDOLPH, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods boxed and shipped; city or country. Arrangements made for storing goods free of charge.

AUCTION SALE THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING
commencing at 10 o'clock, rain or shine,
at private residence, 38 East 19th st.,
between Broadway and 4th av.
2 brilliant toned Pianos, Steinway and Hardman.
8 elegant Parlor Suits, satin and rep.
Bronze Mantel Set.
Bronze Figures, assorted.
12 Window Lace Curtains.
18 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
15 elegant Oil Paintings.
6 elegant Bedroom Sets, in black walnut.
Elegant Cabinets and Bookcases.
Hair and spring Mattresses, Wardrobes.
2 elegant Buffets, Extension Tables and Chairs.
Lot solid Silver and Plated Ware.
Lot of Kitchen and Servants' Furniture.
N. B.—Broadway stages or green cars from Grand st. ferry.
B. R. MARTIN & CO., Auctioneers, office 1,151 Broadway.

ART SALE.
BARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
47 and 49 Liberty st.
The auction sale of fine and proof Engravings, Autotypes, Etchings, &c., will be continued this day (Saturday), April 13, commencing at 1 o'clock.

AT MODERATE CHARGES—AUCTION SALES AT private residences or stores solicited.
LIVINGSTON & CO., Auctioneers, 1,298 Broadway.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE. THIS DAY
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire contents of private residence
131 West 14th st.,
between 6th and 7th avs.,
SATIN PARLOR SUITS, ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE,
FINE COLLECTION OF BRONZES AND PAINTINGS,
CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING FURNITURE.
Handsome Eastlake Suit, in raw silk.
Parlors—Elegant 7¼ octave Pianoforte, two magnificent Parlor Suits inlaid frames, covered in expensive satin, handsome marquetry Cabinet Etagere, with French plate glass, inlaid; Pedestals, Bronze Groups, Figures and Statuettes, expensively framed Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Pier Mirrors, Centre and Console Tables, velvet Carpets.
Chambers—Heavy mounted and inlaid sets of Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Chairs, Rockers, spring Beds, curled hair Mattresses, Pillows, complete Suits, in reps and haircloth; Lounges, Pictures, Engravings, Carpets, Clocks, &c.
Library and Dining Room—Turkish Sets, in tapestry and raw silk; Secretaire and Library Bookcases, Desks, Library Tables, Bookstands, 2 Extension Tables, one a pillar, with patent slides; 24 Dining Chairs, carved and inlaid Buffet, Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Glassware.
Two handsome Hatstands, Stair Carpets and other good and well preserved Household Furniture. Sale will commence at 10 prompt and continue until 3 o'clock.
ALBERT KRAEMER, Auctioneer.
N. B.—Goods packed, boxed and shipped if required; safe delivery guaranteed. Sale rain or shine.

AUCTION SALE—NEW FURNITURE.
By SPETH & BROTHER,
at their trade salesroom, 171 Canal st.
On SATURDAY, April 13, at 10½ A. M., the entire stock of a manufacturer, consisting of Queen Anne and Turkish Parlor Suits, Lounges, Chamber Sets, marble and wood top; Library and marble top Tables, Dining Room Furniture, Mirrors, fancy Tables, patent Rockers, Chiffonniers, Wardrobes, Bookshelves, Bookcases, &c.
GEORGE H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to be sold at auction TUESDAY, APRIL 16, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 210 West 34th st., near 7th av., consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany Parlor Suits, black walnut and oak Extension Tables, fine dining room silver Safe, black walnut and mahogany Bookcases, Bedsteads and Bureaus, rosewood mirror back Etageres, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, reps and brocatel Curtains, hair Mattresses, Feather and Down Beds, &c.; also an assortment of Kitchen Furniture. Catalogues at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

A.—GEO. W. KEELER, AUCTIONEER.
Special sale
Silver Plated Ware and Cutlery,
TO-DAY, at 53 Liberty st. Goods of the Meriden Britannia Company, Rogers Bros. and D. B. Lincoln.

ART.—THIS DAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK
AT MATHEWS' GALLERY, 51 LIBERTY ST.,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,
by noted artists. Sale positively without reserve.
DAN'L A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, 51 Liberty st.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!
POSITIVE, RAIN OR SHINE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, COMMENCING AT 1½ O'CLOCK SHARP,
THE ENTIRE ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE
232 WEST 43D ST., NEAR BROADWAY AND 7TH AV.
Drawing Room Suits in satin, reps and velvet; Pianoforte, Carpets, lace Curtains, Mirrors, Paintings, heavy black walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Bureaus, hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, Lounges, Rockers, Tables, Buffet, Extension Tables, any quantity of Silverware, Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, Hall and Stair Carpets, &c. ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. The goods must be removed after the sale. House to let.

AUCTION SALE.—JOHN C. LYST, AUCTIONEER, will sell at the East Side Storage, 143 East 59th st., at 2 o'clock P. M., to pay advances, &c., the following property:—One large black walnut saloon Counter, one Icebox for lager beer; also the contents of a house, consisting of Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Bedroom Furniture of all kinds, Parlor and Kitchen Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, &c., &c. By order of the assignee. Daniel M. O'Brien, Attorney.

AUCTION SALE.
PETER BOWE, Auctioneer,
sells, this day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 150 Varick st., the Furniture of a three story house, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, haircloth Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Stoves, &c.

BRIC-A-BRAC.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock, at the Art Rooms, 845 Broadway.
The beautiful gems of the collection will be sold this afternoon.

BY JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONEER.—SALE THIS day, 10½ o'clock, 59 Great Jones st., Parlor and Cottage Suits Sofas, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining Chairs, in leather, reps and hair cloth; Stoves, Mirrors, China, Crockery, Plated Ware; Brussels, ingrain and velvet Carpets, Mattresses, &c. Dealers invited.

BY JOSEPH E. WEIGERT, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Monday, April 15, contents four story private dwelling, including 10 elegant Pier and Mantel Mirrors; also fine Chandeliers.

B. EMANUEL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, No. 332 3d av., Household Furniture, consisting of rep Suits, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mattresses, stair, Brussels and ingrain Carpets; Oilcloths, Stoves, &c.; also 600 china Plates, in lots.

FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 709 3d av., will sell this day, 11 o'clock, at 665 3d av., without reserve, an assortment of Household Furniture.

H. B. HERTS & SON, AUCTIONEERS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The sale of Oriental Art, Persian and Turkish Rugs, Carpets, Embroideries, &c., for account of
FAR AWAY MOSES & CO.
having been postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on Saturday afternoon, April 13, commencing promptly at 2 o'clock, at the sales rooms, 12 Washington place. Sale positive, rain or shine.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—FURNITURE, Sewing Machines, Carpets, &c.; this day (Saturday), April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 73 Bowery; also Cutlery, Groceries, Liquors and Cigars. Dealers invited.

J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER,
will sell, SATURDAY, April 13, at 7:30 P. M.,
at 1,288 Broadway, near 34th st.,
100 Oil Paintings, Chromos, Engravings, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER,
will sell, this day, at 10½ o'clock, to pay storage and advances, at 16, 18 and 20 7th st., 10 truck loads Parlor, Chamber, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Mirrors, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Clocks, Stoves, Chandeliers, Reflectors, Saloon Fixtures, Counters, Tables, Chairs, 30 family and manufacturing Sewing Machines, 100 Chair Seats, good light top Road Wagon, Harness, &c.

LEO HERTZBERG, AUCTIONEER, SELLS TO-DAY, 10½ o'clock, 10 Clinton place, elegant Fixtures also Stock of Lager Beer and Billiard Saloon; walnut Bar, Back Bar, marble top Tables, Chairs, Iceboxes, Mirrors, Glassware, two Phelan Billiard Tables, Urinal and connections; positively in lots. Dealers invited.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
Hotel Furniture and Fixtures at auction.
Billiard Tables, Balls, Cues, Racks, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, commencing on Monday, April 15, at 11 o'clock, at the well known Merchants' Hotel, 37, 39 and 41 Cortlandt st., the entire Furniture and Fixtures, together with all Bedding, Linen, China, Glassware, Silverplated Ware, &c., usually contained in a hotel of nearly 200 rooms.
Catalogues can be had at hotel or office of auctioneers, 3 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.—EXECUTOR'S sale of No. 152 Bleecker st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on Monday, April 15, 1878, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New York, sale by order of John L. Sutherland, Esq., executor of Martha M. Monroe, Bleecker st., the valuable Lot, with the three story brick front and rear Buildings known as No. 152 Bleecker st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st. Lot, 25x125 feet.

MARTIN SIMON, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, the entire Stock and Fixtures of store 478 Grand st., consisting of Fancy Goods, Toys, Hardware, Furniture, Clothing, Showcase, Counter, Desks, Shawls, &c. Positively in lots. Dealers especially invited.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—SIMPSON & SHILTON, 181 Bowery, corner Delancey st., will sell on Wednesday next Men's and Women's Clothing, Dry Goods, &c., comprising all goods pledged previous to March 1, 1877.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, April 16,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway
(executor's sale),
EAST RIVER WATER FRONT PROPERTY, on 4th, 5th and Lewis sts., with 40 Upland Lots. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has occupied this property for many years. This is a rare chance to obtain one of the finest water fronts on the East River. Great depth of water.
TITLE PERFECT. SALE ABSOLUTE.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway, basement.

SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, TO CLOSE AN estate.—Will be sold at public auction, on Friday, April 19, 1878, at 12 o'clock noon, by R. V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, at Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the three story high stoop brown stone House and Lot No. 22 East 129th st., near 5th av., of this city; lot 17.9½x99.11; house 17.9½x45; title perfect; sale absolute for cash.
APRIL 10, 1878. THOMAS B. TAPPEN.

SEWING MACHINES.—100 NEW MACHINES AT auction, 10 o'clock, Saturday, April 13, at 328 West 37th st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The Foreign Mails for the week ending Saturday, April 13, 1878, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 8 A. M., for Europe by steamship Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 8:30 A. M., for Europe, by steamship Bothnia, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 9 A. M., for Europe, by steamship Baltic, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed), and at 12 M., for Europe, by steamship Holsatia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steamship City of Richmond, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed), and at 11 A. M., for Scotland direct by steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M., for Germany, &c., by steamship Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed). The steamships Wyoming, Bothnia, Baltic and City of Richmond do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New York April 9. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New York April 9. The mails for the West Indies, via Bermuda and St. Thomas, leave New York April 11. The mails for Hayti, Savanilla, &c., leave New York April 13. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco April 16. THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, April 6, 1878.

INSTRUCTION.

FAMOUS FEMALE SEMINARY WANTS EXPErienced, successful gentleman principal, salary liberal; responsible position, South, wants Southern lady of large experience. Schools for sale and rent throughout United States. SCHERMERHORN, 30 East 14th.

TEACHERS OF KNOWN CALIBRE AND CHARACter promptly provided for families, schools, colleges.
SCHERMERHORN, 30 East 14th.

YOUNG GERMAN LADY, TEACHING GERMAN, French, Music, desires situation as daily governess or teacher; best references. M., box 127 Herald Uptown office.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS AT EITHER 377 6th av., one door above 23d st., or at 128 West 34th st.; rubber, celluloid, gold, platina and all other mechanical dentistry with despatch; terms to suit the times.
NEWBROUGH & NEWBROUGH.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
77TH TO 84TH
performance of the great Emotional Play, by the authors of the "Two Orphans," entitled,
A CELEBRATED CASE,
produced with a superb cast, including

Messrs Charles F. Coghlan, John Parselle, J. H. Stoddart, F. Hardenberg, Nelson Decker, H. W. Montgomery, H. F. Daly, W. H. Wilder, W. S. Quigley, W. Goldthwaite, together with Agnes Booth, Misses Sara Jewett, Linda Deitz, Lulu Jordan, Roberta Norwood, Margaret Cone, Hattie Thorne, Little Eva French, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert and Mrs. C. W. Poole.

SATURDAY, at 1:30, THIRTEENTH MATINEE OF A CELEBRATED CASE.
SEATS SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Messrs. GARDNER & BACHE...Lessees and Managers
A RESERVED SEAT FOR 50 CENTS.
Received nightly with thunderous applause.
The intensely sensational and pathetic five act Drama,
LEAH:
OR, THE JEWISH MAIDEN'S WRONG.
Act 1—Arrival of Leah at the Austrian village; at the mercy of the mob. Act 2—The meeting of Leah and Rudolph. Act 3—The snare; Leah an outcast. Act 4—Wedding chimes. Act 5—The wandering of Leah.
THE JEWISH CURSE ON HER BETRAYER.
Mr. SAMUEL W. PIERCY...as..........Rudolph
Miss GUSSIE DE FORREST..as..........Leah
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Doors open at 7 P. M. Carriages at 11 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
POOLE & DONNELLY..........Lessees and Managers
Reserved Seats (Orchestra Circle and Balcony), 50c.
GALA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
GALA MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
FLOTOW'S OPERA MARTHA.
MME. ANNA GRANGER DOW, RANDALL, CLARKE, KELLOGG, FELCH, &C.
THIS EVENING, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
ITALIAN OPERA. IL TROVATORE.
ITALIAN OPERA. IL TROVATORE.
Last appearance of the eminent artists,
Mr. CHR. FRITSCH, Mr. A. BLUM,
Miss Isadore Martinez, Adelaide Randall, H. Wiegand, &c.

MONDAY EVENING, Miss MAGGIE MOORE and J. C. WILLIAMSON in "Struck Oil" and "The Chinese Question."
SUNDAY EVENING, 25 CENT CONCERT by DOWNING'S Ninth Regiment Band and many popular artists.

TONY PASTOR'S. TONY PASTOR'S.

THIS (Saturday) NIGHT, THE MAMMOTH SHOW.	HARRY AND JOHN KERNELL, WATSON AND ELLIS, ROGERS AND VICKERS, BILLY BARRY, KITTY O'NEIL, BRYANT AND HOEY, HARRY KENNEDY, EMERSON AND CLARK, DALY BROTHERS, THE FONTAINBLEAUS, JENNIE MORGAN, TONY PASTOR AND THE LARGEST AND BEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Every Evening at 8.
MATINEE TO-DAY. MATINEE TO DAY AT 1:30

UNCLE — "BEST SINGING WE EVER HEARD," SAYS THE HERALD.

Very great success of Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Howard: the Virginia Jubilee Singers; the genuine Southern Specialties; the sensational effects of this most magnificent revival.

TOM'S — "IT HAS AGAIN BECOME THE FASHION."—TIMES.

The Mail says:—"One peculiarity is the RELIGIOUS ELEMENT, many Ministers of the Gospel alternating tears and laughter over the WORLD-FAMOUS DRAMA."

CABIN — "CABIN AND CAMP MEETING SONGS WEIRD, CHARMING."

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.	GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA. FAMILY CIRCLE, 25 CENTS.

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS HALF PRICE.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts.
Far surpassing all other so-called great shows.
TREMENDOUS AND UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT
LONDON
CIRCUS
SANGER'S FAMOUS and UNEQUALLED MENAGERIE!
EVERY EVENING and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.
New faces. Mme. DOCKRILL, JAMES ROBINSON, WILLIAM GORMAN, PAULINE LEE, with hundreds of others. New acts.
Admission, 50 and 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Children half price.

BROADWAY THEATRE. POPULAR PRICES.
30th st. and Broadway.

POPULAR PRICES.	MATINEE TO-DAY. Continued success of THE EXILES.	BEST ORCHESTRA CHAIRS
POPULAR PRICES	Limited performances. THE EXILES.	ONE DOLLAR.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.	The most popular version. THE EXILES.	ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

MR. JAMES C. DUFF
is pleased to announce that in consequence of great success he has determined to continue until further notice the
ORIGINAL METROPOLITAN SUCCESS,
the New York version of the
EXILES
with its magnificent realistic scenery and superb cast, thoroughly appropriate appointments and accessories.
POPULAR PRICES.
Admission 25c., 50c. and $1, with reserved seat.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, LAST NIGHT OF
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
who will appear in two glorious Dramas,
STAFF OF DIAMONDS
and
NICK OF THE WOODS.
STAFF OF DIAMONDS MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 BROADWAY
HARRIGAN & HART..........Proprietors
M. W. HANLEY..........Manager
HARRIGAN & HART in A CELEBRATED HARD CASE

Pat Rooney, Anna Morgan, Chase & Davis Jos. Norton, John Wild, Billy Gray.	COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO M. W. HANLEY, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 11.	Kelly & Ryan Reynolds & Walling Little Rosebud, P. C. Foy, Willis Pickert, Johnny Shay.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH COMEDY.
Grand gala night this evening. Last performance of the season. For the first time in America,
L'AMI FRITZ,
Comedy in three acts, by Eckman Chatrian. Grand success of the French comedy. This piece was represented over 300 times in Paris, in 1876.
The performance will commence by LE TAILLEUR POUR DAMES, Vaudeville in one act, by A. Corbett.

AT STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, April 13, at 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT.
Soloists—Mrs. E. A. Osgood, Soprano; Mr. Max Pinner, Piano.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 85 PERFORMERS.
Admission, $1; reserved seat, $1 extra. Second balcony admission, 50 cents; reserved seat, 50 cents extra. Tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at the usual places.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
AD. NEUENDORFF..........Director
TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF HEINRICH KADELBURG.
ASCHENBROEDEL, comedy in four acts, by Benedix.
Box office open daily from 8 till 4 o'clock.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N.G.S.N.Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

WALLACK'S
SUMMER SEASON.
Stars or combinations requiring this Theatre for the months of July, August and first two weeks of September may apply to THEODORE MOSS, Treasurer.

TO-DAY AT 2. HELLER MATINEE.
THE MARVELLOUS HAT TRICK.

ARGYLE ROOMS, ARGYLE ROOMS,
6th av. and 30th st.
"DANSANTES" SOIREES NIGHTLY.

IS THERE A HELL?
Ingersoll answered. Hon. JOHN H. FOX will deliver his LECTURE at CHICKERING HALL TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. Tickets for sale at Schuberth's.

TO-DAY AT 2. ROBERT HELLER.

CARD.—PRIVATE LESSONS, PIANO, ORGAN, VIOLIN, Guitar, Singing. University, 38 Waverley place. Circulars mailed. Address UNIVERSITY.

GRAND MILITARY AND CIVIC RECEPTION,
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, N.G.S.N.Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
EASTER MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

ROBERT HELLER. TO-DAY AT 2.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.
THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND VETERAN ASSOCIATION'S RECEPTION,
IN AID OF THE NEW ARMORY FUND,
at the Academy of Music,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1878.
Boxes and tickets may be secured on application to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 25 Union square. Tickets may also be obtained of the officers and members of both organizations. Price $5, single admission.

TO-DAY AT 2. HELLER'S WONDERS.

ALL THE LATEST MUSIC AT SOCIETY SOCIABLES every Saturday evening, Tammany Hall. Luster's Orchestra.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
27th st., near 6th av.
American Jardin Mabille. Paris by night. Elite Sociables nightly. Opera bouffe music. Three grand parlors. Bon ton resort of beauty and fashion.

FIFTEEN BALL POOL TOURNAMENT—AT O'CONNOR'S, 60 and 62 East 14th st., Saturday afternoon; C. Wilson vs. J. Dion, C. Dion vs. Sexton. Evening—S. Knight vs. G. Frey, Wahlstrom vs. Walbie.
Admission—Afternoon, 25c.; evening, 50c. Reserved seats 25c. extra.

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
HELLER'S WONDERS.

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING SOCIETY SOCIABLES, Tammany Hall. All the latest Music. Luster's Orchestra.

SOCIETY SOCIABLE EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Tammany Hall.—All the latest Music. Luster's Orchestra.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
"A glorious triumph."
Tompkins & Hill's
EXILES.
EXILES.
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
BOOTH'S at EXILES, at BOOTH'S
EXILES.
EXILES.
Prices—25c., 50c., $1 and $1 50.
THIS (SATURDAY) AT 1:30.
GRAND EXILES MATINEE.
GRAND EXILES MATINEE.
GRAND EXILES MATINEE.
GRAND EXILES MATINEE.
GRAND EXILES MATINEE.
SECURED SEATS..........ONE DOLLAR
DRESS CIRCLE..........FIFTY CENTS
FAMILY CIRCLE..........TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

A.—
BARNUM'S
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
AT
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
3d av. and 63d st.,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
A PERFECT TRIUMPH.
Every act received with
LOUD SALVOS OF APPLAUSE
by
SIX THOUSAND DELIGHTED PEOPLE.
CROWDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
THE ROYAL TRAINED STALLIONS
receive a perfect ovation at each Performance.
CHARLES FISH, the Champion of the World.
A salary of $50,000 a year will cheerfully be paid for the equal of this great artist.
100 GREAT ARTISTS,
AN ENORMOUS MENAGERIE,
A GIGANTIC MUSEUM.
In order to avoid
THE IMMENSE CROWDS AT NIGHT
all who can conveniently should attend
THE DAILY AFTERNOON EXHIBITIONS
or
RESERVE SEATS IN ADVANCE.
Doors open at 1 and 7 P. M.
Admission 25 and 50 cents.
Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
N. B.—The programme is constantly changed, as it would be impossible to introduce all the
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BOARD, WITH THREE ROOMS, WANTED—ON A farm near city, from June to October, for four adults and a child; price not to exceed $92 per month. Address X., box 112 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SALT WATER, within two hours of the city; farmhouse preferred; family of two adults, four children and nurse. Address, stating terms and full particulars, W. A. M., 57 Chrystie st., New York.

SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT EXCHANGE, 735 Broadway, headquarters where proprietors and patrons may meet. Full descriptions of Summer Resorts from our records gratuitously printed and distributed; photographs exhibited free to the public; proprietors of hotels and summer boarding houses may avail themselves of this exchange with almost a moral certainty of success. Call or request circular. HASBROUCK & LAKE.

SEA SIDE BOARDERS—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND pleasant Rooms on Pequot av., Long Island Sound, near New London, Conn.; house right on the beach; prices moderate. Address Mrs. F. MARBLE, Willimantic, Conn.

WANTED—BOARD AT LONG BRANCH, BY GENtleman, wife, mother, three small children and nurse. Address, with terms and particulars, DENNY, Herald office.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, NEW BRIGHTON side preferred, or near the Hudson, not further than Fort Washington, two Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife; private house preferred, or where there are few boarders. Address, with references, stating price, M., box 3,111 Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, ON MOHEGAN LAKE, for families, will open on May 15; terms moderate; two hours from New York to the house; boating and bowling free. Address WALTER R. JONES, box 286 Post office, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A NICELY FURNISHED Room, in private family, on west side. Address, stating terms per month, PERMANENT, box 176 Herald office.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WOULD LIKE TO hire Upper Part of a house in respectable neighborhood. Address, stating particulars, BIRD, 426 West 18th st.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES LARGE WELL FURnished Room, without board or breakfast only, on or near 5th av., and below 42d st. Address, with terms, B., 107 East 55th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NICELY FURnished Rooms, for gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Address IMMEDIATE, box 167 Herald Uptown office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A Bedroom and Sitting Room, with closet, stationary washstand and bathroom, or use of contiguous bathroom; vicinity of Union square preferred; references. Address, stating particulars, W. W. W., box 225 Herald office.

In the Country.

A FAMILY (FOUR ADULTS AND THREE CHILdren) wish to rent for the summer months a pleasant, furnished Cottage; seaside, with adjacent woods preferred; the same must be easily accessible from the city; would also accept Board in private family where no other boarders are taken. Address Post office box 56 New York city.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES OF A SUPERIOR quality made to order at reasonable rates. Dr. F. BAUCH & P. GOUGELMANN, 36 Bleecker st. We supply most of the hospitals and other institutions.

JAMES T. DAVIS, INVENTOR AND ONLY MAKER of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitation of nature in the world. No. 127 East 15th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FURNITURE.

A. L. BAUMANN'S NEW FURNITURE, CARPET and Bedding Warehouse, 512 and 514 8th av., near 36th st.; the largest establishment in the city; lowest cash prices; weekly and monthly payments taken.

AT GEO. A. CLARKE'S, 747 BROADWAY, SUPERIOR Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery Goods, &c., for cash or on his special system of credit.

AT D. O'FARRELL'S OLD, RELIABLE HOUSE, 410 8th av., near 31st st.; easy terms for Furniture, Carpets, &c.

A LADY, OWNING HER OWN HOUSE, WOULD like use of furniture for storage and use of room. Inquire 140 West 29th st.

A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING will sacrifice Household Furniture in lots to suit cash purchasers—namely, magnificent satin Parlor Suit, but little used, cost $500, for $200; two handsome Suits, Eastlake style, covered in raw silk, cost $350, for $125 and $100; Tables to match; also handsome walnut Chamber Suit; Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Carpets, &c.; call and examine; no reasonable offer refused. Private residence 131 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BAUMANN BROTHERS ARE OFFERING GREAT bargains in Furniture, Carpets and Bedding at their stores 228 and 230 Hudson st., corner Broome; weekly and monthly payments taken.

CARPETS—10,000 YARDS; SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by fire; great bargains offered at 268 and 270 Canal st., just east of Broadway. J. W. DIMICK.

FOR SALE—SIDEBOARD, BEDROOM SUIT, SET OF Mirrors, Cornices and sundry other articles; must be sold before Monday at 12 o'clock. 82 West 12th st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FURNITURE, Carpets, &c., for cash or easy payments. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. Send for illustrated price list. Weekly or monthly payments.

KISS' PATENT FOLDING BEDS—MOST USEFUL articles for dwelling or business in tables, bureaus, desks, &c.; require very small space; have no appearance of bed; all bedding placed in, besides have useful drawers, bookcase, &c. Manufacturer, E. KISS, 152 Prince st.

$10.000 WORTH OF CARPETS, FURNITURE wanted immediately; the highest prices will be paid. ANHALT'S, 178 7th av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

HOUSE SAFE WANTED—SECOND HAND; WALNUT finish preferred; fireproof, combination lock and good order. Address, with price and description, HOUSE SAFE, Herald Uptown office.

TO STEREOTYPERS.—WANTED, A COMPLETE OUTfit for a stereotype foundry. Address Post office box 21, New York city.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS, BURnisher and posing chair.
REYNOLDS, 403 Grand st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MESSAGE ENVELOPES.
The Western Union Telegraph Company invites proposals until 12 o'clock noon, Monday, April 22, 1878, for six millions No. 5 Manila envelopes, printed, with privilege of taking six millions more at the same price.
Specifications and full particulars will be found in the "Journal of Telegraph" of April 16, inst., or can be had by applying to the undersigned.
WM. HUNTER, Superintendent Supplies.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1878.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Congregation Rodoph Sholam for the grading of cemetery lands in Newtown, Queens county, on or before the 22d day of April, 1878, at the office of the secretary, PHILIP MICHAELSON, No. 99 av. C, New York, where maps of the land can be seen and information given.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
Messrs. WILLIAM A. POND & CO
beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have removed to the elegant and extensive establishment,
No. 25 Union square
(Broadway),
running through to No. 25 East 15th st., where will be found
"Everything in the Musical line."
Sheet Music, Musical Works, American and foreign (including the cheap and elegant publications of Boosey & Co., of London, for which they are the sole agents), Musical Instruments and Merchandise of every description; Pianofortes and Organs.
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.,
25 Union square, New York.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, 8 UNION SQUARE (4th av. side).—Open all summer. Private lessons any hour. Glide and society waltzes specialties; new system. Lady assistants.

FERNANDO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 55TH ST., 3D av. (Bank building).—Reception every Thursday to May 30; private lessons any hour.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AT 77 BLEECKER ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—MONEY advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; also Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought of Diamonds, Watches, &c. 77 Bleecker st.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, ABOVE 32D ST.—MONEY FOR Personal Property; old Gold, Silver bought; advances made; ladies' office. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

A LARGE LOT ELEGANT SILVER BRIDAL PRESents, $5 to $20, cost double; cash paid for duplicate Wedding Presents; Watches below wholesale cost by instalments. JOHNSTON, jeweller, 150 Bowery, corner Broome.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT and sold back, if desired, at a small advance; old Gold and silver bought. S. ROSE, 383½ Grand, between Norfolk and Suffolk sts.

DIAMOND RING, BRILLIANT, NEAR TWO CARATS, $58; two Diamond Studs, ¾ carat, $18, very brilliant; magnificent Diamond Collar Button, $28; also Camel's Hair Shawl, $60, worth $200. MILLS & COLEMAN, 189 Grand st.

FOR SALE—A FINE GOLD STEM WINDING WATCH for $40; cost $75. HARD TIMES, Herald office.

MONEY, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND Silverware bought, and sold back at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

403 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

907 BROADWAY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND Jewelry bought and sold; loans negotiated on personal property of every description.
JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

1.267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH.—Ladies' private office; Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., bought and sold. Branch, 1,207 Broadway.
LINDO BROS.

STORAGE.

A.—MORGAN & BROTHERS' STORAGE WAREhouses, 232 and 334 West 47th st., near Broadway; separate rooms for furniture, pianos, &c.; inspection solicited

A.—MORRELL'S FIRST CLASS STORAGE WAREhouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, affording every facility to persons leaving the city or otherwise for the storage of their furniture, trunks, cases, pianos, works of art, &c.; also Safe Deposit Vaults for articles of extra value, with private Safes of all sizes, by month or year. Moving, packing and shipping promptly and reliably attended to. 4th av. and 32d st.

AT PORTINGTON'S, 542 HUDSON ST.—STORAGE IN separate rooms; low rates; elevator; 25 years in furniture business.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33D to 34th st.—Storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; always accessible. Office 300 West 34th st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND general merchandise; low rates, safety and absolute responsibility. SMITH & SILLS,
750 and 752 8th av. and 247 West 46th st.

103 WEST 33D ST. (EAGLE STORAGE WAREhouses).—Scrupulously clean; moderate charges; improved elevator; cash accommodations if desired.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT PRICES NEVER APPROACHED BEFORE. Slate and marble Mantels; largest assortment in the city. PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
50 Union square, 4th av. and 17th st., New York.
manufacturers of all kinds of slate work.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av

ASTROLOGY.

A.—NO IMPOSITION.—GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT.—Mrs. FOSTER tells everything; names, numbers; satisfaction or no pay. 105 East 13th st., near 4th av. 25c., 50c., $1.

CIGARMAKERS ON STRIKE.

The Spanish and Cuban cigarmakers in the employ of Messrs. Greenhall, Pobliki & Co., Warren street, to the number of about seventy, are on strike for higher wages. They demand a higher rate than has been paid by the firm for the past two years. These workmen are employed exclusively in the Spanish department of the factory, from which all others are excluded. It is stated that the strike in this shop has been instigated by other manufacturers who are paying more wages on certain classes of manufactured cigars; still the Warren street firm claim that they pay as high as any other on other particular brands. The wages of competent and steady workmen range from $15, $20, $25, $30 to $35 per 1,000. A steady hand can work up 1,000 per week, while others do not realize as much. Hands in Spanish shops, who are at work, subscribe fifty cents each per week for the support of the Warren street strikers, who, as a general thing, were content with the wages they received, being employed steadily all along, with regular pay, but were compelled by outside pressure to yield to the demands of workmen in other shops. The firm say they will stand out as long as their men, and as yet there appears to be no chance of an immediate compromise.

VERDICT FOR SLANDER.

The case of James R. Brightman against John D. S. O'Brien, for slander and malicious prosecution, was concluded in the Queens County Circuit Court before Judge Barnard yesterday. The parties reside at Rockville Centre, Long Island, and O'Brien charged Brightman with arson, as alleged, to suborn witnesses to testify against him, and committing other acts calculated to destroy the plaintiff's good character. The jury brought in a verdict against O'Brien, assessing the damages at $700.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

Mayor Ely, Comptroller Kelly and Commissioner Campbell met as a gas commission yesterday and approved a form of contracts for furnishing gas to the city for one year, commencing on May 1, in accordance with laws recently passed upon the subject. Proposals will be opened on April 24.

Comptroller Kelly yesterday paid $7,004 32 to the Hebrew Benevolent Society and $1,330 09 to the New York Magdalen Society.

The Mayor has signed the resolution of the Common Council permitting street preachers to exercise their calling, provided authority is previously obtained from the Superintendent of Police or one of the Aldermen.

REAL ESTATE.

The following sales were made on the Real Estate Exchange yesterday:

BY R. V. HARNETT.	
Superior Court foreclosure sale—J. Grant Sinclair, referee—of the three story brick dwelling, with lot 15x100.10, No. 222 East 119th st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 3d av., to plaintiff	$3,000
BY JAMES M. MILLER.	
Supreme Court foreclosure sale—E. S. Dakin, referee—of the three story and basement brick house, with lot 20x98.9, No. 22 East 24th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., to plaintiff	12,000
BY D. M. SEAMAN.	
Supreme Court foreclosure sale—Elliott Sandford, referee—of one lot, 15x one-half block, on East 103d st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of 4th av., to plaintiff	4,100
BY WILLIAM KENNELLY.	
Supreme Court foreclosure sale—J. Grant Sinclair, referee—of three lots, each 25x100.11, on West 120th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th av., to plaintiff	1,500
Total	$20,600

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following statement, showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office, April 12, 1878, is obtained from Augustus T. Docharty, Deputy Register:—

50th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Robert Taggart and wife to Ellen Powers	$3,000
Horatio st., s. s., 101 ft. w. of Greenwich av., 16.8x165; E. Short and wife to Mary A. Taggart	6,450
Kingsbridge Road (24th ward); Robert Coddington and wife to Thomas W. Strong	2,000
125th st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 5th av., 16.8x99.11; A. B. Vandusen and wife to Annie Cochran	13,500
44th st., n. s., 23 ft. w. of Madison av., 17.10x85.5; Webster Wagner and wife to N. L. Wagner	Nom.
Valentine av., e. s. (24th ward); George A. Weeks and wife to Mary J. Ryer	Nom.
Canal st., No. 508, F. Wilder, executor, to Philip Bayer	6,450
Bleecker st., e. s., 40.9 ft. s. of Christopher st., 19.8x76.3; Francis Wilder, executor, to R. A. Walton	9,200
2d av., e. s., 60.11 ft. n. of 124th st., 20x80; B. Goodheart to Wm. G. Ferris	6,250
150th st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98; F. Wilder, executor, to Cornelius Donovan	1,550
19th st., n. s., W., No. 161; John R. Taylor and wife to Sarah E. Taylor	200
133d st., n. s., 375 ft. e. 8th av., 40x99.11; Lucretia E. Smith to Charles A. Brown	2,500
51st st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x118; same to same	Nom.
78th st., s. s., 358 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x102.2; A. Mowbray and wife to Peter Jackson	6,250
18th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of av. A, 25x92; Gertrude Elias to Caroline Katz	Nom.
Cherry st., n. s., 164.3 ft. e. of Catharine, 25x103.6; George Reichardt and wife to George L. Balheimer	25,000
3d av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 120th st., 50x100; also 120th st., n. s., 20 ft. e. of Sylvan place, 20x100; H. B. Philbrook and wife to Eliza W. Philbrook	10,000
Bowery, Nos. 214 and 214½; Emily M. Mowbray to O. Mowbray	100
Same property; Oliver Mowbray and wife to Emily M. Mowbray	100
124th st., s. s., 198.4 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x100.11; John Monaghan to Richard Neville	2,000
123d st., s. s., 266.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.11; William McGrath, Jr., to John Sherman	Nom.
3d av., w. s., 51.10 ft. n. of 81st st., 25x93; F. W. Loew (referee) to Gustave A. Flach	13,900
36th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9; G. Hanschel (referee) to Joseph P. Hale	1,000
137th st., n. e. corner of Southern Boulevard, 115.6x irregular (23d ward); M. Hagerty (executor) to Charles P. Bowne	3,100
Dey st. (No. 41), 25x85; Hugh Gaine and wife to Benjamin Stephens (deed dated 1796)	2800
LEASES.	
Broadway (No. 271), (15 years from 1881); B. Clark, trustee, to Shoe and Leather Bank	$8,400
Union square No. 4 (part of), (5 years); E. Kellinger, to A. Heller	2,000
Av. A, No. 13 (part of), (2 years); P. Rapp to George Eschler	720
MORTGAGES.	
Armstrong, Harriet C. and husband, to Julia Hunt, No. 164 Henry st.; 3 years	$3,000
Same to Jane L. Satterlee, n. s. of Madison, e. of Pike st.; also e. s. of Oliver, s. of Henry; 3 years	5,500
Balheimer, George L., to George Reichardt, n. s. of Cherry st., e. of Catharine st.; 6 years	14,000
Bowne, Charles P., to M. H. Hagerty (executor), n. e. corner Southern Boulevard and 137th st. (23d ward); 3 years	2,000
Bruggemann, Christian F. and wife, to C. B. Gussenheimer, w. s. 3d av., n. of 74th st.; 5 years	1,000
Same to Mary A. Gussenheimer, w. s. 3d av., n. of 74th st.; 5 years	5,000
Same to Charles H. Housman (committee), w. s. 3d av., n. of 74th st.; 5 years	8,500
Same to same, n. s. 74th st., w. of 3d av.; 5 years	2,500
Same to J. K. Lockman (trustee), n. w. corner 3d av. and 74th st.; 5 years	8,000
Conway, Jane H. and husband, to Bowery Savings Bank, s. s. 29th st., w. of 4th av.; 1 year	10,000
Cox, Henry E., to H. Kohn, s. s. 35th st., e. of 7th av.; 1 year	3,500
Decker, Clara and husband, to Hannah B. Farnsworth, n. s. of Cliff st., w. of Jackson av.; 2 years	1,800
Same to same, n. e. corner of Cliff st. and Jackson av. (23d ward); 2 years	2,400
Same to same, n. s. of Cliff st., w. of Jackson av. (23d ward); 2 years	1,800
Flack, Gustave A., to Charles J. Fagan, w. s. of 3d av., w. of 81st st.; 5 years	11,000
Hardy, P. J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, s. s. of 119th st., e. of 7th av.; 1 year	2,500
Lawrence, Annie T., to W. H. Nathan, n. s. of Beekman st., w. of Water st.; 1 year	5,000
Levy, Mayer and wife, to M. Ehlers, s. s. of 2d st., e. of 1st av.; 3 years	10,000
Murray, Matthew, to John Murtha, s. s. of 54th st., w. of 5th av.; 1 year	2,500
Paddock, Frances M. and husband, to D. H. Olmstead, e. s. of Madison av., n. of 124th st.; demand	1,720
Rubenstein, Israel and wife, to N. Cowen, No. 83 Bayard st.; 1 year	4,500
Same to same, No. 83 Bayard st.; 1 year	1,000
Same to E. Parmly, No. 83 Bayard st.; 5 years	8,000
Same to Jacob Rubenstein, No. 83 Bayard st.; 10 years	6,000
Jansen, Rudolph, to Simon Herman, n. s. of 111th st., w. of av. A.; 4 months	800
Stone, Jeannette and husband, to Cornucopia Lodge, No. 195 Canal st.; 3 years	2,000
Taggart, Robert and wife, to Thomas Page, s. s. of 50th st., w. of 10th av; 1 year	1,000
Tobias, Augusta, to H. H. Nathan, n. s. of 53d st., e. of Madison av.; 3 years	10,000
Wheatley, Jennie, to John R. Planten, s. s. of 43d st., w. of 6th av.; 3 years	5,000
ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.	
Best, William J. (receiver), to George Stone	$2,800
Brown, J. R., to Annie E. Brown	2,000
Lebanon Widow and Orphan Society to B'Nai Berith Benefit Society	5,000
Martin, Mary, to F. Schellhaunner	4,500

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

SUSPENSION OF A JEWELRY FIRM—MEETINGS OF CREDITORS OF BANKRUPT FIRMS.

The jewelry trade was surprised yesterday at the announcement of the suspension of the firm of Fellows, Forster & Co., importers and dealers in watches at No. 11 Maiden lane. The house has been in existence forty years, had excellent credit and was estimated to be worth $150,000. Their suspension was principally the result of the general financial depression and the loss of trade. The firm was formerly Cooper, Fellowes & Co., and it is said that the withdrawal of Mr. Cooper considerably weakened them. Their liabilities amount to $130,000 and the nominal assets are placed at $150,000, consisting mainly of stock and book accounts, a portion of the stock having been carried for years. A complete statement will be presented to the creditors next week, and it is expected that a satisfactory settlement will be made, as the creditors are kindly disposed toward the firm.

Charles Lederer and Sigmund Fishel, comprising the firm of Lederer & Fishel, dealers in tobacco at No. 213 Pearl street, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors to Rudolph Lederer. The firm have been in business since June, 1873, and had accumulated a capital of about $30,000; they had good credit and an excellent reputation. The liabilities are estimated at about $35,000. The assignment was filed in the County Clerk's office.

A meeting of the creditors of Griffith Rowe, formerly a wealthy merchant, was held yesterday at the office of Register Little. A list of the creditors was presented, together with the amounts of their claims, showing a total indebtedness of $372,450. The principal creditors are J. W. Smith, executor, $50,000, secured; Thomas M. Wheeler, $37,129 53; Union Dime Savings Institution, $35,000, secured; New York Life Insurance Company, $33,432 89; estate of D. Van Valkenburgh, $20,000; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $16,650 94; B. H. Callis, $15,614 84; J. H. Livingston, $11,586 61; Baring Brothers & Co., $7,681 65; Oriental Savings Bank, $6,815 27; New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, $12,652 48; Mutual Life Insurance Company, $7,295 24; Union National Bank, $3,649 90; First National Bank, $2,814 51. Thomas M. Wheeler, the New York Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, Baring Brothers & Co., and Isaac Honig proved their claims, aggregating $95,197 67, and Daniel W. Gillett was elected assignee in bankruptcy. Mr. Rowe's financial troubles are the result of the depreciation in real estate.

An informal meeting of a number of the largest creditors in this city of Joseph Foulke's Sons, shipping and commission merchants, at No. 25 Beaver street, was held at the office of the firm for consultation and advice. A rough statement of the liabilities and assets was presented, showing aggregate liabilities of about $450,000, of which $350,000 was due in the West Indies. The assets were estimated worth $200,000, consisting mainly of book accounts. A committee was appointed, which includes Messrs. Dallma and Abbott, to make an examination of the books and assets of the firm and report to the creditors by circular.

Gonzalvo DeCordova, commission merchant, at No. 62 William street, who failed in August last with liabilities amounting to $30,000, made application to Register Fitch yesterday for his discharge from bankruptcy, which will be granted, there being no opposition on the part of the creditors.

The investigation into the affairs of John F. Henry, Curran & Co. was continued yesterday, before Register Little; and Charles A. Gillies, one of the partners, was examined by ex-Judge Hull, who endeavored to ascertain what property the bankrupt had applicable to the payment of the firm's debts. The witness testified he had sold a trademark for $100,000 before he entered the firm, and since its failure he had not made any transfers of property to any one, and no property was held in trust for him. He was also examined relative to his Wall street speculations and to the disposal of a number of bonds of Western railroads.

The schedules in the matter of the assignment of Charles Totten, dealer in house furnishing goods, to Charles Van Riper, were filed yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas. The liabilities are stated at $4,959 46, nominal assets at $7,177 39 and real assets at $2,119 33.

STOCK SALES.

By order of Mr. Chamberlain, assignee of Greenleaf, Norris & Co., Nicolay & Co. yesterday sold stock of the late firm, including $500 of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, at 11 per cent; $2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company equipment bonds, at 25¼ per cent, and 500 shares of the common stock of the same company, $51 each, at $50 for the lot.

ESCAPED FOREVER.

William Marcy Tweed Released by Death.

LAST HOURS IN PRISON.

A Single Attendant During a Night of Agony.

"I HAVE TRIED TO DO SOME GOOD."

The News of His Death Creates Surprise and Sympathy.

RECOLLECTIONS OF HIS FORMER SWAY.

What Is Said of His Treatment by the Authorities.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER.

Chairmaker, Fire Laddie and Politician.

THE STORM THAT BROUGHT RUIN

Abandoned by Friends in the Time of Need.

As the great bell in the Essex Market tower rang out the hour of noon yesterday the sound echoed through the corridors of Ludlow Street Jail and fell like a knell upon the dying ears of William Marcy Tweed. Ere the last stroke had died away the soul of the former "Boss" of New York had winged its flight into eternity. In a low and darkened room, looking out upon a dingy street, whence the rattle of wheels and the discordant noises of a tenement quarter made their way through the barred windows, without wife or child to clasp his hand in the last dread moment, and with but two or three friends standing by to close his eyes, died the man who but a few short years ago ruled the destinies of the Empire City, aspired to rule the nation, and had wealth and friends without number.

For a long time Mr. Tweed had suffered from an affection of the heart, but obtained a respite until within the past week. On Thursday of last week he found himself suffering severely from cystitis. An attack of bronchitis seized him at the same time, and this was followed by pneumonia. The effect of these attacks upon his system was to bring on his old trouble of the heart. On Saturday he sent for Dr. Carnochan, but that gentleman was out of town and not able to attend until Monday. Meanwhile Mr. Tweed was attended by Dr. Schirmer, his family physician. On Sunday last his pulse had become very irregular and feeble and he was somewhat despondent, as his father died from heart disease and his mother is a martyr to it. He became easier on Monday and the following days, but suffered much on Thursday. Dr. Carnochan called twice during that day, and toward evening the patient found some relief from the bronchitis and the pneumonia, but the condition of the kidneys was not ameliorated. His heart at this time gave symptoms of effusion of the pericardium.

THE LAST NIGHT.

At eleven o'clock on Thursday night Dr. Carnochan, who had been with his patient for more than an hour superintending the application of flaxseed poultices over almost the whole of his body, retired, leaving Mr. Tweed much more comfortable and disposed to sleep. When the doctor had gone, Mr. Tweed addressed Lewis Grant, the young colored man who has been his attendant and nurse ever since his first imprisonment, remarking, "Now, Luke, you and I can have a good sleep to-night. We need it much." After the custom which he had followed since he became seriously ill he attached a string to the wrist of his attendant, that he might wake him by jerking it at any moment, and then made him lie down in the room. "I think I will sit up to-morrow, Luke," he added; "I feel so well." The attendant waited until Mr. Tweed seemed to be asleep, and quietly left the room, taking up his station in the office of the jail, that he might remain awake to administer a draught to the patient at three o'clock, as the doctor had ordered, in case Mr. Tweed should not then be asleep. After an hour the attendant entered the sick room softly, and whispered, "Boss, are you asleep?" The patient was lying on his left side, a position in which he felt less pain than in any other and his eyes were closed, but on hearing Lewis he turned at once and said, "No, I am not asleep. Here, give me your hand. My heart pains me." As he spoke Mr. Tweed placed the hand of his faithful nurse over his heart. Lewis lifted the old man up so that the aching head rested upon his own breast and with his right hand chafed the region of the sufferer's heart. Mr. Tweed breathed more easily.

HOURS OF AGONY.

The light burned low; the silence of the tomb reigned throughout the jail, save for the constant groans that proclaimed the agony of the aged sufferer and the ticking of the big clock in the hall. Minute after minute passed until more than an hour had gone, and still the patient lay in the arms of his attendant. After two o'clock Mr. Tweed felt a trifle better and was induced to lie down. He was suffering much from fever accompanying the pneumonia, and the attendant bathed his forehead with diluted vinegar, which gave him a little ease. Then he cried feebly for a drink and was proffered some sherry sangaree, but refused it, saying, "That is too sour; give me some beef tea." When that was supplied he could not drink it and asked for water.

"No, Boss," said the black nurse, "I can't give you any water. It's against the doctor's orders."

"Oh," moaned the sick man, "can I not have anything? Do you mean to keep me here to perish all alone with you?"

"No, Boss; you can have anything you want except water, and if you insist upon it you can have that, too."

As was his habit when yielded to, the patient immediately softened and said, "No, I won't ask for any water. Give me some tea."

At half-past two o'clock Mr. Tweed drank some tea, and looking kindly at his attendant, who had been by his side night and day without intermission or sleep since Saturday evening last, he said:—"Lie down, Lewis, and let us see if we can go to sleep." The string was fastened to the wrist of his faithful nurse and he turned over and closed his eyes. It was but a few moments, however, ere he cried out in great pain:—"Oh, what shall I do! what shall I do! Give me something; give me anything, so that I can get some sleep or I shall die. I can't stand this pain."

Dr. Carnochan had left directions that if the patient did not fall asleep before three o'clock he was to be given a certain draught, and Lewis informed the sufferer that he would give him this at the hour fixed.

"Give me some barley water—anything," moaned Mr. Tweed. The attendant heated some coffee and Mr. Tweed drank some of it. It was then nearly three o'clock and the sleeping draught was administered. Mr. Tweed still remained awake and cried out incessantly for ten minutes, "Oh, my heart! my heart!" The faithful Lewis said, "I will send for the doctor, Boss." "No," said the patient, "don't send for the doctor. Give me something to ease my pain; I am going to die, anyway."

DAYLIGHT BRINGS NO RELIEF.

Early in the morning Mr. Charles Devlin, Mr. Tweed's bondsman and friend, who has been a daily visitor at the jail, called and was much shocked at the change in Mr. Tweed's appearance. Just before his arrival, about half-past eight o'clock, Dr. Carnochan reached the jail. The sufferer was still in great pain, and moaned:—"O, Doctor, I am dying! O, Doctor, do something for me!" His black attendant burst into tears at this pitiful appeal. Mr. Tweed looked at him kindly, and patting one of the black hands resting upon his bed said, "Luke, don't do that; don't do that; you will make me feel bad." Dr. Carnochan despatched the faithful fellow for a fly blister. Mr. Tweed's tongue was already beginning to cleave to the roof of his mouth, and he sank gradually into a sort of stupor. His daughter, Mrs. Douglass, arrived with her husband. The latter remained in the sick room while his wife went out to purchase some ice cream, for which the sick man had been craving.

At one time, when Mr. Douglass had left the room for a few moments and Dr. Carnochan being a little distance away, Mr. Devlin was left alone with his dying friend. He asked him if he did not desire to have a lawyer summoned to make any last testamentary disposal of his affairs, saying that he (Mr. Devlin) would act as a witness to any paper that he might wish to have drawn up. He further asked him, when Tweed signified by a shake of the head that he did not desire anything of the kind, whether he had any further business matters to settle and whether he had any property of any kind left to dispose of.

"No," said the dying man, "I have nothing left to settle excepting to settle with my God." And after this there was no reference made to business affairs or to money matters in any way by any of the company.

Meanwhile word had been sent to several friends of Mr. Tweed, and in a short time his counsel, Mr. Edelstein, and his former secretary, S. Foster Dewey, entered the room. Mr. Tweed breathed with considerable difficulty, but contrived to speak a few words to his friends. Half an hour before he died, and just as the stupor came upon him, he turned to Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Edelstein, Mr. Douglass and Mr. Dewey, and said:—

"I have tried to do some good, if I have not had good luck. I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me."

A few minutes later he roused and said:—

"I hope they will be satisfied, now they have got me."

DEATH AT LAST.

After that he became partially unconscious and seemed to suffer no pain until the clock was striking twelve. Then the change of death came over his face, the nails of his hands became black, he gasped faintly, but apparently without pain, and settled back in death. When Mr. Tweed breathed his last he was lying upon his left side, his face turned toward the middle of the room and his head resting upon the palm of his left hand inserted between it and the pillow. When the hue of death became visible Mr. Douglass cast himself by the side of the bed and, taking the pale hand in his, said, in a broken voice, "Father, can't you speak to me?" but there was no response.

The solemn stillness that had up to this moment pervaded the apartment was broken by the sobs of those present. At the head of the bed were grouped Dr. Carnochan, Mr. Dewey and Mr. Edelstein. At its foot stood Mr. Bernard Fitzsimmons, the Deputy Warden, with Mrs. and Miss Fitzsimmons, and by the side of the bed crouched the faithful nurse, Luke. Mrs. Douglass returned to find that her father was no more. The little delicacies she brought fell from her hands, and she burst into a paroxysm of grief that moved the hearts of all present. Under the doctor's direction the dead man's head was bound with a silken handkerchief to close the mouth, the stiffened limbs were decently composed and all was over. Mr. Devlin, who had gone out to inform some friends that the end was near, returned too late to witness the death scene. Mr. George W. Butts, who keeps a livery stable in Bayard street, and who had been a schoolfellow of Mr. Tweed and a lifelong friend, also arrived too late. Previous to Mr. Tweed's last sickness he used to call at the jail and play a game of cards with the prisoner every night, and Mr. Tweed said frequently during the past week, "if anything happens to me send for Mr. Butts."

It was more than an hour after the eyes of the "Boss" had closed in death that his brother, Richard M. Tweed, reached the jail. He was much affected by the terrible change in the appearance of the deceased. The face and body had contracted very much after death, and the eyes were sunken.

Richard M. Tweed had not seen the prisoner for about eight months. At one of the little card parties that used to gather in Mr. Tweed's room, after his return from Europe, a misunderstanding occurred between the brothers, not in any way connected with the game, and Richard (after a display of temper on both sides), left the room, never to see his brother again in life.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.

Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons, shortly after the demise of his charge, proceeded to the Sheriff's office and announced the absolute release of his prisoner. The Sheriff's counsel overlooked the books, that everything might be done in legal form, as the Warden was unwilling to allow the body to be removed until all the requirements of the law had been complied with.

The Revised Statutes provide that a Coroner's inquest must be held on the body of any one dying in prison, and accordingly Coroner Woltman was notified, and he, together with his deputy, Cushman, and Coroner Croker, proceeded to the prison, empanelled a jury and viewed the body, which still lay upon the bed. Of course the inquest was merely a formal one. Dr. Carnochan's deposition was taken, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with his opinion, which was that death was caused by pericarditis, with effusion and heart clot, complicated with bronchitis, pneumonia and chronic congestion of the kidneys. Deputy Warden Fitzsimmons testified that Mr. Tweed was admitted to the jail on June 22, 1875, escaped and was readmitted November 23, 1876. For the past six months the deceased has been ailing and was under the care of a physician. Dr. Schirmer and other physicians attended him. The jurors were Charles G. Cornell, W. W. Cook, Solomon John, A. M. Ensign, Francis J. Hawks and George W. Butt.

REMOVING THE REMAINS.

About twenty minutes before three o'clock an undertaker's wagon, with a large common box, drove up to the door of the jail, and was immediately surrounded by an immense crowd of men, women and children; for the news of the Boss' death had spread rapidly, and all were anxious to catch a glimpse of his remains. A request for a squad of police to clear the sidewalk was sent to the Tenth precinct station house, but before they arrived the inquest had been concluded, and the body was placed in a box and carried out through the crowd. It was taken to the residence of Mr. Douglass, at No. 63 East Seventy-seventh street, where it now lies. As the body was borne through the crowd there was a general murmur of grief and several persons who probably had known the dead shed tears. There was one striking figure—that of an aged negro with grizzly wool and beard white as snow, leaning against a tree and weeping like a child. His name is William Dove, and he was in the service of Mr. Tweed's father, of Richard M., and, indeed, had been in the employment of every member of the family. When he became too old to work he was furnished the means of livelihood, and has long been a pensioner of the family. The old man's grief was eloquent, and won the respect of the somewhat rough crowd by which he was surrounded.

WHAT HIS SECRETARY SAID.

Mr. Foster Dewey has been well known for years as the secretary and confidential business agent of Tweed, and he was quite worn out yesterday with watching at the bedside of his dying friend. He said that since Wednesday evening Mr. Tweed's relatives had but little hopes of his recovery and Dr. Carnachon confirmed the gloomy forebodings. Mr. Tweed seemed to know that his hours were numbered. He was calm and talked with his attendants in a sensible manner. His business affairs had already been arranged, and his mind was as clear on all other matters as possible. He had left some papers, documents and memoranda; but these, said Mr. Dewey, are of no immediate public importance and will not be given to the press at present. Mr. Tweed conversed freely during the hours of his last illness in regard to the matters in which he had been involved. He expressed repeatedly his sorrow that he had done aught which was criminal, but added that he had done many good acts to benefit men for which he had not been credited. His policy was a mistaken one, but he had been led astray by false ambition, and he alone had been left to suffer. It was just, but still very hard. He forgave everybody as he hoped he would be forgiven. Mr. Tweed's mind seemed to be dwelling a great deal in his last hours on the charities he had been enabled to bestow on various persons, and not a bitter word was expressed in regard to those who had been most active in his persecution. "It was one of the calmest deathbed scenes I ever witnessed," said Mr. Dewey, "and whatever the faults or crimes of William M. Tweed I believe he expiated them here and was assured of forgiveness from the Master before his soul passed away."

WISHING FOR DEATH.

Mr. Dewey said that Tweed had wished for death ever since his return from Spain. He would have committed suicide long ago only he thought that would be cowardly and would be a fearful end to his "terrible wicked life," as he was pleased to call it. The great disgrace which would fall upon his children prevented him from ending his life by his own hand. He often wished when he retired for the night that his lifeless corpse might be found in the morning. He expected that such would be the case, as his father had died of heart disease and he was subject to it. The confession which he made broke the old man's heart and he bitterly regretted it. His sufferings for seven years forced it from him. In regard to the confession, Mr. Dewey said, notwithstanding ex-Attorney General Fairchild's denial that Tweed was promised liberty, it was really a fact. Nothing else in the world would have wrung a confession from him, and John Kelly would not have substantiated it and thereby injured himself among a certain class of people if it were not so.

Tweed left a very small fortune, Mr. Dewey said, and he had a large family (eight children), all of whom were of age, with the exception of two. The legacy left would be barely sufficient to maintain them. Tweed was not an honest politician, said Mr. Dewey, but he was a level one. John Kelly is an honest one, but not as level as Tweed, because the latter would break down all barriers, no matter how strong, to help a friend. He made plenty of money, but scattered it with a lavish hand. He was not luxurious in his habits nor dainty about his meals. The fare of Ludlow Street Jail suited him about as well as the most sumptuous banquets which could be produced by Delmonico. In conclusion, Mr. Dewey said that the public could rest assured that no memoranda were left by Tweed to inculpate any person connected with him during the Ring days. The only thing that could be expected were incidents of his busy life and a history of his remarkable career. If he had been set at liberty he would have lived but a short time, as the kidney and heart diseases with which he was troubled were chronic.

FAITHFUL LUKE.

The negro Lewis Grant, or "Luke" as he is called about the jail, is the personage who figured in the Carolan O'B. B. controversy, and before that was mentioned in connection with Mr. Tweed's escape. He is about thirty years old and has been body servant to various well known men. He was employed in that capacity by Frank R. Sherwood, whose operations in Wall street and subsequent arrest in 1871 are not yet forgotten. When Mr. Sherwood took the lodgings in Ludlow Street Jail he brought Luke with him, and when he was bailed out and ran away to Europe pending the trial he took the quick witted darkey along. Returning to this country he again took up his position in Ludlow Street Jail, and was employed as waiter and carver. Mr. Tweed needed an attendant to wait upon him, go errands and look after his meals and he hired Luke to do all this for a fixed sum per week in addition to the salary he was paid by the authorities. Luke filled this position until Mr. Tweed made his famous escape, and, after his return, fell right into the old place again. Mr. Tweed was much attached to him and tried several times to have him dismissed from the service of the Warden that he might have all his time. Day before yesterday Dr. Carnochan induced Warden Watson to dismiss Luke, that he might give all his attention to the sick prisoner. The fellow had not slept since Friday night last and was utterly worn out by constant attendance upon the patient. He gave up his old situation on Thursday and lost his new one yesterday. When Mr. Tweed died he rushed from the building in a paroxysm of grief and could not be induced to pack up any of the personal effects of the deceased. This was done under the direction of Mr. Richard M. Tweed after the removal of the body. The books and papers of the deceased and the photographs of his Greenwich farm and other scenes of his happier years, together with all other personal property, were packed in trunks and removed at once. An hour after the body was removed not a trace of the recent occupant of the room was left.

A BIBLE STUDENT.

Mr. Tweed did not express any desire to see a clergyman during his last illness, although he meditated much upon religious subjects. Miss Fitzsimmons, who knew him very well during all the period of his imprisonment, and others who had access to him, state that three times every day he read the Bible for a quarter of an hour, and no business, however pressing, was ever allowed to interfere with this duty. On Thursday Rev. Dr. Gallaudet called and sent in his card, but Mr. Tweed was too ill to see him. Miss Fitzsimmons testifies to his charitable nature. Begging letters of all descriptions reached him every day, and he never allowed one to pass without a response. Luke, Mr. Tweed's attendant, states that the first thing he did on rising in the morning was to read the Bible; then he had breakfast and after that read the papers and settled down to write. He spent his time thus until dinner was ready, and, after eating, read the Bible again, and a third time before going to rest at night. If anything went wrong with him or any annoying circumstance occurred at any time he always had recourse to the Book. His temper was cheerful and even as a rule, but he did not conquer his old habit of swearing, and would, upon provocation, look up from the pages of the Bible and swear at his servant in good set terms. It was, however, but an evanescent irascibility, and in a moment he was good natured again. From the time of his disappointment in respect to his release he became very despondent and could not bear to see any member of his family in the jail. It seemed to humiliate him. Friends he was always glad to see, but few called of late days. The old man seemed to be deserted. On the third day of this month he celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday. Not a soul called upon him during the day except his daily visitor, Charles Devlin, and his counsel, Mr. Edelstein. They took dinner with him and he recalled with some bitterness his birthday of last year, when friends crowded to congratulate him and he was the recipient of heaps of flowers. "Last year," he exclaimed, "John D. Townsend sent me a bouquet of flowers that high [holding his hand far above the table]. This year I'll bet he won't send me one so high," and his palm almost touched the cloth.

Mr. Tweed's wife and daughters (except Mrs. Douglass) and his son William M. Tweed, Jr., are in Europe. They would, it is said, have remained by his side, but he was unhappy while they were here and was annoyed every time a disagreeable mention of him was made in the newspapers, thinking it would hurt their feelings. Previous to his illness he used to write to them twice a week, but he had not written to them during the past three weeks and had not heard from them for almost as long a period.

HIS PRISON LIFE.

The rooms occupied by Mr. Tweed were located on the first floor of the jail, and were two in number. The first, used as a bedroom, was a large apartment, immediately to the left of the entrance, and with a window looking out upon Ludlow street. Opening out of this is a smaller apartment, with a window opening upon the jail yard. This was used as a dining room and sitting room. These apartments were tastefully furnished. A piano stood in one corner of the large room, a centre table with books and papers filled the middle and the walls were hung with pretty and suggestive pictures. Mr. Tweed was a lover of flowers, and pots of them bloomed upon the window sills and gave an air of elegance to the rooms. To the casement of one of the doors a pair of elastic bands and rings were attached for calisthenic purposes. In the early days of his confinement the "Boss" used to take a pull at these occasionally, but he was so fleshy of late that it became too irksome, and toward the close of his imprisonment he had not spirit enough for anything of the kind. His only amusement was conversation with the few visitors that called and chaffing his servant, "Luke." The latter used to show the "Boss" letters from his sweetheart, and the prisoner found a good deal of pastime in dictating replies. But a few days ago "Luke" showed him one in which the dusky damsel expressed a hope that Mr. Tweed would soon recover. The "Boss" was pleased, and said "She shall have a new dolly varden for that."

A good deal has been said about the injury to Mr. Tweed's health caused by the dampness of the prison. If the condition of his rooms yesterday are to be taken as a guide, his health never suffered from that cause, for the walls and floors were perfectly dry. Dr. Thomas F. O'Brien, physician of the jail, stated that there was no dampness in the building. He thought the confinement shortened Mr. Tweed's life, but believed he could not have recovered from his ailments if he had been at liberty.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

William Marcy Tweed was born on April 3, 1823, in an oldfashioned, two story brick front house, No. 24 Cherry street, which, about ten years ago, was torn down to make room for a large tenement building. His father and his grandfather were born in the same place in the old Fourth ward, and always lived there. His great-grandfather came from Scotland. They were humble, plodding, honest sort of people, the Tweeds, before William Marcy was brought into the world. His father pursued the business of chairmaking in a small way at No. 5 Cherry street. William had two brothers and two sisters, who were all his seniors. As soon as young William was able to toddle and talk his frugal father put him to work in the store, tending it, sweeping it, running errands and so forth—wrestling for his existence with a good appetite upon scanty fare. He did not go to school just then—never went much at any time. By and by his parent tried to make a chairmaker of him in earnest, but smart as little Billy was in getting more than his share of the family breakfasts and dinners, he did not succeed so well on the chairs. He broke several chair legs, cut his fingers and spoiled his father's tools, so that when one Isaac Fryer, a Pearl street saddler and hardware dealer, offered him the dignified position of errand boy little Billy jumped at the chance. Here he remained one year. He was growing up to be big Billy, but he did not know how to read, so he turned his attention to the alphabet and words of one syllable. An acquaintance of his boyhood avers that he used to try and abstract two or three letters out of each word even then; but we do not believe that he did it with any improper motive. The paternal chairmaker was doing well, and William was sent to the school of Rev. John T. Halsey, at Elizabethtown, N. J., for twelve months, which furnished him with the educational foundation which he added to at various times in after life without achieving, however, anything more than the elementary. He learned to write a good hand and to add up columns of figures. He wanted to be a bookkeeper, but that was not his ultimate destiny. William next appeared as a clerk in the tobacco store of J. & G. C. Alexander, on Front street, and he handled the weed for a couple of years at a salary of $4 50 a month, residing with his parents and still claiming his share at the family table. Tweed, Sr., was meanwhile looking upward, and entered into the brushmaking business with De Berrien & Co., of Pearl street. William, now entering on manhood's years, became a clerk in the firm, and after two years' service was given an interest in the concern as junior partner. His executive abilities even then were evident and were bearing fruit; but he had not yet struck the vein which he was to work to his profit, his glory, his disgrace and his destruction. He was one of those men, however, who believed in giving Destiny every chance to make the most of him. At twenty-one years of age he married Miss Skoden, and soon the little olive branches began to adorn the modest Tweed household in the Seventh ward.

EARLY ASSOCIATIONS—"BIG SIX."

All this while young Tweed was not exactly a Sunday School model. He was fond of fun, and was at home with "the boys." The Fourth ward, in which he circulated, did not furnish a young man in Tweed's walk of life with alarming temptations to virtue any more then than it does now. It has always been noted for its local political quarrels and struggles, and as the Volunteer Fire Department was then in its glory and its power, the most natural thing for a young man, ambitious of distinction, was to become a member of the local fire company. As we have said, Tweed moved into the Seventh ward. He joined in the formation of the Americus Engine Company No. 6, familiarly known as "Big Six," which had its headquarters in Gouverneur street. There were about seventy-five members in the organization, and Tweed never was so happy in after years as when he was donning his helmet and after a while taking his trumpet to run "wid de masheen" to a fire. They were smart, widewake young fellows, those seventy-five, but although he was one of the youngest he was one of the boldest and aptest among them. He soon elbowed his way to the front and was in due time elected foreman. In 1849 he became a member of the Tammany Society. Here, then, we have him at the age of twenty-six, a dashing young fellow, of limited education, trying to push his way as a business man, a fireman, a politician, a "boy" about town, as well as a husband and a father. Doing pretty well, one would imagine.

AN OLD COMRADE'S STORY.

Captain Joseph H Johnson, the artist, who was assistant foreman of Americus "Big Six," under Tweed, and subsequently foreman of the company, gives the history of Tweed's joining the company:—I will never forget the first meeting we had for organizing "Big Six." It was held in Andrew Manor's ink factory in Gouverneur street, near Monroe, on December 11, 1848. There were present William A. Freeman, president of the Dry Dock Floating Company; Dave Smith, a boss carpenter of Trinity place; George Demilt, house and sign painter, of Henry street; John Golder, a clerk, of Lewis street; Jesse Sickles, a printer, of Madison street; John J. Rielly, a member of Assembly from the Fifth district; Alfred Palmer, a calker, of Scammel street; John Clapp, a shipbuilder, of Gouverneur street, employed in Pollion's yard; Theodore Vallon, of Lewis street; William M. Tweed and myself. We organized "Big Six." Two weeks after we met at No. 3 Hester street, over the saloon called "The Vivaramble," and the company's name was assumed. There was quite a time over the name wanted, and among those suggested were "Eureka," "Black Joke," "Fredonia," "Franklin" and "Americus." Finally it was decided, by a vote of 21 to 14, to adopt the name of "Americus." The Mayor and Common Council notified us that we would be located in Black Joke's (33) engine house, in Gouverneur street, near Henry. From there we moved into Henry, near Gouverneur, into a building which had been a dwelling.

"BIG SIX."

Tweed had a brown stone front put on the front of the house at his own expense. We took the name of "Big Six" to distinguish ourselves from "Little Six," which had disbanded. Dave Smith was foreman, and George Demilt assistant foreman. Then Dave resigned, and George Demilt becoming foreman, Tweed was elected assistant in July, 1849. In December, 1849 we gave our first ball at the old Apollo Rooms, in Broadway, near Canal, and I will never forget poor Tweed in his blue coat and brass buttons, directing the floor management. He was young and good looking then, with fine, dark brown hair and clear, gritty eyes. He was a tip-top dancer, and never wanted a partner. In 1850 George Dewitt resigned and Tweed was elected foreman with myself as assistant foreman. In 1850 he was re-elected by acclamation, and Al. Palmer was made assist foreman as I declined to run. In August, 1850, he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain, bearing the inscription, "To Wm. Marcy Tweed, From the Members of Americus Engine Company No. 6." He prized that watch very dearly and wore it for many years. In the fall of 1851 the new apparatus for the company was secured, and we spent a great deal of money on it. In our first parade we had it drawn by eight white horses, and it was exhibited at the American Fair, in Castle Garden. Tweed resigned in the fall of 1851 and was succeeded by myself.

JOYFUL DAYS.

During his administration the company became the most prominent in the city. Our balls given at the Apollo Rooms, the old Assembly Rooms at No. 444 Broadway and in Niblo's Garden were the balls of New York. In the first Assembly Rooms ball we had a full length portrait of Tweed hung from the balcony. It was afterward purchased by the club and hung in the engine house. We were the boss company of the city. We went on a grand visit to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, with Tweed at our head. In Philadelphia we were received by Hibernia and Moyamensing Engine companies and Hope Hose, in Baltimore by Mechanical Engine and in Washington by the entire department. Then came our trip to Montreal and Quebec. Tweed made all the speeches, and his reply of thanks to the Mayor and Common Council of Montreal made a column in the Canadian papers. When Hibernia engine came on from Philadelphia we gave them a grand torchlight procession and Tweed made the address of welcome. He led the way in the reception of the Prince of Wales in October, 1858, and the Prince, when he visited our house and saw the boys, as they were, took a great fancy to Tweed, and evidently thought him a good fellow. When we had our bunking house on the corner of Gouverneur and Division streets Tweed was one of our boys as much as any of us, and never let any of our merrymakings pass by without being there at the head of the table. He was kind and generous, and when he obtained power never forgot his old companions. I remember that one of the old company, a calker, who had been unfortunate in business, came to me, and I gave him a note to Tweed. There were big politicians waiting in the ante-room, but he said, "Just tell Abe to come in," and Abe went away a happy man.

IN BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF.

The brushmaking business did not seem to afford him sufficient capabilities, so after a few years he took his share of the common capital out of the concern and went back to the chairmaking of his sire at the old stand in Pearl street. His brother Richard went in with him, but got out after three years of it. William was doing fairly it is said in trade, but was wanting "to make haste to be rich," and went down on Wall street, where it seems he lost what money he was making on chairs in Erie stock. That direction would not do. His chair business went to the bad.

A TRIP WITH "BIG SIX."

The young man's push was, however, telling in other directions. The foreman of a crack engine company was a more valuable political stepstone than anything outside of politics to-day, the colonelcy of a militia regiment or a leading membership in a church not excepted. The tiger's head upon the engine that he loved was symbolical of the force there would be in the spring the foreman could make on local offices. "Big Six" was a crack company. In April, 1851, its fame had extended so far that it received an invitation to visit Baltimore, and after a round of hospitalities in the Monumental City it pursued its way under further invitation to Washington. There it was met and honored. Fillmore was then President, and the seventy-five trim boys of the Seventh ward formed a brave procession, in their red shirts and helmets, as they passed up Pennsylvania avenue to the White House, dragging their glittering engine after them, with William M. Tweed in front bearing his silver trumpet. They were reviewed by the President. Tweed was not much of a speechmaker. He talked with point and loved and told a good story at times. When it came to his turn to introduce the company to the President he said:—

"These are 'Big Six' boys."

Whereupon the President said he was delighted to see them. When Tweed was asked why he did not make a longer speech, he said, "I let the boys' looks speak for them." "But," pursued his questioner, "wouldn't any seventy-five young men in red shirts look as well?"

"Does Croton dam look like Niagara Falls?" Tweed replied; "not by a damned sight." There was nothing further to be said.

ELECTED ALDERMAN.

All this was not lost on the popular mind, and in the fall of 1851, when Tweed began to look about for a nomination, it was not difficult to secure that of Alderman for the Seventh. He was elected and served his term without developing, so far as we know, any of those qualities which were afterward to make his name a type of acquisitiveness in politics. We may conclude that he did not find the position very profitable, for the shifty chairmaker soon began to cast about for a federal position.

IN CONGRESS.

At any rate, he secured the democratic nomination to Congress for the old Fifth district, which at that time included the Seventh and Thirteenth wards and the village of Williamsburg. He was elected by a handsome majority over Joe Hoxie, and took his seat in the Thirty-third Congress in December, 1853. He made two short speeches during his career, and voted for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. But he was not at home in Washington. The men around him were not the sort of men he understood. The national capital had not then developed its capacities for jobbery. There was honor in it, but Mr. Tweed had not clear perceptions on that point, and he concluded that there was not enough money in it. We are not surprised, then, to find him busy in the long holidays in his beloved Seventh ward, letting the nation take care of itself. Happy nation!

A DEFEAT.

In 1856, after his Congressional term had expired, he was again nominated for Alderman, but the Know Nothing excitement of the time was sweeping everything before it, and he suffered an ignominious defeat at the hands of Charley Fox, the native American candidate. He was soothed, however, by being made School Commissioner for the Seventh ward, which office he must have adorned. Let not the untutored sneer at this. It is a first rate necessity for your politician to keep before the public, and Tweed at thirty-three was, in the local sense, a first chop politician. He knew how to make the modest guardianship over the public schools of the Seventh pave the way for future emolument, just as afterward he made every paving stone in the city part of the roads that carried the public funds to his capacious purse. Nobody knew more about primaries and caucuses and how to run them to one end—namely, the advantage of William M. Tweed.

A SUPERVISOR.

On the creation of the Board of County Supervisors Tweed thought it would be worth prospecting. He was now neck and heels in politics. His business had gone to the dogs, but he had not followed it. He was nominated and elected to the Board and took his seat at its first session. His views of public morality were very elastic. He did not think New York politicians honest. On this matter he recently said to a Herald reporter:—

"The fact is, New York politics were always dishonest—long before my time. There never was a time when you couldn't buy the Board of Aldermen except now. If it wasn't for John Kelly's severity you could buy them now. A politician coming forward takes things as they are. This population is too hopelessly split up into races and factions to govern it under universal suffrage, except by the bribery of patronage or purchase."

It is not astonishing, then, that he proceeded to put his theory into practice at that early date—1859.

THE FIRST "RING."

In one of his recent confessions he says that the first "Ring" comprised all the democratic Supervisors and one from the republican side. The moving spirits were "Briggs, myself and Roche." At first it was only a job to control the appointment of election inspectors—a most important thing, as everybody knows—but "Briggs, myself and Roche" were, according to Tweed, not long in going into the more direct business of "ringdom."

THE "DIVVY" SYSTEM.

"Briggs, Roche and myself," said Tweed to the Aldermanic Committee, "used to meet together at my office, No. 95 Duane street; we were all members of the various committees by which bills were passed, and we knew the bills before the different committees, and we agreed what bills we would go for; there was hardly a time when our three votes would not carry almost anything." "We passed bills that were excessive in amount, "and they found their profit in a percentage off the amount. Thus it began and thus it continued. The system inaugurated was that which was pursued to the end of the "Ring." It was coarse, vulgar thieving. It took greater proportions. It included things undreamt of at first, but it was the foundation and corner stone of the atrocious system which from that time forward debased our politics until they fairly stunk in the nostrils. It was only three at first, but it became 10,000. From nothing or less than nothing in 1859 Tweed was said to have cleared $80,000 by the fall of 1861, when he ran for Sheriff, but was beaten by an immense majority by James Lynch.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

If he had been making a little money now and again in bills against the county he saw that by looking after the contracts he could do something very handsome for himself. He saw his way clearly and had himself appointed Deputy Commissioner of Public Works under Charles G. Cornell, a position to which he was appointed by Cornell's successor, McLean. Here his voracity exceeded all bounds. Everything brought in money. If streets were opened, he had his share of the money spent. Everything from Croton water pipes to paving stones enriched him. He kept up the Supervisors' ring with a change of personnel as the years went by. Some came and went, but Tweed always remained. He began to dictate appointments and share the salaries of his appointees. He held no less than thirteen salaried offices from the city and county, but there was a mystery around it all. The bluff, hearty, open-fisted robber was giving out money here and there and doing services to people all round, but he found the means of taking a little from everybody he served.

CHAIRMAN OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

It was not hard for him then to make himself head of the active forces of Tammany. The wealth and its sources had to be guarded, and by feeding the bones of office out and making everybody beneath him his debtor he found to be his only security. He was elected chairman of the Tammany General Committee in 1862, and held that position until Tammany was reorganized after his downfall in 1871. He passed a busy life. First of all he had to steal, then he had to invest his stealings, next he had to keep his stealings safe. This was naturally the task requiring the greatest attention. He was everywhere in politics.

RUNNING THE POLITICAL "MACHINE."

The old foreman of the "Big Six" firemen was first at every local political conflagration, and put them out until they broke out in too many places at once. As the man to do the fighting on all occasions, he was sure of the respect of his colleagues. Said he, on this subject recently:—

"No, they didn't quarrel with me, because I was the only man who would go to the front. They couldn't rely on each other if anything desperate was on hand. I remember once there was a meeting to be held where Elijah Purdy wanted me to preside. Said I, 'Now, boys, I tell you frankly, I'm afraid to go to that meeting. You may go, but I don't want to.' 'Pooh, pooh!' said Purdy, 'we didn't expect that of you, Tweed; I'll go myself.' So I went that night, and, behold! no Purdy came. 'Come on,' said I, 'I'll preside!' So I took the chair, and wasn't very comfortable in it, either. A man from California, by the name of Doyle, was running for Recorder against Barnard. (This recollection is at random.) I saw, as the roll call proceeded, that Doyle had the majority of delegates. Said I to a secretary, 'Have a motion made to dispense with calling the roll!' It was done. 'All in favor of Mr. Barnard as the nominee of this body say aye. Carried! The meeting is adjourned!' Well, there was a riot and I was driven into one corner. Isaiah Rynders had a pistol as long as my arm drawn and cocked. Said he, 'I'll pay you for this!' I was scared, but I didn't say so. 'I'm not afraid of a whole ward of you fighting villains,' said I, and we all got out."

This is the sample of the sort of thing he superintended in every ward in the city. He knew everybody, from the strikers, shoulder-hitters and repeaters, who "obeyed orders" and asked no questions as they got the money, up to the delicate fingered republican statesmen who had to be coaxed out of the sulks with a profitable job or a slyly transferred bunch of bank notes; and he dealt liberally, as well he might, seeing how he got the money, with them all. He was now buying real estate in all directions, and growing wealthy in every way, but still lived in the old Seventh ward, which was gradually losing its old flavor of respectability, as the rich residents moved up town.

WAR PROFITS—THE BOUNTIES.

One very considerable share of Mr. Tweed's money—a larger share too than is generally supposed—was made during the war, from the bounties offered for substitutes. As Supervisor he, so far as the bounty fund was concerned, "had things his own way." It is certain that large sums of money were made by the officials having charge of the bounty funds, and that there was a "bounty ring" of the most elaborate description—a ring in which Supervisors, justices, bounty brokers, policemen, doctors and recruiting officers were interested, and in the profits of which they all shared.

WISER THAN TWEED.

One of the most useful tools of Tweed in his days of power was "Billy Cook," who afterward married Miss Louisa Moore, the actress. Unlike Tweed, he did not believe in real estate or in the stability of the Ring, and so he always kept his money about him in bonds, notes, bills, &c. When Cook subsequently fled from New York he carried a little black satchel, which he said contained his wearing apparel, and of which he had been very careful, always carrying it himself. Just previous to his boarding a Cunard steamer at midnight one of his companions protested that Cook was treating him shabbily, as he was only "forgiving" him a paltry little debt of some $500, when he really ought to "give" him thousands, because, as his companion phrased it, "Cook was well fixed and had made big moneys off Tweed." "Big moneys!" echoes Cook; "you are like the rest of the boys, and think because I have handled big money in my time it has stuck to me. I tell you," he said, confidentially, lowering his voice almost to a whisper, "I am a poor man to-day compared to what I ought to be, and if I have $50,000 in the world I don't know it." Growling and protesting Cook's auditors, submitted to the situation, and after forcing Billy to open another bottle they bade him goodby, little thinking that the little black bag contained over $850,000 in available drafts, in currency and in United States bonds—a fortune at their mercy and within easy reach—the proceeds of Cook's six years' experience with the Tammany Ring.

THE AMERICUS CLUB.

The Americus Club, of which Tweed was one of the founders, was a pleasure organization, but soon assumed large proportions under his leadership, and finally became in its handsome home on the Sound at Greenwich, Conn., near which Tweed had his country residence, the Mecca of all aspiring young politicians. It adopted the old "Tiger's head" from Tweed's old engine as its crest, and the badge in gold and enamel became the outward sign of good standing among Tammany democrats. The plunder was working down to the lower levels, and blossoming in all sorts of garish display. To the Americus was due in great measure the wearing of new silk hats and loud suits of clothes, heavy watch chains and diamond rings and studs—too often on dirty shirts—which now characterized all the leaders at the public crib. It was a coarse, rich man's endeavor to give tone to his rapacious following. The war, with its plenty of money, had done much in the way of cultivating extravagance, but when the war was over Tammany kept it up. Rowdies and bummers who had swilled themselves on swipes or got drunk upon rotgut now "opened wine," and drank fine brandy and smoked the finest brands of cigars. The demoralization among young men became general. The "divvy" system was enlarged with a vengeance. The hunger below was as great as the hunger above, and had to be allayed. Hence the plundering attained a velocity which the engineer could not control. It was only a question of time when the smash would come. Meanwhile, Tammany was outwardly all splendor and beneficence. At the Americus Club ball there were as many diamonds displayed as in any gathering in America. There was a Blossom Club and an Oriental Club, and no end of organizations for luxurious display. At Greenwich the summer time was one round of costly debauch.

DOUBLE ACTING DEVICES.

Gambling houses under the protection of the "Ring," in some of which the "Ring" people had direct interests, were run where the Tammany "boys" might lose their money to advantage. Savings banks were opened, like the Bowling Green Bank, in which the Tammany smaller fry were "advised" to invest their money, which money was immediately used again for "Ring" purposes, to the loss and confusion of the willing depositors.

THE GREAT "RING."

As we have said, the *personnel* of the "Ring" was always changing with the exception of Tweed himself, but at last it became in a measure fixed, when the great "Ring" which compassed the Court House job was founded. Of this period Tweed says in his confession that it was at first "composed of Charles G. Cornell (Street Commissioner), John T. Hoffman (Mayor), Peter B. Sweeny, Matthew T. Brennan and William M. Tweed. These gentlemen were in the habit of dining together in the City Hall in the keeper's room, and there promised fidelity and devotion to each other. These dinners were for social enjoyment at which political matters were discussed, such as measures for the benefit of the democratic party and candidates to fill the positions. Mr. Sweeny was not as regular an attendant as the others. As men vacated their official positions those who occupied the same positions came in; for instance, George W. McLean, instead of Cornell, as Street Commissioner, and R. B. Connolly, in place of Brennan, Comptroller, and Hall, in place of Hoffman, Mayor. Shortly after the accession of Hall to the office of Mayor these daily dinners were stopped, and no general meeting was held until the Auditing Board was appointed, when Hall (Mayor) and Connolly (Comptroller), who were the Auditing Board, and to which were added Sweeny as Chamberlain, Tweed as Commissioner of Public Works, thus forming the Board of Apportionment, again met nearly every day at Mr. Tweed's office at No. 85 Duane street. Other meetings, however, were frequently held at the offices of each of these gentlemen; also during the sessions of the Legislature most of these gentlemen—Sweeny, Connolly and Tweed especially—frequently met at the rooms of one or the other at the Delavan House in Albany. A. Oakey Hall came when notified and remained as long as he was required. At these meetings all matters affecting legislation for the city of New York were discussed and bills examined and determined upon to be opposed or supported. When necessary to raise money to pass a bill or effect legislation in any way A. D. Barber was consulted and means devised to raise the amount of money which was deemed or found necessary for that purpose. Money for such purpose was raised in the following ways:—Mr. Tweed was requested by these gentlemen to act as the cashier, and did so act, the disbursements being generally made by him upon advice or consultation with A. D. Barber, who generally took charge of the members of Assembly, and Mr. Tweed personally of the Senate. In this connection Mr. Barber's advice was what these gentlemen (Sweeny, Connolly and Tweed) were chiefly guided by."

LOOKING FOR LARGER POWER.

It is not believed on a general review of Tweed's career that he himself cared to extend the area of Tammany's sway for the sake of the power it would bring. If it meant more money all right for Tweed, but Sweeny had something of the statesman's desire to rule. Besides, it was necessary in the extended front the plunderers had to guard to take possession of the fort at Albany—namely, the State Legislature. With republican rule had come the commissions. These, of course, could be bought up and used under the safe shield of an antagonistic party, but it was better to have things snug and safe and all in their own hands. Dean Richmond once said that he preferred buying a republican Legislature to electing a democratic one; it was cheaper and less troublesome, but Tweed and his associates thought they knew better. Tweed had himself elected from the Fourth district in 1867, and laid pipes and bought members when necessary, but did not immediately attempt anything very sweeping. The manner in which he worked is sufficiently indicated in the foregoing extract, but to see him doing it is worth a little sketch. He had succeeded in having Hoffman elected Governor by a series of election frauds worth a history in themselves, the naturalization mill and the "repeating" system being used to an extent scarcely credible in the November election of 1868 and until the Election law came with its "registration" checks.

IN THE STATE SENATE.

If there ever was a man not a king who was awarded kingly honors that man was Tweed, when he was a member of the upper house of the State Legislature. He lived in princely style at the Delavan while he was Senator, and his princely ways of travelling to and from the Capitol was the admiration of the "bhoys." In the winter of 1871 the Legislature always adjourned over from Friday afternoon till the following Monday evening, and the "Boss" always had a large compartment to himself in one of the Wagner cars, the only occupant besides himself being, as a general rule, either Clancy or Cornelius Corson, one of his pets who did so nobly for himself in the grand grab game instituted by the Boss and his co-workers in the Ring. When Sweeny or Connolly happened to be in the legislative train it was noticeable that the Boss kept to himself and was never troubled by either of them. The fact is this was one of the Boss' little by-plays, to give the "bhoys" from New York to understand as it were that consultations on the wing were not in his line of business. Besides, Connolly and Sweeny and Alexander Frear were so fond of poker that the Boss would have been very wearisome company, so when the three with Tom Field took possession of another compartment in the same car with the Boss on the way up or down from Albany, some one of the immortal quartet was heavily out of pocket. In 1871 the Albany trains left this city from the Thirtieth street depot, and it was the "ten-thirty" train which the city members of the Legislature patronized. It was composed entirely of drawing room cars, for not one of the twenty-one could in those days bear the sight of an ordinary car. "Them cars," as one of the shining lights of the Lower House used to say was "only good 'nough fur them hayrakers from the country." Tweed's compartment was always the best in the finest car on the train. Though Sweeny and even the dainty Connolly always put in an appearance at the depot, carpet bag in hand, and got aboard with the general crowd, it was not so with the "Boss." When his carriage hove in sight in Thirtieth street, near Ninth avenue, the gates of the yard of the depot were swung open and the carriage was allowed to drive in and deposit its precious freight at the very door of the palace car in which Tweed's compartment was located. This answered a double purpose. It allowed the "Boss" to escape the importunities of the crowd of laborers who were always in want, and to whom Tweed never had the heart to refuse assistance once they got hold of him, and it made the twenty-one instruments who did his bidding under the name of "members from the city" feel that they were not all bosses.

TWEED AND THE "B'HOYS."

Yet Tweed was not an overbearing chief to his legislative followers. He always had a kind word for everyone, and when he took a stroll, as he often did, through the train he saw everybody at a glance. It was not "How do you do," Mr. This or That, but "How are you, Jim," "A nice day, Tom," "You're looking like a fighting cock, Billy," and so on. It was always the same old "Boss" recognizing the fact that though familiarity may breed contempt in the man who stoops to conquer for those to whom he stoops there are certain people who can only be won by being patted on the back and being called Tom, Jim or Hank for friendship's sake. But it was at the Delavan that Tweed acted the part of king with the greatest effect. He had the finest suit of rooms the house could afford and it is said paid $500 a week for them.

WHERE WORD WAS LAW.

There was one room that was used as a reception room, and to which everybody was welcome; but beyond the threshold of the sanctum sanctorum, just off it, where the "Boss" received his visitors who had "private business" to transact, no one dared to venture unless he was told by Clancy, who acted the part of the sentinel on the watch tower, that Mr. Tweed was ready to receive him. Scarcely a day passed during the session that the reception room was not crowded by applicants for favors. Republican Senators and members of the Lower House, some of whom, after the "Boss'" downfall were the loudest in their denunciations of the old man, made it often their Mecca. With cringing air and almost bended knee they stood each waiting his turn when the monarch of the State government would deign to listen to their pleadings. The writer of this has now in his mind's eye a republican Senator, then high in the councils of his party, waiting for an audience for fully an hour, though he was one of the first to call after the afternoon adjournment. He had been daring enough to displease the "Boss" in speaking too plainly in the lobby what he did not dare to speak openly in the Senate concerning a bill the "Boss" favored. The next day a bill was introduced that threatened the very life of the business by which the Senator was made a man of means. There was only one way out of the difficulty—to bow low before the throne, and when the "Boss" had allowed an audience to every small potato politician from every part of the State who called upon him that day, the Senator was allowed to enter the presence. Protest and prayer were vain, the "Boss" would not interfere with that dreadful bill. Day after day the Senator called, till the "Boss" said he would "let up" on the bill. The Senator after that, republican though he was, considered silence golden when the "Boss" wanted to have his own way. Probably there never was a room in any royal palace that could tell of so many political intrigues, so many plans settled for the enthralment of a whole State, and, at the same time, of so many kindly acts done and kindly words spoken by its master than that self same inner reception room of the Delavan. It was the scene on one day in which plans were matured to rob the treasury by due process of law, to put a city into the hands of one party for the benefit of the leaders of that party, and on another day the scene in which the prominent figures were a poor family saved from starvation, of laborers made happy by having their rents paid and a job given them for the winter by a man who seemingly had an unfailing spring of wealth from which to draw his thousands. Tweed at the Delavan affected a love for the beautiful in art and a liking for surroundings that to a stranger bespoke a man of good taste. His rooms were always made cheerful by costly oil paintings; great baskets of flowers hung in the windows and huge bouquets adorned the mantelpiece, and the first sound that greeted the ear of the astonished visitor was the warbling of canary birds that from their cages gave forth their greeting from all sides. If this pleased the fancy of the more fastidious callers the simple sideboard with its decanters, "with the latch on the outside," as the "Boss" used to say, was not always the least attractive for the country member who couldn't bear the thought of paying twenty cents for whiskey at the bar.

THE SENATOR FROM THE FOURTH.

Tweed in the Senate was not distinguished as an orator, though he could talk well and to the point when occasion required. When excited he talked so rapidly that his words ran together and it was only now and then that even an attentive listener could catch the drift of his remarks. But it was not upon his oratory that Tweed depended for success. He knew that the country member was a weak man, "with a mortgage on his farm," or who had a friend whose farm was mortgaged, and that the members from the city not only held well paid sinecures but always had an eye upon a re-election. A wink to Barber on his part was more powerful when things got mixed and the "backwoodsmen" became ugly than all the speeches that were made in the Capitol. Probably no better illustration could be given of what a real "Boss" Tweed was when in the Senate than his conduct upon one occasion when a bill was pending in 1871, which, once a law, would revolutionize the entire city government of Buffalo. It was an extremely unpopular measure with the citizens of Buffalo. Protests and petitions against its passage poured in from the best citizens of both parties, and the republicans in the Senate when the bill was there made a bitter fight against it. One day in Committee of the Whole the fight became so warm and the arguments against its passage were made so striking by its opponents that two democrats became, as the saying is, a little "shaky." Tweed heard the rumor of the democratic weakness, left his seat hurriedly and went into the library. The two Senators were called for soon afterward by a page and they too went into the library. There was a talk of about five minutes between the three, Tweed doing most of the talking, and then they all returned to their seats. The discussion over the bill went on until everybody who cared to speak had spoken, and there was a lull. Suddenly Tweed dropped his pen (he was apparently writing a letter, utterly oblivious to what was going on around him) rose from his seat and exclaimed:—"Mr. Chairman, there has been a good deal of discussion over this bill and I think its merits are now pretty well understood. It is declared a good bill by Joe Warren. The fact is Joe wants this bill to pass and it's got to pass." Joe Warren was then the leading democrat of Buffalo, a strong party man, and, though a great friend of Tweed's, always esteemed as an upright, honorable man. It seems Warren was a strong advocate of the bill. It is needless to state that the bill passed before the session closed and became a law. The argument of Tweed that because "Joe" wanted the bill to become a law it should become a law was a rather strange one, but it was a very good illustration of what extremes the "Boss" would go to serve a friend and his party and what little regard he had for public opinion when he was cornered in a political fight.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

The 16th of April, 1871 will never be forgotten by any one who was in the Assembly chamber at Albany on that day. The democrats had met with a misfortune. Tom Fields had secured their constitutional majority of sixty-five votes by putting Carey in the place to which Twombly, a republican, had been elected from the Seventh district of this city. But one day two democrats got into a squabble—Irving of New York and Weed' of Clinton—and Irving struck Weed while the two were near the Speaker's chair. Irving resigned, and so after all their efforts the democrats lost their hold. There was a deadlock for two or three days, and the republicans held a caucus and the sixty-three members of the minority declared certain bills political bills, and therefore determined to oppose them. It became necessary for the democrats to secure a republican vote. On the morning of the 16th Mr. Frear, from the Committee on Cities, reported the bill amending the New York charter and the Two Per Cent Tax bill—two of the bills the sixty-three republicans had declared they would oppose as political measures. The previous question raised by Mr. Fields was put, and when the name of Winans (republican) was called he voted with the democrats amid the most vociferous cheering from the galleries, which was intensified beyond description when he declared his intention to vote with the democrats in support of every other political bill. There was one man in the gallery who contemplated this scene with the eye of a conqueror. He had slipped in from the Senate as Frear rose to make his motion (the plan had all been agreed upon the night before), and with folded arms looked down upon the confusion that reigned on the floor beneath. He was deadly pale and his eyes glistened with a strange fire. He knew that two republicans had been secured. When the roll call reached the name of one of the republicans who had been promised his reward if he acted with the democrats, and who, lacking courage, failed to keep his promise, the face of the man standing in the gallery flushed and his fingers twitched nervously; but when Winans stood up and voted "ay" on the previous question he dropped his arms, smiled grimly and turning went into the Senate Chamber. Winans' vote had saved the Ring not only but guaranteed the passage of the very measures the Ring desired to make the robberies they had begun secure and certain. The man in the gallery was William M. Tweed.

But Albany never again saw the Boss after that triumphant year, and Albanians to this day, while denouncing the Ring robberies, talk of the days of Tweed, when money was plenty and poor republicans were not always poor, when their consciences were weak and their avarice strong.

THE COURT HOUSE FRAUDS.

The Court House frauds are so fresh in everybody's mind that it is needless to recapitulate the details of the great conspiracy by which the erection of this structure was made the means to rob the Treasury of millions of dollars. Tweed was the head and front of the conspiracy. How Garvey was used, and became rich by the use he was put to, and Ingersoll and Watson and Woodward and all the others managed to get their "divvies" of the stolen millions is a history known to every schoolboy in the land. The statements of the experts who examined into the facts of the case proved a state of affairs that at first seemed incredible, but the evidence given on the two trials of Tweed and by himself afterward before the committee of the Board of Aldermen left no doubt in the public mind as to the enormous extent of the frauds perpetrated by the Ring, though before that evidence was given it was well known that Tweed was the individual who had obtained the lion's share of the ill-gotten funds of the city.

BILL RAISING.

The manner in which thousands of persons in legitimate business were made parties to the frauds seems almost incredible. Not one bill in a hundred was ever paid in full to the party who held the bill. And naturally enough the example spread outside of his office, and as he cheated the city so his agents often cheated him. "Billy Cook" repeatedly deceived him as to the amount of moneys he had obtained and pocketed the difference. "Check raising" and altering the amount on the city warrants were constantly practised. Often a warrant for one amount was made out payable to the order of A. A was asked to indorse the check, and would write his name on the back of a check for a much larger amount. This latter check would be presented at the Broadway Bank and paid. A would receive the money called for by the smaller check, and the rest of the money paid would be "divided." In one case it is said that a "check" was raised from $35,000 to $135,000 and the difference pocketed by the party who did the raising. When the fraud was found out this party defied the Tammany chieftains, who made the best of their bargain and held their tongues.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY REVOLT.

Shortly after the assembling of the Legislature, in 1870, the leaders of Tammany Hall became aware of the fact that there was disaffection in the camp. Senators Genet, Creamer and Norton, as the session neared its close, did not attempt to disguise their rebellious feelings. In due time James O'Brien, then Sheriff, George W. McLean, Street Commissioner, John Morrissey, John Fox and James Fox joined the ranks of the disaffected. Tweed was removed from his position in the Street Cleaning Department, which made the breach between his followers and the young democracy wider than ever. Compromise was out of the question. The climax of the row came when the call was issued for the meeting of the Tammany General Committee. The meeting was called for March 28. The Tammany Sachems, by request of Tweed, closed the doors of Tammany Hall the night of the meeting and had them guarded by police. It was by this ruse that the young democracy, who claimed to have a majority in the committee, were prevented from becoming the "regular" organization. The young democracy carried their fight into the Legislature, but, though their charter was passed in the Senate, it was defeated in the Assembly. The next week Tweed's charter was introduced and passed, receiving in the Senate every republican vote except that of Mr. Thayer. The passage soon afterward of other measures championed by Tweed made the Ring's power in this city absolute.

O'BRIEN'S "KICK."

It was in the beginning of 1871 that the first link in the chain that bound the Ring leaders together was broken. Watson was this link. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien had become, as the politicians had it, "ugly," and had to be appeased, and Watson was duly designated as the man who should meet O'Brien, with full powers to settle on whatever terms he saw fit after conferring with the ex-Sheriff. The very day O'Brien and Watson were to meet to patch up the differences that made O'Brien a dangerous enemy to the Ring Watson received the injury from which he died soon afterward. The breach between the Ring leaders and O'Brien grew wider after Watson's death, and O'Brien failing to secure what he considered was his right made public the facts which had been diligently gathered by parties familiar with the evil doings in the Comptroller's office.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

Tweed, at this time, asked his famous query, "What are you going to do about it?" The great Cooper Institute meeting followed, and then one upon another the exposures came in quick succession. Still Tweed was defiant and the Tammany party loud in their declarations that they had the votes and they would control the city so long as they had the ballot boxes at their command. The elections in November came in due time and the result was the utter overthrow of the Ring, not one of the Ring candidates surviving out of the ruin but Tweed himself, who was re-elected Senator from the Fourth district.

THE VOUCHER ROBBERY.

The destruction of the vouchers which would have convicted so many of the "Ring" following occurred at this time. Concerning it Mr. Tweed said in his confession that "in a conversation with A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor, relative to the examination of the vouchers by the sub-committee associated with the committee of citizens, of which William A. Booth was chairman, Mr. Hall informed Mr. Tweed that if the vouchers were not examined it would tend to and would probably break down the prosecutions against the Ring. Mr. Tweed thereupon consulted with Mr. N. H. Cook, who was then an attaché of the Department of Public Works and the head of the bureau therein, as to the possibility of obtaining access to and destroying said vouchers. Mr. Cook examined the Comptroller's office and reported to Mr. Tweed that he believed the vouchers could be obtained and destroyed, and told Mr. Tweed to leave the matter in his hands and he would attend to it. It was subsequently ascertained that the committee had called upon Mr. Connolly, the Comptroller, to produce the vouchers. Mr. Connolly being cognizant of what was going to take place requested and obtained the delay of a few days, during which time Mr. Cook, as he informed Mr. Tweed, obtained access to the rooms of the Comptroller and carried away and destroyed the vouchers." There is no doubt that Cook had assistants in this work, Haggerty, the janitor, being strongly suspected.

TWEED'S TRIALS.

The work of destruction did not end there. The committee, headed by Samuel J. Tilden, had got things into shape for prosecutions and the "Ring" magnates began to fly. Tweed, defiant, stood his ground. He was arrested on October 27, 1871, and was held in $1,000,000 bail. On December 16 he was arrested on a charge of felony, but Judge Barnard granted him a writ of habeas corpus, and he was not then sent to the Tombs. In the first trial the jury disagreed. In November, 1873, Tweed was again placed on trial for misdemeanor on an enormous indictment, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Noah Davis. He was found guilty and received the famous cumulative sentence of twelve years in the Penitentiary, with a fine of $12,500. He was not destined to serve this out, for the Court of Appeals reversed the judgment, and Tweed, who had passed thirteen months in a nominal imprisonment on the Island, was let out. This, however, was no release, for he was promptly lodged in Ludlow Street Jail on the famous $6,000,000 suit. Here he remained, unable to wriggle out of the meshes of the law, until at last he resolved to escape. His property had, no doubt, been greatly dissipated by his trial, but there still remained enough to keep him comfortable.

FLIGHT AND RECAPTURE.

Into the circumstances of his flight on the 4th of December, 1875, it is not necessary to enter. An account was published of it after his recapture, but many of the details are doubtless fictitious. On that day he went from the jail to his house on Madison avenue, according to the lenient custom of his prison regulations, and from that time forward was not seen by any one who would have handed him to the authorities until his recapture at the port of Vigo, in Spain. He went to Santiago de Cuba, and from there took a ship to Spain, but was suspected by the Spanish authorities, cast into prison with his companion "Hunt," believed to have been his son-in-law, McGinnis, of New Orleans, and finally returned to this country on the American frigate Franklin. He re-entered Ludlow Street Jail on the 23d November, 1876, and there remained until his death.

CONFESSION.

Seeing the futility of fighting the law he undertook to conciliate it, and framed a "confession," with an offer to turn over his property to the State and give evidence in various suits. This was rejected by Attorney General Fairchild on good grounds, as we believe. So he died with his shame about him. In the story we have given of his life many things have been omitted that had great interest in their day, such as his partnership with Gould and Fisk in Erie matters and other side speculations, such as the leasing of the Metropolitan Hotel, which was only a drain on his purse, or rather an extra drain on the city. His fine house on Fifth avenue, his marble stables, and all the phantom finery which glowed about him for a few years and faded away are no longer of public interest beside the terrible lesson of the "old man's" life.

THE MAN MEASURED.

There are many diverse views of his character. He doubtless had genial qualities. He was a man of will and force of character. He was without scruples. One of his ex-counsel said of him to a HERALD reporter recently:—"Tweed had always enjoyed a popularity in print which he never possessed in point of fact. Strange as it may sound the truth is that Tweed has never been popular on his own merits. When he was poor, before he entered public life, he never had any warm personal adherents. All this 'magnetism' they talk so much about was given to him by the newspapers after he had acquired the habit of spending the public money. That he never had a personal following, independent of his money, is proved by the fact that when, unaided, he ran for Sheriff in the early part of his career, he did not command over 8,000 votes in the whole city of New York. Nor was Tweed ever popular with his own associates in his days of power. Sweeny despised him for his coarseness. Connolly regarded him as a hypocrite—as a man who adopted the bluff King Henry VIII. style of doing things merely as a blind—a cloak to hide his own shrewdness and his own intense selfishness. None of his associates ever believed him on his bare word without corroboration. Sweeny promised comparatively little, but once having made a promise kept it; but Tweed would promise and break his word, always putting the blame of the broken pledge upon circumstances or somebody else. On two or more occasion he broke faith on important matters with Sweeney, while he has repeatedly violated his word to his intimate acquaintances or his underlings.

His opinion of his associates was no more flattering. In an interview before alluded to, he said:—

"Sweeny is a hard, overbearing, revengeful man. He wants his way and treasures up wrath. He has considerable ability of its kind. We were so opposite and unlike that we got along very well. Connolly was before my time; I had to take the world as it was and not make it anew. He was a powerful man in his ward and district. We could not get along without Connolly, and annexed him for the vote he controlled."

The news of the Boss's death created of course great excitement among the city authorities. When spoken to about it Mayor Ely said Mr. Tweed died in the course of nature, hastened somewhat by his confinement in jail. He was a man of full habit and who had no internal resources to render confinement in prison bearable. He read very little, and reading might have been the solace and relief of these hours of imprisonment, but his nature was of the active bustling kind, needing excitement among the busy haunts of men, and deprived of this he sickened and pined away. He and Fisk belonged to a class of men who were the outgrowth of the war times, when people were indifferent about the conduct of their local affairs, because everyone was more or less well off; wages were high, and the stealing of a few millions was a matter of little consequence. The occasion was favorable for such a genius as Tweed or Fisk, and each came to the surface and made a mark on the history of the period. Tweed was a common, illiterate man, with great force of character, which imposed on the ignorant multitude, and was taken for a power that was supposed to be inherent and permanent in the man. About twelve years ago I met Tweed going out of the Board of Supervisors, and he made an offensive remark to me, which I resented. I asked him for an explanation, and he replied that he would take his own time to answer me. We sat in the Board for five years and never exchanged a word."

"Did you feel, Mr. Mayor, that Tweed during that time was an unfit man for you to hold intercourse with?"

"Decidedly I did. I fought the fight of the people in that Board alone and Tweed fought the other way."

"They say, Mr. Mayor, that, like Robin Hood, he robbed the rich to pay the poor. Do you think so?"

"By no means. Whoever robs the people in general robs each other individually. Taxes have increased on account of Tweed's doings, and they tell as much in proportion on the poor man as they do on the rich. Tweed did no good to this city, but, on the contrary, set an examples of the meanest and most demoralizing kind. If Tweed be held up as a pattern for the youth of this city to imitate, then farewell to purer and better government."

"There is much sympathy, Mr. Mayor, for Tweed, now that he has died in prison. Do you consider that sympathy misplaced?"

"Naturally enough," replied the Mayor. "There might be sympathy for a man who owned a house on Fifth avenue and lived there for several years, and was compelled to die in a prison cell; but the humane sympathy, after all, will amount to nothing more than what might be felt for a dog that was run over by a street car. You feel sorry for the dog, but you saw that his fate was inevitable."

CORPORATION COUNSEL WHITNEY'S VIEW.

Corporation Counsel Whitney said that the death of Tweed would, of course, put an end to the legal proceedings against him, and though the judgments per contra on three on three executions amounted to nearly $9,000,000 he did not expect the city would receive anything from them under the circumstances. He thought Tweed's dying in prison was an instance of retributive justice, and however much his sympathy for the man expiring in a prison cell, away from friends and home, be considered the end of Tweed would point a moral and adorn a sad and painful tale; that for a man who had done so much to corrupt the city of New York it was not befitting that his end should be among the surroundings that attend the death beds of the honest and virtuous, else the premium would be transferred from the good to the bad, and the very foundations of society be uprooted.

WHAT MAJOR QUINCY SAID.

Major Quincy, order of arrest clerk in the Sheriff's office, and who has had personal charge of Tweed since his recommitment after his return by the Spanish government from Vigo, said that he called on Tweed night before last at about six o'clock. He found Tweed sitting up in bed and feeling very downhearted. Quincy asked him what was the matter, and Tweed replied that he had a complication of disorders; his heart was affected; his kidneys out of harmony, and his bladder necessitated daily scouring out. For this latter purpose a gallon of water was needed diurnally, and this was thought exhaustive to the man's physical system in a great degree. Major Quincy observed to him that he thought the water was doing him harm. Tweed, in response, said that his chief complaint was palpitation of the heart. This he had suffered from for a considerable time. Then he talked of the illusive promises of liberty made to him, and how each in turn turned out to be deceptive. Major Quincy said that in bringing him down from the prison to the courts and to the City Hall he invariably expressed a horror at having to ascend the staircases of the various buildings to which he was brought. In every exertion of this kind the palpitation of the heart to which he was subject became intensified and added to his other ailments hastened his end. The last time Major Quincy saw him was Wednesday night, after he had refused to testify before the Supreme Court, because the State, as he said, had failed to keep faith with him, and on that occasion he read Mr. John Kelly's letter addressed to the Attorney General M. Schoonmaker, asking for his release. Major Quincey made arrangements with Mr. Tweed on this occasion, indorsed by the authority of the Sheriff, to take the distinguished prisoner of Ludlow Street Jail for an airing in the Park or any place else where he might chose to go, on next Sunday, but it is needless to observe that this programme can never be fulfilled.

SHERIFF REILLY'S TALK.

Sheriff Bernard Reilly said he got the information of Tweed's death at ten minutes to twelve o'clock yesterday from the deputy warden, Bernard Fitzsimmons, "and I went," said the Sheriff, "to see the lawyers of our office, Messrs. Vanderpoel, Green & Cummings, to consult as to the proper steps to be taken, and under their advice I telegraphed to the Coroner's office, at the corner of Houston and Mulberry streets, and received back answer that he would hold an inquest in the jail. Then, in company with Under Sheriff Cummings, I proceeded to the jail and attended the inquest, and got the necessary certificate for the removal of the remains from the jail to his son-in-law's place. I left orders with the warden to remove all his effects. The final legal process was to get a certified copy of the proceedings before the Coroner to put on file in my own office, and that was done.

"What might be the feeling, Mr. Sheriff, as to the death of Mr. Tweed among your acquaintances?"

"Well," answered Mr. Reilly, "I think it is one of general sympathy. Tweed had a great many friends among the poor and friendless people of this city, and they regret his death. Other people will regret his death because they think he has been rather harshly dealt with by those who ought to have thought better about him. There will be many differences of opinion about his character, but he cannot be considered wholly as a bad man. He erred deplorably, and he has paid for his errors by dying in prison, and this was the end of Sheriff Reilly's cogitations about Tweed. Sheriff Reilly said that he met Comptroller Kelly in the morning, but the Comptroller was invisible to the interviewers all the day. He said, on hearing the news of Tweed's death, "I am sorry for the occurrence, and I did not hope it would take place before he was liberated, and I trusted his liberation would occur soon." That was all Mr. Kelly, it is thought by Mr. Reilly was disposed to say. He evidently thought that Mr. Tweed had done enough to entitle him to a pardon by the State and he so expressed himself in his recent letter addressed to the Attorney General. District Attorney Phelps said he was naturally disposed to shed a tear of sympathy over the grave of a dead and gone political opponent, but he felt no disposition to pass a eulogium over his remains, and he did not suppose it was expected of him. Tweed was dead and all feeling antagonistic to the man ended at his grave. Mr. Phelps had nothing to say of the man one way or the other, and would rather let his memory pass into the future without comment, and let it simply speak for itself, which probably may answer all the purposes of such cautious and judicious criticism.

AT THE CITY HALL.

When the news of Tweed's death reached the City Hall, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, several of the Aldermen and other minor city officials occupied the private sitting rooms of the Common Council. Republicans and democrats alike expressed regret at the melancholy circumstances surrounding the sudden demise of Tammany's former manager, while whispered expressions of sincere sorrow were uttered by many who had known Tweed in his palmiest days. Many of the officials had received recognition and patronage from him at a time when a word from the great leader was deemed to be an honor. Others, too, who had fought him, politically and personally, were willing to forget the enmities engendered in such encounters now that death had claimed him as its victim.

Shortly after twelve o'clock hundreds of persons called at the Mayor's office and Aldermen's room in order to ascertain positively whether Tweed had really passed away. Nothing decisive was known until the telegraph of the Twenty-sixth precinct, in the basement, was put in operation, the rumor being substantiated by direct intelligence from Ludlow Street Jail. Then the crowds stood in the corridors and vestibule of the City Hall, earnestly canvassing the intelligence.

Those who saw Tweed in his frequent visits to the Aldermanic chamber on the occasion of the recent investigation before that body expressed the opinion that he never looked better in his life. The complication of diseases with which he was then doubtless afflicted were not apparent in any way, with the exception of a slight lameness and a difficulty in ascending the stairs of the City Hall. There was the same old time spirited snap in his conversation, while his ruddy countenance indicated vigorous health. He laughed and joked with his keepers, Major Quincy and Deputy Sheriff Magonigle, and his numerous friends who called to see him pending this famous investigation. He was then engaged in a final struggle for liberty, but little dreamed that it would come so soon and in such a tragic shape.

THE POPULAR VERDICT.

News of the event soon reached all the centres of political resort, and was more or less the subject of comment, discussion and sympathy. It evoked some little philosophic reflection on the mutability of human power, but in the main took a decidedly personal color. The general expression was one of unquestionable and unquestioning sympathy. There were some who held by the coldly negative forbearance implied in that unkind remembrance, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," while others pitied the dead man's fate for his misfortunes or forgot his crime in the amplitude of his atonement. By others again the dead potentate and prisoner was boldly championed, and those were rather disposed to crown his sufferings with the chaplet of martyrdom. In spite of the announced illness of the "Boss"—as people would insist on calling him in memory of his former sway and control—the news of his death was rather in the nature of a surprise. It brought immediate comment, in which the deceased was generally kindly dealt with. His faults were certainly not "set in a note book, learn'd and conn'd by rote," and in a few instances the weakly apologetic defence was made that if he took from the rich he gave to the poor. This argument was once answered within the hearing of the reporter by the statement that only about one hundred persons belonging to his own *clientele* received any share of the spoils. In some cases the action of ex-Attorney General Fairchild was made a side issue and was keenly criticised. The Judge of one of the judicial district courts strongly expressed his opinion that Tweed should have been released, having fulfilled his compact by giving his testimony. Mr. Fairchild, he contended, had, on the contrary, failed to perform his portion of the contract, and he believed that Comptroller Kelly was right when he claimed in his letter to the present Attorney General that his predecessor had promised to release Tweed if he would give his testimony. This was of course combated by others, who held that Mr. Fairchild had never made any such compact.

The topic had ceased to be a new one by the time it reached the large uptown hotels at night, and was hardly more than casually adverted to. In the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where all questions of public interest are entertained with more than feverish excitement, there was but a meagre gathering during the greater part of last evening, and even in the Metropolitan, Tweed's old headquarters, his inglorious ending was only a matter for hearty sympathetic reference.

Moving through Tweed's old ward, the Seventh, which first made him an Alderman and elected him to the Senate, even after the Ring troubles broke out, it was easy to see that the deceased was borne in most kindly remembrance. It was broadly stated that he had been made a scapegoat, and but little respect was expressed for the "even handed justice" which had failed to commend the poisoned chalice to any lips but his. Some of the best citizens of the ward spoke of him regretfully, and his old friends of the Volunteer Fire Department had none but pleasant recollections of him.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. DEVLIN.

Mr. Charles Devlin said last evening to a representative of the HERALD that he had spent a large part of the time from Saturday last up to yesterday noon with his old friend William M. Tweed, and had had many conversations with him during that time. Much of the subject matter of the conversation, he said, was of a private nature, and was such as a man would naturally converse about under the circumstances with an old friend, but there were certain parts of it that he was willing to give for publication. "He referred," said Mr. Devlin, "again and again to the action of Mr. Fairchild and others, but especially to Mr. Fairchild, in opposition to the release that he was so anxious to obtain."

"Did he speak bitterly of Mr. Fairchild?"

"Yes," said Mr. Devlin. "He seemed to cling to the hope of release until the publication of Mr. Fairchild's last letter, and with that came out in the papers he called my attention to it, saying that they had killed him. Of course I had seen it in the papers in the morning, but I would not call his attention to it. I saw at once that it was this thing that finally broke him down, and I made up my mind then that he would not live much longer. I had occasion to see Mr. Whitney in regard to a judgment of mine against the city, and I asked him if he could do nothing for Mr. Tweed as I was satisfied that he could not live if he was kept in prison. He failed rapidly and on Tuesday I asked him to see a doctor, and suggested Jimmy Wood. He and Tweed and I had been boys together, and I thought Wood knew his constitution and would be a good doctor for him. He said all right, if I saw Wood to ask him to come. I did not see him, however, and the next day I urged him to send for some doctor, and he sent for Dr. Carnochan. I believe Dr. Schirmer was also expected, but he did not come."

"There was one other thing," continued Mr. Devlin, "that may be of interest to the public. I asked him shortly before his death if he had any affairs to settle up and he said he had nothing to settle except to settle with his God. Aside from these matters the talk we had was not of a nature for publication."

A MISSING RECEIVER.

GENERAL SMALLEY DISAPPEARS FROM THE CITY—THE DEVELOPMENTS OF A SUIT FOR HIS REMOVAL AS RECEIVER.

The rumored disappearance of General Henry A. Smalley, the receiver of the National Insurance Company of Washington, with, it is stated, $20,000 of the funds of that institution, created no little excitement in this city yesterday afternoon. General Smalley was well known in New York, and until very recently his integrity was unimpeached. He was about five feet ten inches in height, rather slender, with a graceful carriage and very gentlemanly bearing. His complexion was dark and his hair and beard were quite gray. His dress was faultless and his quiet manners and assuming voice were calculated to win confidence. For some time before the termination of the management of Erastus Brooks in the *Evening Express* Smalley was one of the Washington correspondents of that journal and, it was said, the principal mover in the recent arrangement by which the paper passed into new hands. The next heard of him was as the receiver of the Clairmont Savings Bank. This position was contested by Mr. Clarke Brooks, another appointee, who was ultimately confirmed, but not before Receiver Smalley had seized a large amount of bonds and mortgages which had been placed in the safe deposit company of the Park Bank, and which were said to be the property of Sherman Broadwell, the president of the Clairmont Bank. These securities were afterward released by the Court.

About a year ago he was appointed receiver of the Chicago, Saginaw and Canada Railroad Company, and came into possession of about $3,000,000 of the bonds of the concern.

The suit of Bamberger and Hyems yesterday in the Supreme Court, in which they asked that Smalley should be relieved from his receivership, revealed a state of affairs to the public very surprising, but which was not at all startling to those familiar with the courses of General Smalley for some time past. A HERALD reporter called upon a firm in Park row familiar in a business and legal point of view with all of General Smalley's affairs and received the following statement:—"Much to our regret we cannot deny any of the injurious rumors in regard to General Smalley. He has deceived us; he has deceived his best friends. One of our partners went on his bond, which was, according to his representation, to be only a temporary affair, until a substitute should be furnished from Washington, and he now finds that it is recorded against him. About a month ago we found it necessary, in a very delicate case, to threaten arrest of Smalley if certain matters were not satisfactorily settled. Lately whenever we had to hunt him up we had to seek him in places not at all reputable."

THE FIRST LEGAL PROTESTATION.

Whatever may be the feeling of dissatisfaction against Mr. Smalley as a receiver, which dissatisfaction found more emphatic expression upon each new appointment as receiver, the subject never took legal form of protestation in the courts until the 29th of last month. On this date Judge Lawrence, of the Supreme Court, granted an order to show cause in the suit of Leopold Bamberger, in which Mr. Smalley had been appointed receiver, why he should not be removed and some other person appointed in his place. This order also asked that cause be shown why the plaintiff and his counsel should not be relieved from the stipulation and order approving Mr. Smalley's bond as such receiver, and why the latter should not file his account. The order was granted and made returnable on the 3d inst., but was adjourned until yesterday, when Judge Lawrence, being busy, sent the matter before Judge Van Brunt. Counsel on both sides submitted affidavits without argument and Judge Van Brunt took the same for examination preliminary to giving his decision.

STEALING SHOES.

An arrest by the police of Williamsburg in Ridley's store on Grand street, in this city, yesterday, led to the recovery of $542 worth of children's shoes in the store of Theodore Dow, No. 85 Fourth street, Williamsburg. Large quantities of the shoes had been missed, and Mr. Launsbery, one of the firm, suspected William H. Granger, one of the salesmen, as the thief. When accused he confessed that he had been filling his pockets every night for eighteen months and as soon as he had a basketful, by representing himself as a manufacturer, had disposed of them to Mr. Dow and contracted to supply him regularly, selling at a small fraction under market rates. Over two hundred and forty pairs were identified by Mr. Lounsbery in the store of Mr. Dow, who was thunderstruck at the discovery. Granger was then arrested by Detectives Short and Holland and locked up in the Fourth street station house, Williamsburg. He resides with a consumptive wife and four children at No. 218 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and pleads that his salary of $15 was not enough to support them.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

INTERRUPTING TRAVEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why cannot the ironwork of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad be delivered at night time so as not to impede the horse car travel? This (Thursday) afternoon, at the corner of Third avenue and Twenty-third street, the cars were delayed so long that the writer missed the three P. M. express for New Haven.

TRAVELLER.

A STEAMBOAT INQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I would like to ask the Morrisania Steamboat Company if the steam chimney of their boat Shady Side is not in bad order and if that is not the reason she carries only twenty-five pounds of steam and is run "shut off" on hurried trips when she is allowed forty-five pounds.

R.

THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can you inform a depositor of the broken Bowling Green Savings Bank if the receiver will make another dividend? He has received about $50,000 since July, 1873. It is about time he did something, or must the depositors apply to the courts to compel him to act?

DEPOSITOR.

POOR JACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Are the small shipping offices in South and West streets authorized by the Shipping act? If so why was the Shipping Exchange built? The act says that the charge for shipping and discharge shall be fifty cents, but in the South street offices we are charged from $3 to $5, and if we do not pay it we cannot go to sea except in British vessels.

SAILOR.

IMMORAL SONGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I call the attention of the Captain of the Sixteenth precinct to the outrageous conduct of some young men and girls who, as they pass through Twenty-sixth street and Seventh avenue every night or early in the morning, disturb the neighborhood by singing the most obscene songs. I am not Puritanical, but I most decidedly object to our wives and sisters being compelled to listen to these people.

J. R.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I see in the "Complaint Book" every day or two something about the Sixpenny Savings Bank. I have got over $3,000 deposited there, and I am willing to take ninety per cent of it, and, as one of the victims suggested through your "Complaint Book" on Thursday morning, I think it a good idea to open a book and have all the depositors sign their names who are satisfied to take ninety per cent; or let some of the directors buy up those books that the holders are willing to sell.

DEPOSITOR.

MASTERS' CERTIFICATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

By what authority do the Commissioners of this district issue masters' licenses for passenger steamers to men who never had any experience in the management of sailing or steam vessels? A number of the Hudson River passenger steamers are commanded by men of no experience in the handling of sailing or steam vessels—men who are not capable of taking charge of their steamers in a case of emergency. I think this state of affairs ought to be brought to the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JUSTICE.

A CURIOUS SCHOOL RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

What is the proper course to pursue under the following circumstances? My boy, six and a half years old, attended the public school in Seventy fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, until Monday afternoon, April 1, when he was detained home on account of sickness until Wednesday April 10, when he again attended, and was discharged from the school in consequence of absence caused by illness. I am very anxious to get him to the school again. What shall I do?

W. H. P.

WANTED, SOME LIFEBOATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Where is the Public Works Commissioner or his inspectors, who ought to be at Fulton and South streets, near the ferry, to paddle passengers across a pond of water which the sewers can't carry off? The city should provide one or two lifeboats for occasions like to-day (Thursday), when people have to pass single file over a plank thrown across the pond by some philanthropic butcher or fish dealer. New York should locate its ponds in more eligible situations and notify

BROOKLYNITES.

A RELIC GONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Some time during last winter, I think in December, I took a walk from Weehawken to Hoboken and distinctly remember seeing the old cedar tree beneath whose boughs the fatal duel was fought between Burr and Hamilton. Yesterday (April 9, 1878) I took the same walk, but the tree was gone. This venerable relic stood about two hundred yards south of the toll gate and on the east side of the railroad track. It was in nobody's way, and those who cut it down must have been actuated by a pure spirit of destructiveness. Can any of your correspondents say when the old tree was cut down?

J. W.

COMPOSITION OF JURIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There seems to be much complaint in regard to our jury system. Much of this would be obviated if the Commissioner of Jurors would select from our citizens men of intelligence who are engaged in minor business pursuits, who would serve without being fined for non-attendance. As it is now the Commissioner seems to select two classes to summon; one so rich and engaged in such extensive business operations that rather than attend as jurymen they will pay the fine; another class so illiterate, or so unqualified by ignorance as to be unfit to understand law or evidence.

JUSTICE.

OFFICE ROBBERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There are no doubt worthy persons engaged in peddling books and various wares, and it is hard that the innocent should have to suffer with the guilty, but thefts from offices by ostensible pedlers are becoming so common and so annoying that there seems no alternative but to deny admittance to the entire craft. To-day (Thursday), in a building not far from the HERALD office, two offices were entered by false keys during the temporary absence of the occupants, drawers and desks were forced open and the contents strewn around, indicating a hurried search for such valuables as could be conveniently secreted and carried away. When these people get in, as they do and will, in spite of all the vigilance exercised to prevent them, tenants should not buy the least thing of them, but, instead, should report them at once to those in charge of the building.

A SUFFERER.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The following is an extract from an editorial in the HERALD of February 16, 1877:—"The history of railroad enterprises in any country does not contain a more disgraceful instance of prolonged and deliberate deception pursued by the management toward confiding stockholders than that presented by the investigation of the affairs of the New Jersey Central Railroad which we present to-day." The *Journal of Commerce* of the same date said:—"It is a startling exhibit, and the allegations of fraud and mismanagement should be promptly refuted if false."

The charges then made have never been answered. In the report sworn to by the receiver and filed with the authorities of the State of New Jersey for the year 1877 the value of the total equipment of the road is put down at $2,851,370. In the report made by John Taylor Johnston to the shareholders, September 8, 1876, the equipment was set down at $8 425,000. The coal cars alone are valued at $4,330,000. Will some one explain this discrepancy between the two reports? Yet the old management is now asking the unfortunate stockholders to pay $10 a share and trust them again.

STOCKHOLDER.

ANSWER.

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW YORK, April 12, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to "Anxious Policy Holder," and for the information of others interested in the assets of the late American Popular Life Insurance Company, I beg to state that there are at present two obstacles to the payment of a dividend:—First, death claims; "Do such take precedence of other claims?" This question is now before the Court of Appeals awaiting decision. Second, the retention by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the principal asset of the company—viz., $100,000 in United States bonds. The Superintendent very properly delays transferring these bonds to my possession until he can do so in accordance with law. As the statutes are vague on this point it is probable a special act of the Legislature will be required to determine it. Until these two matters are settled no dividend can be made. This will, I trust, satisfy all creditors that I am in nowise responsible for present delay.

E. Z. LAURENCE, Receiver.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senators Leave Business and Start for Canada.

FREIGHT ON MILK.

Overburdened Taxpayers in the "Poor Counties."

ALVORD'S ATTITUDE.

Twenty-seven Million Dollars Thrown Away in Useless Railroads.

HAYES' FINANCE BILL

ALBANY, April 12, 1878.

The Senate met at seven this morning, but adjourned almost immediately to enable many of the Senators to go on an excursion to the north. The party were to dine at Plattsburg to-day and reach the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in time for supper. They will stay until Monday.

During the brief morning session Senator Turner introduced a bill for the protection of purchasers of personal property. It provides that any person who shall sell and deliver personal property of any description to another, but to which the said vender, by agreement with the purchaser, shall retain the title thereto or ownership thereof until payment of the purchase price therefor, shall within five days thereafter make and file in the town clerk's office of the town where such purchaser shall reside a statement in writing setting forth such facts and containing a description of the property so sold, to whom sold, the date of sale, amount of consideration to be paid therefor and the time of its payment.

FREIGHT ON MILK.

Some time ago a bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Railroads of the Assembly which seeks to establish a uniform freight tariff on milk of one cent per quart on all railroads in the State which now charge a higher tariff and which reach the cities of New York and Brooklyn. This morning the Railroad Committee reported the bill unfavorably, and a motion was made to disagree with this report and order the bill to a third reading.

WHEELER'S DISSERTATION.

Mr. Wheeler, representing a district largely engaged in the production of milk for the markets of the two cities, made a speech which contains a good deal of interesting information. When, on the extension of the Harlem Railroad through the eastern section of Dutchess county thirty years ago, the farmers there stocked their farms with cows and at large expense equipped themselves for the carrying on of milk trade, the cost of transporting a forty quart can of milk over the road to New York city was twenty cents, or one-half cent a quart. To-day the price paid for carrying a forty quart can over the road is sixty cents, or a cent and a half per quart. The price of transportation is about the same over the Erie, the New York Central and Hudson River and the New Haven roads.

In 1863, when the present milk tariff was established, the farmers obtained five and six cents a quart for milk. During the nine following years there was no very material decrease from this price. Now, however, there is a change. The price of milk has fallen fully one-half, the producer receiving from two to three cents per quart for it. Freights on other commodities having been lowered since the war, the milk farmers insist that there should be a corresponding reduction in the case of milk, especially since the railroads derive such heavy profits from it. The number of cans of milk carried by the Erie Railway will probably average 3,000 a day for the whole year; the Harlem Railroad carries about 2,300 forty quart cans daily. At fifty-five cents freight per can, the price charged by the Erie, that road receives $1,650 per day. Allowing $150 for the running expenses of its milk train, Mr. Wheeler calculates that the road derives a profit from the milk trade of $1,500 a day, or $547,500 a year. The Harlem Railroad charges sixty cents for a forty quart can, from which rate, according to the same calculation, the road receives a net return of $438,000 a year. Here are nearly a million dollars which the farmers living along the lines of these two railroads pay into their treasuries, and they have paid that amount for years.

Mr. Wheeler did not appeal solely on behalf of the farmers. He asked the members of the House to bear in mind the fact that there are 1,500,000 people in New York and Brooklyn who are deeply concerned in this matter. "The eight or ten cents," said he, "which a poor family in either of those cities now pay for a quart of milk is more for such family to pay than twice the amount was when, as was the case a short time ago, work was plenty and wages were good."

Mr. Fish, of Putnam; Mr. Mollor, of Westchester, and others spoke against the adverse report and in favor of the bill.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Finance bill—an "Act to secure better public administration in the city of New York"—introduced by Dr. Hayes, was passed to its third reading last night, and would have been read this morning had it not been unexpectedly cut off by the motion to adjourn. One or two perplexing questions in regard to this bill have not been clearly explained. Section 1 says that "no ordinance or resolution" (meaning, of course, no ordinance or resolution of any kind) "of the Common Council of the city of New York shall take effect unless approved by the Mayor or passed over his veto by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to said Board." Section 2, relating exclusively to money appropriations, says that "no ordinance or resolution which involves any reliability or requires the expenditure, outlay or payment of money, shall be valid unless passed by a vote of four-fifths of all the members," but it contains no specification of the vote which would be necessary to overcome the Mayor's veto of any appropriation. Further on, however, in the twenty-third section, the Comptroller is given an extraordinary veto power over claims against the city under any ordinance. It is there provided that "hereafter any audit of any claim against the city made by the Board of Aldermen must be approved by the Comptroller, and only to the extent so approved shall the Comptroller be required to pay the same."

OVERBURDENED TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

A good deal of time was used up by the Assembly in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Halliday to discharge the Committee of Ways and Means from further consideration of a bill which proposes to relieve the several towns of the State from the burden of a bonded indebtedness, amounting in the aggregate to some $27,000,000, incurred in the building of railroads, and to make the State itself responsible for this indebtedness. On the one hand it is claimed by the advocates of this measure that the State by assuming the responsibility would really incur no risk, because the interest on it would be annually paid by the towns, while the bonds, being guaranteed by the State, would so appreciate in value as to be readily salable without loss. This argument is on the other side held to be utterly fallacious, for the reason that if the towns cannot pay their debts now no more could they pay them then; therefore the intrinsic value of their bonds would be no greater and the State would assume a heavy responsibility indeed. Mr. Alvord spoke at length against the bill, which he regarded as unconstitutional and denounced the idea that the State treasury should become a brokerage shop. He reviewed the whole question, saying that these people had gone into this indebtedness with a hope and belief that they would profit largely from it; but failing in their desires they come here to the remainder of the people of the State asking them to put their hands in their pockets and help them out of their folly.

The bill is denounced by other opponents as a downright attempt at an enormous steal from the State treasury. Nevertheless Mr. Halliday's motion to discharge the committee and bring in the bill for the consideration of the House was carried.

Subsequently Mr. Alvord arose and said that he was in some doubt whether this expression of a want of confidence in a committee, of which he was chairman, did not admonish him to resign his chairmanship. He promised to deliberate until Monday evening, when he might perhaps again recur to the subject.

AN INSURANCE ATTORNEY.

This morning the Assembly Insurance Committee favorably reported Mr. Graham's bill, which authorized the Insurance Superintendent to appoint an attorney for the State Insurance Department. The committee struck out a clause in the bill which also authorized the Superintendent to appoint a general appraiser.

EXAMINING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Another bill introduced by Mr. Graham in relation to the examination of life insurance companies and regulating their investments was reported for the consideration of the House. The bill contains several new provisions:—

The Insurance Superintendent, whenever it shall appear to him that the assets of any company do not equal in value its liabilities, calculating the reinsurance reserve on the basis of the American experience table of mortality with interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, is authorized to direct the officers of such company to discontinue issuing policies except in lieu or place of policies then existing in it; and may prescribe a limit to the expenses which the company may incur in the management of its business; and in case the officers of the company shall disregard such directions, the superintendent may cause proceedings to be taken by the Attorney General for the dissolution of the company in the manner now provided by law. Whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent that the assets of any company examined do not equal in value the liabilities of said company, calculating its reinsurance reserve on the basis of the American experience tables of mortality with interest at six per cent per annum, it is made the duty of the Superintendent to cause proceedings to be taken by the Attorney General for the dissolution of the company in the manner now provided by law.

All charges against any company by an attorney or appraiser of the Insurance Department, shall be presented in the form of an itemized bill, which shall first be approved by the Superintendent and then audited by the Comptroller. But before the bills of any attorney or appraiser are so audited, the Comptroller is to give the president or secretary of each company so examined at least five days' notice in writing of a day when the company will be heard in relation to the audit. And the Comptroller, whenever he shall deem it necessary, may require information from any officer of any company so examined, which shall be given either personally or in writing and verified, if he so direct, as to such bills so presented to him for audit; and he may summon, by reasonable notice in writing, and to be personally served, any officer of such company, or any other person, to give information in relation thereto, and in such cases the legal fees of witnesses in actions in the Supreme Court shall be payable to such person in the same manner as the fees of witnesses summoned before a legislative committee of investigation, and disobedience to such summons may be punished.

The said Superintendent is annually hereafter, by the 15th day of January in each year, required to report to the Legislature what amount, in his judgment, will be required during the ensuing year to defray the necessary expenses of the examination of insurance companies by the department, and the Legislature is required and directed to appropriate such a sum as they shall thereupon deem sufficient to defray such expenses; such sum, or so much thereof as may be expended, is to be refunded to the State by the companies as now provided by law in relation to other expenses of the Insurance Department.

The section in regard to the investments of insurance companies reads as follows:—

SECTION 3.—It shall hereafter be lawful for any life insurance company organized under the laws of this State to invest its funds or accumulations in bonds and mortgages on unincumbered improved real estate within the State of New York, and on unincumbered improved real estate in any State adjoining said State worth double the sum so loaned thereon, or in stocks or bonds of the United States or of this State, or of any county or incorporated city or village in this State, provided such stocks or bonds are at the time of such investment be at or above par. And it may also invest its said funds and accumulations in the securities of any other State or of any incorporated city therein, provided said securities be at the time of such investments at or above par and provided, also, the State Superintendent of Insurance shall have previously given to any company his approval in writing of such investments; and such funds or accumulations shall not be invested in any other securities or manner whatsoever except as now provided by law in relation to purchasing and holding real estate; but any company may also invest such amount or amounts as shall be actually necessary to enable it to comply with the laws of other States in which it may transact the business of life insurance in securities of a similar class issued by such other States, or any city therein, if of par value, but they shall not loan on bond and mortgage or other real estate security in any other State except as herein above provided.

The bill strikes out the present privilege which insurance companies have of investing in the stock of any company whatever chartered under the laws of this State, whether such stock is based on gas, oil or moonshine.

TAXING STOCKS.

The bill to tax the stock of life, fire and marine insurance companies was adversely reported on by the Assembly Insurance Committee, and, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Cosad, who said the bill would add $60,000,000 to the assessable property of the State, the report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

QUEER PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Mr. Nelson has introduced a bill which so amends chapter thirteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes as to except from the terms "land" and "real estate," as used in that chapter, the wires, poles and all other articles entering into and forming a part of any telegraph line—which articles are declared to be personal property for the purpose of taxation.

A COMMISSIONER OF STOCKS.

A bill introduced by Mr. Duell, the member from the Thirteenth New York city district, who has just been seated in the place of Mr. John Clarke, provides for the appointment by the Governor of a commissioner of stock companies, to hold office for ten years and to have his principal office in New York city. The commissioner is to be given power to appoint deputies in various counties of the State, who will retain their places during his pleasure, and the duties of the commissioner and these assistants are thus defined:—All certificates of stock issued by any incorporated company shall on or before July 1, 1878, be presented to such commissioner, or his authorized deputy, for registration, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the issuing of such certificates, and if the same are regularly issued by such corporation, and not in excess of the capital stock thereof, he shall certify to such fact. The Commissioners shall keep books showing the amount of the capital stock, amount of shares of each company, and the number issued thereof, of all corporations organized under the laws of this State, and shall keep a record of the transfers of all certificates of stock certified to him as aforesaid. Whenever any certificates of stock are sought to be exchanged for new certificates the Commissioner is required before certifying the new ones to require the old certificates to be surrendered and cancelled.

TAXING MORTGAGES.

The following important bill, authorizing mortgage indebtedness to be deducted from the assessed value of real estate (introduced by Mr. Allen, of Erie), was reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means. It is as follows:—

SECTION 1.—In all cases of mortgage upon real estate hereafter executed the mortgagor therein may have deducted from the assessed valuation of such real estate the amount of any such existing unpaid lien thereon. But in all cases such mortgagors so claiming such deduction shall state in writing and under oath to the assessor the amount and terms and times of payment of such mortgage lien, and the name and place of residence of the mortgagee, his or her trustee, guardian or assignee, or the corporate name or place of business of any corporation holding or owning such mortgage lien; and thereupon such assessor shall assess upon such person or corporation so holding or owning such mortgage lien the true and full value thereof, provided such holder or owner shall reside or such corporation shall have its place of business within his town or city; but if such owner or holder shall reside or such corporation shall have its principal office of business elsewhere within the State then such assessor shall immediately transmit by mail a memorandum in writing to the assessor of the town, city or ward where such holder or owner shall reside or such corporation shall have its place of business showing the existence of an amount secured to be paid by such mortgage lien, together with the name of the holder or owner of the same or the corporation owning the same, whereupon the assessor, to whom such memorandum is transmitted, shall cause the same to be assessed upon his assessment roll to the holder, owner or corporation owning the same, and such assessor allowing such mortgage lien so to be deducted as aforesaid, which may be owned outside of his district, shall also cause a like memorandum to be sent by mail to the clerk of the city or town where the holder or owner thereof resides or has a place of business, and, upon the receipt thereof, it shall be the duty of such clerk to deliver the same to the assessor of his city or town, to be entered by him on the assessment roll as aforesaid.

SEC. 2.—It shall be lawful for the parties to any mortgage described in the first section of this act to make and enter therein an agreement to the effect that the mortgagor will pay all taxes, both ordinary and extraordinary, assessed upon such mortgage in the town or city where the mortgaged premises are situated, and in all cases in which a mortgage shall contain such agreement the provisions of this act shall not apply to real estate so mortgaged nor to such mortgage.

MORE POWER TO THE SURROGATES.

Mr. Waring's bill enlarging the powers of Surrogates is here given entire:—

SECTION 1.—Upon application of any executor, administrator or collector to whom letters shall have been granted by any surrogate, to whom such application is made, or by the predecessors in office of such Surrogate, or upon application of any testamentary trustee or guardian named in any will proved in the court of the Surrogate to whom such application is made, such Surrogate may, by his order, revoke such letters and discharge such executor, administrator, collector testamentary trustee or guardian from his trust, upon such terms and conditions as in his judgment may be proper for the security of the estate, and thereupon issue letters of administration, with the will annexed, or letters of collector, or appoint a successor to such trustee or guardian.

SEC. 2.—Any such executor, administrator or collector, whose letters shall have been revoked, and who shall have been discharged, or any such testamentary guardian, trustee or guardian who shall have been discharged from his trust as above provided, may be required to render an account of his proceedings in the same manner as before such revocation and discharge, and such Surrogate shall have the same power to direct and control his conduct which he now has by law, until he shall have fully complied with all the orders of the Surrogate pertaining to his trust and said revocation and discharge.

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

The Governor, by the hand of his acting private secretary, Colonel A. N. Devoe, presented the following to the Assembly to-day:—

TO THE ASSEMBLY:—

I return without approval Assembly Bill No. 147, entitled "An act in relation to the keeping open of certain public offices in the county of Westchester." The Revised Statutes prescribe the days and hours on which the offices of clerks and registers in all the counties of the State shall be kept open. They expressly except all days which were then declared to be holidays and all which should thereafter be so declared. This bill is based upon the assumption that very many of the days now observed as public holidays have not been declared such by law for any other purpose than for the presenting and protesting of commercial paper. I do not think that the statutes upon this subject will bear any such construction. If they will the proper remedy is to pass a general act which will be applicable to all the clerks' offices in the State. These offices are established, not for the benefit and convenience of the men who hold them, but for the use and convenience of all people who have business to transact with them. The rule in regard to them should be the same in all the counties of the State. If it is not so now a general act should be passed making it so. The impropriety of making a special and separate law for each county is manifest. A few counties have already obtained such laws. If the practice be not arrested the mischief will continue until each county in the State shall have a rule of its own, differing probably from that of every other county.

L. ROBINSON.

THE CANAL BOARD

met this morning at eleven o'clock. The Flour City National Bank and the Commercial Bank of Rochester, which had been designated as banks of deposit, declined. A petition was received from citizens residing on Catharine street, Syracuse, for the completion of the Catharine street bridge. Referred to the Committee on Constructions. A communication was received from the Hanover National Bank, New York, declining to pay four per cent on deposits.

STARVING SEAMEN.

Thomas Pior and three other sailors of the American brig Mary E. Pennell, of which A. M. Laighton is captain, brought suit against the latter for compensation for being deprived during the voyage from a Spanish port to this city of the food directed by law to be furnished them. The voyage occupied fifty-three days. The case was tried before United States Shipping Commissioner Duncan yesterday. The evidence showed that instead of receiving the proper quantity of salted beef and pork, bread, flour, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee and peas for about ten days, the sailors had received only about half their proper allowance of meat and for forty days no meat whatever. The only food furnished them during the greater part of the voyage was hard bread and tea and coffee without milk or sugar. The Commissioner awarded to each of the sailors $50 damages.

MRS. ROONEY'S COMPLAINT.

In the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Julia Rooney, of No. 210 East Twenty-sixth street, accused her husband John of having beaten her in an outrageous manner, at their residence, on last Monday night. Judge Smith committed the accused in $1,000 bail, to insure his good behavior for six months.

WASHINGTON.

Ye Anciente College of William and Mary.

A WAR CLAIM BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Chivalric Virginia and Cultured Massachusetts Side by Side.

DISCORDANT CROAK FROM A "STALWART."

How to Improve the Foreign Market for American Products.

RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Fitz John Porter's Case To Be Reviewed.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

FOREIGN MARKETS FOR AMERICAN GOODS—COMPILATION OF THE ANSWERS TO MR. EVARTS' TRADE CIRCULAR—USEFUL HINTS TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The State Department has gathered into a volume of 155 pages the returns made by Ministers and Consuls in various countries to a special inquiry issued last summer by Secretary Evarts, the substance of which lay in the question, "How can the foreign commerce of the United States with the country to which you are accredited be increased?" The answers are in many cases full, and in all of great interest to American merchants and manufacturers, who will do well to study the volume carefully, because they will find in it many useful hints as to the advantageous conduct of their business with various countries. The general impression which the volume leaves upon the reader is that we Americans have almost forgotten how to carry on a foreign trade; that we have no longer the art which formerly was ours beyond all other nations of adapting our goods to the necessities and tastes of foreigners, and that we have lost much of, if not all, our interest in selling American products abroad.

The general result of the inquiry may be summed up thus:—American manufactures are better in quality than those of any other nation, are highly appreciated almost everywhere, and are in the main as cheap or cheaper than any others. But the trade in them is pushed with but little skill and energy by our people; our exporters act carelessly and do not in such matters adapt themselves to the necessities of different countries as carefully as the English and Germans. Dealers abroad complain that descriptive circulars and price lists are not full enough. Our manufacturers do not adapt their goods to different markets as readily as do those of other countries, and communication with the United States is far slower and less certain than with Europe, even in the countries of South and Central America. But besides these general complaints there are two others which appear in almost all the reports, and which, the testimony shows, are vital. One is that our manufacturers and exporters do not maintain fixed prices, but vary them frequently, being compelled to this by the fact that we here are cursed with a currency of fluctuating value. European and South American dealers say that it is impossible for them to order American goods, even where these are greatly preferred and cheaper, because prices are thus unsettled. The other complaint lies against our high tariff, which disables us from buying and importing foreign products, and thus forces merchants abroad to trade with England, because the outward freight on their purchases is lessened by the fact that the ship is sure of a return freight to Europe.

Manufacturers and exporters in all parts of the country would do well to study these reports carefully. They contain a great many useful hints and suggestions as to the best means of enlarging our foreign trade, and throw light on some important questions of the day. It is very evident that with a sound currency and a reasonable tariff we are in a condition to immediately command the commerce of the world. The Centennial Exhibition made the variety and excellence of our products known to all the world, and evidently surprised the visitors from all countries. Almost everywhere, our consuls report American manufactures are admired and desired; but no country can afford to pay us in money for what its people wish to buy of us, and we cannot hope to take the position as an exporting nation to which our skill and capacity as manufacturers entitle us until we have ships to carry our products and a tariff which will enable us to import as well as export, and under which our shipowners can earn freights both ways and thus save to the country the profits which accrue to this business.

From all parts of the world comes the suggestion that American manufacturers should combine to maintain at commercial centres an exhibition of their products adapted to the region, with samples, price lists, descriptive circulars, and in the case of machinery, persons in charge competent to show the manner of its use and to effect necessary repairs. Consul Thayer writes from Trieste on this subject:—

> The advantages of such a sample warehouse, kept open one or two years under the auspices of the government or of the chambers of commerce of the United States, are too obvious to require enumeration, and, it would seem, would soon create a demand for the productions of our industry and skill which would amply repay the comparatively small expense to be incurred.

Mr. Phelps writes from Prague:—

> The sale of American produce and manufactures would be largely increased in all its branches if agents were here here to meet purchasers in person.
>
> Trieste is the point from which a knowledge of the manufactures of the United States can most readily and widely be spread throughout all the countries bordering the Eastern Mediterranean. And this could be effected by an exhibition here of a collection of the products of the United States, especially of articles of common demand and utility from our factories and workshops. I have said "exhibition," a huge "sample warehouse" would be the better term.

Mr. Williamson writes from Guatemala:—

> Insurance from New York to Central American ports is two per cent; that from European ports one per cent. Commissions in New York for buying and selling are five per cent, and in Europe two and one-half per cent. Interest in New York and San Francisco is higher than in Europe, and credits for goods and for money are shorter. American packing is notoriously bad, and European packing is most artistically done, with the intelligent view of diminishing bulk and securing the safe delivery of the article packed. The smallest waste in space should be avoided if possible. Cotton goods should be subjected to hydraulic or steam pressure, and then be wrapped in coarse blankets, coverlets, &c. (which pay no duty if used as packing), water-proof material and bagging. I have often been shown American cotton goods that have been damaged by water, but have never yet seen a single instance of a like kind resulting from European packing. The charge for packing in the United States is much higher than in Europe, and I must say from my own personal experience that it nearly deserves the bad name it has in these States. The advertisements and circulars and price lists of our countrymen lack that precise explicitness in respect to details which is found particularly in English and French papers of a similar kind. As a general rule the English and French circulars, illustrated catalogues and other forms of advertising are models of thorough exactness and minuteness of details, and are worthy of closer imitation by our manufacturers and merchants who have attempted to follow their lead.

Mr. Thornigton writes from Aspinwall:—

> It seems to me it would pay our merchants and exporters to see that agents are placed at such ports where interest would seem to demand who would take more than an ordinary interest in laying before the inspector at these points samples of goods and articles of merchandize peculiar to our country, for inspection, with prices and cost of delivery.

Mr. Cramer writes from Copenhagen:—

> Another method for developing and enlarging the trade and commerce between the United States and Denmark is, in my opinion, the establishment, say at Copenhagen, of a central depot, managed by capable, enterprising and trustworthy parties, where a supply is kept on hand, not only of such articles as are now imported from the United States, but also of such other articles as are largely consumed but not produced in Denmark.

Mr. Bridgeland sends from Havre the following curious and important fact:—

> From the best information I get there were received in 1875, for the first time at this port, a few samples of American Indian corn, giving rise to importations direct from the United States in 1876 of 2,591,600 pounds. During the past seven months of the present year importations from our country to Havre have increased to 28,936,088 pounds, showing, as you will see, an increase in direct shipments of elevenfold.

Mr. Bartlett writes from Martinique:—

> A few months ago a gentleman from Dominica informed me that one year since he had ordered from the United States £500 worth of cotton goods as a trial, and that he got them cheaper than he could have in England, but it took a long time—four or five months—to obtain them, and that the freight was much more than it would have been from England, and that from England he could have obtained them in six weeks.

Mr. Kreissman writes from Berlin:—

> A reason for the fact that our Western manufactures are known here in but a slight degree may, perhaps, be found in the habit of Western manufacturers of quoting their goods, in answer to German importers' questions as to prices, &c., "free on board the cars at the place of their factories." The German merchant, being in no position to even guess at the cost of transportation from such factories to the seaboard, fails to give attention to such quotations. In all cases it is essential for American manufacturers to give, in answer to questions for prices, the weight as well as bulk of their goods, so that the German importer may be enabled to calculate not only the sea freight, which is by bulk, but also the duty and railroad freight in this country, which is by weight. Considerable fault is found here with American exporters on account of the want of care which it is alleged they observe in packing their goods. It not unfrequently occurs that a machine is sent with some little screw or wrench missing, which it is impossible to replace except from America, thereby rendering the machine for the time being useless.

Mr. Griggs writes from Chemnitz, in Saxony:—

> The plan for increasing our trade with this country is for a number of our merchants to secure a large wareroom in Bremen or Hamburg, and in it store such goods as it is desired to sell. Let agents be secured in the larger cities to sell such goods only as should be furnished them from the general storeroom. Their supplies being so near at hand they would need but a small stock to commence business with. By advertising and industry they should soon be able to build up a very fair business.

Mr. Lee urges a similar depot for Frankfort. He adds:—

> Among all measures that can be suggested for improving American trade in Germany, and in Europe generally, none seems to be of such pressing necessity and great utility as the return to a fixed standard of values by our government and people. In this part of the world one of the chief obstacles to American commerce has been the incessant fluctuation of prices, evidently due to the fluctuation of our currency. The American exporter has been, and still is, obliged to fix his prices at a standard high enough to cover risks of such changes of values between the time of receiving orders and that of filling them, and has therefore been placed at a great disadvantage with the German exporter, by whom the cost of production and the margin of profit could be safely calculated for months beforehand.

Mr. Wilson writes from Nuremberg:—

> I have had recently some correspondence with an American citizen residing at Bayreuth, in this consulate, who was formerly a resident of San Francisco. Two years ago this gentleman thought he would try, as an experiment, the importation of American muslins and other white goods into South Germany. He informs me that he met with good success, and might have done still better if our exporters would maintain fixed prices. He had made three different orders for these goods, and each time the prices were raised on him; then he stopped importing, and the prices went down again. He says the dealers here will not buy unless they can have a guarantee that the cost prices will have some stability.

Mr. Bingham writes from Japan:—

> A large market could be secured in Japan for our cotton productions by a direct effort through intelligent agents sent hither by our manufacturers and merchants for that purpose, but the trade cannot be secured to our country by mere written correspondence, and that the Japanese dealers do not and will not go abroad to select and purchase.

Mr. Sutter writes from Acapulco:—

> The merchants on this coast complain of high commissions in New York and of high rates of freight from and to New York. For instance, while freight from New York out is $60 a ton, it is but £7 from England.
>
> It may safely be asserted that the business done annually between Manchester and the ports of the west coast of Mexico amounts to $4,000,000. Among the staple cotton goods brought to this coast from Manchester fancy prints occupy the first place, being of more consumption than any other article, and deserve to be described as minutely as possible, as well as the manner how they are made up and packed. The importer selects from patterns furnished to him from Europe such as may suit the particular taste of the inhabitants of a certain district, having obtained from the Manchester printer the privilege of having printed the minimum of ten pieces of each pattern; thus, if needed, he can obtain small lots of ten bales, or fifty pieces of assorted patterns each, and suit all his customers. The printing cloth used for these prints is 14 by 15 threads in one-fourth of one inch square, 28 to 29 inches wide when printed, well "swissed" (starched and mangled), as this operation is called at Manchester, made up in pieces of 24 yards; the colors are fast; cost price of piece at Manchester, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 6d., approximately, according to price of printing of pattern, exclusive of commissions, expenses of packing, &c.; import duties on prints per square meter, say 14 cents; sell per piece at $5 25 to $5 50. As these goods have to be transported on mules to the interior of the country, exposed on the road to all sorts of accidents, they must be packed very carefully, viz.:—Each bale of 59 pieces has inner wrapper of brown or bleached cotton of 9 yards, inner paper, inner wrapper of Hessians (hemp packing cloth), tarpaulin, and at last outer cover of Hessians. Such a bale is then compressed and bound with iron hoops, weighs from 180 to 190 pounds, and is better suited for transportation over rough roads than a case. I have had the opportunity of examining patterns of American prints sent to a house at Acapulco by a large New York house, said to be of ready sale in the West Indies, Central and South America. Although they are of a superior quality (15 by 16 threads for one-fourth of one inch square), they are not so well "swissed" or finished as the Manchester article, and for this reason, as well as on account of their unaccustomed width of 25 inches, would not sell readily on this coast.

These extracts give an idea of the varied contents of these reports, and also show that Americans have really forgotten how to carry on a foreign commerce, and have to learn the business over. The different despatches in the volume contain much precise and detailed information as to the kinds and qualities of our goods salable in different countries.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S CASE TO BE REVIEWED BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The case of General Fitz John Porter is at last to be reopened and reviewed by order of the President, who has ordered a court, consisting of Generals Schofield and Terry and Colonel Getty, to sit at West Point in June to make a thorough review. General Porter and his friends have urged this for many years as an act of justice, and on the ground that evidence not attainable during the war, but freely offered after its close, would show that he was not guilty of the grave offences which the original court martial found. It is known that President Grant was at one time disposed to grant General Porter's plea for a rehearing, but adverse and hostile influences prevented it. President Hayes, who served in the army of which General Porter was also a part, after a careful inspection of the papers and evidence offered, has thought it proper to grant the hearing, in order that if injustice was done it shall be remedied, as it ought to be, and if this cannot be proved then that the plea for a rehearing shall be silenced forever. This is all that General Porter asked. He says, in his letter to the President:—

> If I do not make it plain that I have been wronged I alone am the sufferer.

The Board has been carefully chosen, the three officers composing it being among the most highly esteemed, discreet and patriotic in the army, and it cannot be said of them that they are amenable to partisan or personal influences.

This action of the President gives satisfaction to many of the most prominent men of both parties here, republicans as well as democrats, who have examined the case and have become convinced that in the turmoil of war and of partisan excitement grave injustice was done to General Porter, and who hold that in any case there is such evidence now accessible as gives General Porter the right to demand a review, and would make it a matter of injustice and wrong to deny him his prayer.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

THE PRESIDENT'S VICTORY IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—HOW SENATOR HOWE WAS IGNORED.

As the facts of the recent republican Congressional caucus come to light the triumph of the President over the "stalwarts" is revealed in even stronger colors. Not only was Don Cameron shelved, but Senator Howe was treated hardly less cavalierly. Mr. Howe's Wisconsin colleague is Senator Angus Cameron, one of the six so-called administration supporters in the Senate. When the Wisconsin delegation went aside to choose their man for Wisconsin member of the Congressional committee a sudden unanimity was discovered to exist for the selection of Mr. Angus Cameron, who was accordingly designated. The "stalwarts" do not claim that the name of Mr. Howe was even as much as suggested.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL—EVILS RESULTING FROM THE DELAY IN ITS PASSAGE.

The delay in the passage of the Deficiency bill is creating a bad state of affairs in the Patent Office as well as in other branches of the government service. The printing of patent specifications has been suspended a week, and as a consequence a large number of patents have accumulated. These cases cannot be issued until printing is resumed, which does not now seem likely to occur for several days yet. A new conference committee upon the bill was appointed to-day, and the sentiment of the committee, it is said, gives but little better prospect of bringing the two houses together upon the disputed appropriations than when the bill was acted upon by the Senate. The contest over the bill and the determination with which the House members are sticking for the lowest figures recall quite forcibly the Blue Jeans Williams *régime* of economy in the last Congress.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD FUNDING BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day voted that the Senate Funding bill relating to the Pacific railroads was satisfactory to the committee, and that the chairman be instructed to ask for its passage by the House, and not to have it referred to the Judiciary or any other committee. The Pacific Railroad Committee also agree that no further consideration is needed by that committee.

THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE—BILL REPORTED BY THE HOUSE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The House Commerce Committee agreed to-day upon the bill reorganizing the Life Saving Service reported by the sub-committee a few days ago as a substitute for the several bills offered by Messrs. S. S. Cox, Whitthorne and others. The bill is adverse to the proposition to transfer the service to the Navy Department, and will be reported by Mr. Roberts at the first opportunity.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT DIAZ—DESPATCH FROM THE MEXICAN SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Zamocona, the Mexican representative here, has received the following telegram, announcing the recognition of the Diaz government by United States Minister Foster:—

> CITY OF MEXICO, April 10, 1878.
>
> Minister Foster sent yesterday a communication recognizing the government of Mexico and establishing official relations with the Mexican government. You have been appointed our Minister to that government and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.
>
> VALLARTA, Secretary of State.

LOSS OF THE METROPOLIS—REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES INSPECTORS AT PHILADELPHIA MADE TO THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Hawley, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, to-day transmitted to the sub-committee of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, who are authorized by resolution of the House to investigate the cause of the Metropolis disaster, copies of the evidence taken by the United States Inspectors at Philadelphia in their investigation of that case and their report thereon. The report attributes the cause of the disaster to the rotten condition of the ship's bow and stern, hastened by the unequal distribution of the railroad iron composing her cargo. Extensive repairs had been made, but in such a manner as to deceive both the insurance and United States inspectors, but without real benefit to the ship, the new timbers that had been put in butting on all but one line, causing the ship to work in the heavy seas on the line of butts of the new timbers, which were about on the water line of the ship. They say that a portion of these repairs were made in 1871, when the ship was lengthened, and the remainder in 1875—in both cases under the direction of one of the Mr. Lunts, one of the owners of the ship, as admitted by Mr. Lunt in his testimony

Eben Manson, master ship builder at Newburyport, in an affidavit, states that he did the work on the stern of the ship in 1871, in such a manner as to conceal the rotten wood in the stern, under Mr. Lunt's direction.

Mr. Dunbar, local inspector at Norfolk, who examined the wreck on the beach on the 7th of February, found that each end had been repaired in the same imperfect manner; from which the officers infer—as stated in their report—that it was intentional in each case. While stating their belief that the inspectors were honestly deceived in the manner of repairs they question the propriety of the hull inspector at New York in changing the character of the ship from freight to passenger without a previous knowledge of the nature of the cargo she was to carry or whether when loaded she would have the accommodation the law requires for the large number of passengers he authorized her to carry. They think the captain must have been in error as to his whereabouts at the time the ship commenced leaking, and give their reasons for thinking that he was further southward than he supposed himself to be; otherwise they should have held him culpable for not going into Hampton Roads. They sum up under four heads, as follows:—

First—That they believe Mr. Lunt, the superintending owner, was cognizant of imperfections in the hull of the steamer, and, therefore, liable to the provisions of the 4,493d section of the Revised Statutes.

Second—That Eben Manson, shipbuilder at Newburyport, Mass., was accessory to such knowledge, and deserves criminal prosecution for withholding it from the proper authorities until ninety human lives had been sacrificed.

Third—They suggest to the Supervising Inspector of the district an examination into the conduct of Assistant Inspector Craft in changing the character of the steamer under the circumstances noted from the report to the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of section 4,407 of the Revised Statutes.

Fourth—They believe the captain was in ignorance of the imperfect condition of the ship when he left Philadelphia, and that from the time she began leaking until she was on the beach his conduct was that of a cool and skilful seaman. The total number of lives lost was ninety—passengers, seventy-six, and crew, fourteen.

The report is signed by Mershon and Hand, Philadelphia, United States Local Inspectors, and is addressed to the Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats at Washington.

DEPARTURE OF THE SAMOAN AMBASSADOR—THE REPORTED SEIZURE OF THE ISLANDS BY THE BRITISH NOT CREDITED.

Mr. Mamea, the Samoan Ambassador, called at the Department of State to-day to thank the Secretary for his attentions and to bid him farewell. He subsequently called upon the President, and in an informal manner took leave of him. He will forthwith leave the United States for his home. Mr. Mamea on being asked by Assistant Secretary Seward whether there was any truth in the report that England had seized Samoa, said he could not believe there was, as circumstances and his latest information were against such a conclusion. The report, he said, might have risen from the fact that Sir Arthur Gordon, the Governor of Fiji, recently went to the Samoan Islands for the purpose only of establishing a consular court, such as we have in foreign countries. The State Department has no recent information concerning Samoa other than that furnished by Mamea.

The United States ship Adams was some time ago ordered to Panama to convey the Ambassador to his home, and, while at the islands, to make a survey for the purpose of selecting a naval depot, as ceded under the recent treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Samoa.

THE SALE OF THE WALLABOUT LANDS—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners who were appointed under the bill of Mr. A. M. Bliss, passed by the Forty-fourth Congress, which provided for the sale of the government lands adjoining the Brooklyn Navy Yard at Wallabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, to that city for market purposes, have agreed upon a report and have sent it to the Secretary of the Navy, who will submit it at an early day to Congress. Commodore R. W. Shufeldt and J. W. Coe, a majority of the commission, sign the report, which provides that $2,000 per lot shall be paid for the water front lots and $1,000 per lot for the balance, making in the aggregate about $539,000, but with the suggestion that Congress shall decide whether the land formerly used as a street, and which will again be used for the same purpose, equally by the United States and the city of Brooklyn, if the sale is consummated, should not be left out of the calculation as to the number of lots to be paid for, which would reduce the total sum to less than $500,000.

Hon. John W. Hunter, the other Commissioner, joins in the report, but thinks that no more than $1,000 per lot in the aggregate should be paid for the land. Congress will probably meet the views of the Commissioners, and Brooklyn will have the opportunity, through its action, of obtaining a site for a public market.

THE RESUMPTION ACT BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee held a long session to-day on the subject of the resumption of specie payments, but adjourned until next Tuesday without taking a vote on the House bill, which proposed to repeal the Resumption law and without acting upon any of the various propositions submitted as amendments to that bill. Senator Dawes was absent to-day and Senator Wallace was obliged to leave the meeting before its adjournment. It was agreed to dispose of the subject at the next meeting.

It can be stated, however, that although no vote was taken to-day, the tenor of the discussion indicated a very strong probability that a majority of the committee will decide to report, as a substitute for the House bill, a new proposition, the main feature of which will provide that all United States legal tender notes outstanding on the 1st day of next July shall be receivable for customs dues and all other obligations, except where otherwise explicitly stipulated. This will, it is claimed, establish practical resumption by bringing the United States notes to par with gold. The substitute will also doubtless provide for re-issuing these United States notes, with unlimited legal tender functions.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

INTERESTING DEBATE OVER THE BILL FOR PAYING THE INSTITUTION FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED DURING THE WAR—VIRGINIA AND MASSACHUSETTS JOIN HANDS—A DISCORDANT CROAK FROM NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature, the pending business being the consideration of the bill reported last Friday from the Military Committee restoring George A. Armes to his rank in the army.

Mr. BRAGG, (dem.) of Wis., argued against the bill. It was not proper for a committee of the House to review the proceedings of a court martial and summarily restore to the army a man who had been mustered out nine years ago, particularly when there was a bill before the House providing for the reduction of the officers of the army.

Mr. HASKELL, (rep.) of Kan., supported the bill. Captain Armes had been dismissed on a set of charges containing not a single particle of truth.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, (dem.) of Mo., eulogized the gallantry of Captain Armes, who, having fallen under the ban of the Secretary of War, had been the victim of intense persecution.

Mr. FRYE, (rep.) of Me., hoped that the House would pass the bill with unanimity, and grant some little meed of justice to a man who, according to the report of the committee, had been unjustly treated.

The bill was then passed.

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY.

The House then, at twenty minutes past one, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Knapp, of Illinois, in the chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the late war.

SPEECH OF MR. GOODE.

Mr. GOODE, (dem.) of Va., who had reported the bill from the Committee on Education and Labor, advocated its passage. The college buildings, he said, were located in the ancient town of Williamsburg, which had been recognized by President Lincoln and Congress as Union territory, and which had a representative in the federal Congress at the time of the destruction of the college buildings. There had been no military necessity for that destruction, as the evidence before the committee had shown. A memorial signed by the Governor of Virginia and all the members of the Virginia Legislature had been received praying for the passage of the bill. The history of that institution of learning was the history of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and in part the history of the Republic. He reminded the gentlemen on the other side (who opposed the bill because they thought it would open the door of the Treasury to an avalanche of Southern war claims) that this bill established no precedent. It stood on its own merits, and was essentially *sui generis*. No case like it could ever again come before the American Congress. He believed that if the spirit of George Washington could revisit these scenes he would say that in no way could Congress do his memory a greater honor than by restoring to its former usefulness the old college which he had served so faithfully and loved so well. He believed that the passage of the bill would be hailed with approval by all liberal minded men in the North. Speaking for the college, he thanked the grand old Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the interest it had taken for the bill. He spoke for the college and for the people of Virginia when he affirmed that they would forever remember, with emotions of gratitude, the friendly aid and the words of sympathy and cheer which they had received from the State of Massachusetts. They could not forget that it was a son of Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) who had first introduced the memorial of the college. They could not forget that it was another son of Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) who had drawn the report which accompanied the bill, and which was sufficient to establish his claim to be considered not only an elegant and accomplished scholar, but a worthy representative of the proud Commonwealth which had ever been foremost in the ranks of those who recognized the amenities of literature.

AN AUSPICIOUS OMEN.

It was an auspicious omen in these times of high political excitement, when the voice of party and faction was so often heard, to find the two great Commonwealths of Massachusetts and Virginia—the land of Otis and of Adams, the land of Jefferson and of Henry—coming together in the fraternal spirit of olden times and clasping hands over the ashes of an illustrious institution hallowed by the memories of two centuries. In conclusion he made an earnest appeal to the House to lift this venerable institution from the dust and start her anew on a career of honor and of usefulness. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF MR. LORING.

Mr. LORING, (rep.) of Mass., spoke in advocacy of the bill. He eulogized the college and spoke of its alumni going out to meet the alumni of northern colleges in that fearful combat which had clothed the scholarship of the land with the new and unwonted radiance of devotion and valor, repeating the brilliant lesson taught by Themistocles when he led the learned Athenians at Salamis, and by Von Moltke when he marshalled the educated Germans against France. He admitted that the legality of the claim for damages might be slight and questionable. He had no disposition to place the case on that line, where a legal technicality might destroy it or where (by being favorably passed upon) it might establish a troublesome and expensive legal precedent. He sympathized fully with those members who would cheerfully limit the liability of the government with reference to the widespread, necessary and yet distressing destruction of property which grew out of the war, and yet he felt compelled—nay, he was anxious—to consider the destruction of the William and Mary College buildings as an act for which the country should provide a prompt and liberal compensation. The practice of modern civilized warriors and the rules of modern warfare had always provided for the protection and preservation of all libraries, schools, universities, churches and colleges. To barbarous invaders alone had been left the ignoble business of destroying the alcoves and tearing down the walls within which sound learning was stored. The high value set by men upon that rational power which springs from mental and moral culture had led the cultivated people of all ages to the sacred preservation of schools, colleges and libraries in all times of war.

After a long dissertation on the establishment, history and importance of collegiate institutions in America, he said that time and war might destroy the monuments of material grandeur, but he trusted that the American people, bound together by a common civilization and a common interest, would join hands in the great work of preserving, restoring and developing every institution of learning. That gave undying power to a people. In conclusion he said:—

Had my Alma Mater (Harvard College) fallen before the storm of war which burst over the land, I should be here appealing to this government for her restoration. In the same spirit I appeal for the College of William and Mary, ready to forget her errors and grateful for her gifts to my country. From the heroic page of our history the name of William and Mary College can never be obliterated. As the wounds of the late war becomes healed and antagonism dies out that affection which a powerful nation always feels for its ancestry will surely move some future Congress to remove those burdens if we ourselves should fail to perform that honorable service.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING.

At this very hour the sentiment moves within us, and as we contemplate the memory of those whose heroism and devotion laid the foundations of our national greatness we forget our controversies and join in paying a tribute to their worth as a common inheritance. The strife is forgotten; and Massachusetts and South Carolina, New England and Virginia stand shoulder to shoulder (at Bunker Hill) on the hallowed spot where the bones of a gallant common ancestry repose. (Applause.) The place where Warren fell belongs not now to Massachusetts alone. The halls in which Jefferson and Madison and Washington and Monroe trained their minds to the high service of their country; the cloisters where the two Adams—the twin thunderbolts of war—learned their great lesson of patriotic devotion, are the cherished possessions of the people whom they relieved from bondage. It is not for the property of Virginia that I speak, but it is for a national monument; and when I ask that a structure whose name belongs to that illustrious race shall be preserved by the national bounty, I am engaged in advocating no war claim for damages. I am occupied in considering no legal precedent. I am only calling a Congress to preserve the ancient landmarks of our national greatness, and to restore a monument around which our proudest memories cluster and at whose feet we all renew our vows as citizens of a common country and as the heirs and defenders of a common inheritance of equality, social civil and religious.

The speech, which was constructed with great skill of oratory and was delivered in a very effective manner, was listened to with close attention and at its conclusion was complimented with a round of hearty applause.

"MARTIN L" UNDER EXCITEMENT.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (rep.) of N. Y., took the floor amid considerable excitement and said:—"I came to this place with a desire, before taking my oath, to do equal and exact justice to all parts of this Union. We had been divided; we had come together again; we had a common country, and—whatever men may think—in my day dreams and in my night dreams, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia are a part of my country, and no man can take away my interest in them. God has given it, and my brethren have shed their blood for my right. When I am called upon to act in reference to the interests of Virginia, I am acting for my country, and I will do for Virginia all that I would do for New York or all that I would do for my earlier home—Massachusetts. Now let us look this matter in the face. My friends, who know me, know that I will call things by their right names. I am not to be told by a Virginia gentleman that I must not talk about matters in the past. How comes William and Mary's College here? True she graduated Washington. I had the benefits of a collegiate education, but my college has not taken an inventory. I came from Massachusetts originally. That is a proud State; but she has not got an inventory. She does not come here to the national Congress and before the world claiming upon her inventory. We do not talk so much about our great men as Virginia does; but I shall not stand in the presence of the national Congress and admit that Virginia has anything to boast in her great men over the land that produced the Adamses and the Winthrops, or over the land which produced William H. Seward, Silas Wright and Martin Van Buren.

A MEMBER—And Webster.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I am going to talk about Webster in another part of my discourse. (Laughter.) The College of William and Mary has produced great men; she has great and honorable traditions; but why did she not follow the traditions of her great men? Did William and Mary's College, when she sent thirty-two out of her thirty-five teachers into the rebel army, follow the doctrines of Washington's farewell address? Did she do so in teaching secession and rebellion for thirty years before the war, by which the Hotspurs of the South were stirred up to drag the common people into bloodshed, war, destruction and four years of misery? Did she, in these actions, remember Washington, or Jefferson or any of her other great men? Did Mason, when he went out to carry the message of the Confederate States to Great Britain, think he was following the footsteps of that other Mason, his kinsman, who talked of the abolition of slavery on his way to the National Convention to look after the earlier interests of the colonies? No. It is because this college forgets her great men that she comes here to-day, suppliant, cringing, begging for money at the hands of those whose sons she has caused to lie down in bloody graves by the side of her own sons whom she hounded on to death and destruction.

SINS OF THE COLLEGE.

Ah! but Virginia is proud of that institution, and well she may be. I will say nothing against it, but William and Mary's College counted the cost. She sought rebellion, she went into the rebellion, she sent her sons into rebellion; why shall she not take the consequences? My Northern friends (turning his back upon the Chair and facing his own side of the House), why should she not take the consequences? It has been said that there is no precedent for this thing. There is a precedent for it, quoted by Benjamin Franklin, who says that one day a man was peacefully walking the streets of London when a Frenchman ran out with a hot poker in his hand and wanted to apply it to the man's body. The man kicked him out of the way. Then, said the Frenchman, "Monsieur, you will not let me do that thing, but you will not be so unjust as to refuse to pay me for heating the poker." (Shouts of laughter.) She did not destroy the Union. Oh, no! She and her admirals and her judges and her Presidents did not destroy the Union. No, those Presidents and those admirals and those other great men of hers were in their graves. They were under ground. They were where last year's potatoes are—the best of the potatoes are under ground. I will not be unkind enough to say that Virginia keeps the tops to-day above ground. But these excellent potatoes were all under ground when the rebellion broke out, and now we must pass this bill because Virginia loves Massachusetts. (Laughter.) How warm is this affection for Massachusetts? Massachusetts every once in a while sends out a man who has a spasm for being caressed.

A TRIBUTE TO WEBSTER.

They took her Webster, and they told him they would make him President; they told him he was bound to glory. I am not sure but that he had the smiles of beauty beaming upon him, as they are beaming upon some other occasions, to coax him from the pathway of his education and from the path which his conscience and his great heart urged him to pursue; but when the spider had gotten the Massachusetts fly into its net, into its kitchen, into its parlor, what good did it do him? I say here to your Massachusetts Websters, to your Massachusetts Lorings, to your Massachusetts Hoar family—(shouts of laughter)—that when Virginia has used you she will cast you off as an unworthy thing. "Ah, but," says my learned and eloquent friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Loring), "we had a Centennial." Yes, I was here, and I saw the preparations for the Centennial. We wanted $1,500,000, to be loaned by the government on good security—security which has returned us every dollar—to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of American independence, and I find that Virginia, for which now we are to have a new Fourth of July, gave in the negative these votes:—Cabell, Douglass, Goode, Terry and Walker; and Virginia gave but one vote in favor of the Fourth of July of the one-hundredth year, and that vote was by a carpet bagger (alluding to Mr. Stowell), who was a man whom I heard a gentleman from Virginia, in this house, bearing the name of John Goode, taunt with being a native of Vermont, and address him as "the Member from Vermont."

Mr. Northern friends, democratic and republican, "lay not the flattering unction to your souls." If you are fooled you are fooled with your eyes open. I do not stand in the way of Virginia. If she will build a cotton factory to-morrow I will vote for a tariff to protect her industry. If God, in His providence, would lead Virginia to build a ship, I will vote for a subsidy to that ship. If Virginia will do anything in order to promote the prosperity and happiness of her people except talk democratic politics—(laughter)—I am with her. O! but Virginia loves Massachusetts! I had forgotten how much she loved——

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of N. C.—Will my friend vote to take the tax off Virginia tobacco, which oppresses her people?

Mr. TOWNSEND (emphatically)—No! A man who is not willing to pay for the tobacco he chews does not deserve to have any. (Shouts of laughter and applause.) We have had a specimen within two weeks of how much Virginia loves Massachusetts. I never shall forget how the wind blew and the thunders rolled and the storm came and beat upon this House when the gentleman from Virginia beside me (Mr. Harris) blew the party horn and told his friends that they must turn out from the seat to which he was lawfully elected a man from Massachusetts (Mr. Field), a man equal in education, equal in capacity, equal in social position to any man whom Massachusetts ever raised; the equal of any man whom Virginia has ever raised since the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, whence my ancestors came—(laughter)—and Virginia walked up like a little man and showed her love for Massachusetts. (Laughter.)

PATRONIZING THE VIRGINIANS.

Individually I have no quarrel with the gentlemen from Virginia; they are a most able set of Representatives, and very amiable and excellent gentlemen; but they are trained in the old Virginia school of politics, and that is a complete perversion of the Assembly's catechism. The catechism which has been taught for the last hundred years in Virginia is:—

"Q. What is the chief end of man? A. To promote democratic harmony." (Laughter.)

That is all Virginia has been attending to.

I will not find fault with Virginia further than I am obliged to; but Virginia, after one hundred years with a single industry, is found backing up her little wagon to the rest of the world and asking the rest of the world if it will not load a little prosperity into her wagon. (Laughter.) She is a State which started ahead with a better education than any other State except Massachusetts; with more wealth and more power and influence than any other State. And now, even New Jersey—which God made last of all things that were made—(laughter)—for it is said that when God completed the work of creation He had a load of sand over and dumped it down on the shore of the Atlantic and called it New Jersey—(continued laughter)—even New Jersey went to work with her "mudsills" while Virginia went into politics, and now the Yankee notions produced in Newark would buy out body and breeches any democratic State in the Union. (Laughter.) It is too late for me to set up for popularity or to say that though I am an old man I am not afraid to be called a demagogue. I am too old for that. Some men may succeed in it, but I cannot; it will not do for me.

Mr. WRIGHT, (dem.) of Pa. (who considered himself alluded to in the last remarks of Mr. Townsend), rose on the democratic side of the hall, and asked Mr. Townsend if he understood him to say that he was not afraid to be called a demagogue?

Mr. TOWNSEND—Oh, yes. I am too old for that.

Mr. WRIGHT—Here is a young gentleman—(laughter)—who is not afraid to be called a demagogue.

Mr. TOWNSEND—I said that I was. There is nothing in my history or in my associations to lead me to believe that a man without property is better than a man with property, but I do believe that a man in any walk of life who labors diligently in his calling is worth a hundred politicians. (Laughter and applause.) Every day I listen with profound admiration to my friend from Georgia (Mr. Blount), of the Committee on Appropriations, and I believe in very much that he says about the impropriety of putting another burden on the backs of the overburdened people of this country, and I hear occasionally from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has just honored me with his beautiful countenance that always cheers and never inebriates—(laughter)—about keeping the burdens off the people. Now, what is proposed here? It is proposed to cut the throat of the laboring people of this country with a silver knife with a jewelled handle, presented to us by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Loring). Cut away, gentlemen (turning his back on the Chair and walking toward his seat), but you shall not have my throat. (Laughter and applause.)

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill were concurred in.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, (dem.) of Miss., the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Singleton, Sparks and Hale as conferees on the part of the House on said bill.

Mr. LUTTRELL, (dem.) of Cal., asked leave to offer a resolution providing that, inasmuch as to-morrow will be the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, the House set aside that day for consideration of the bill for the erection of a monument over his grave.

Mr. DUNNELL, (rep.) of Mich., objected.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the President of the Philadelphia Cotton Exchange and other citizens, asking for compensation for mail service in American seagoing steamships, and for open competition for ocean mail service. Referred.

The House then, at twenty-five minutes to five o'clock P. M., adjourned until to-morrow.

STRANGLED.

John Shallington, Colored, Pays the Penalty of His Crime on the Scaffold.

MURDER FOR JEALOUSY.

Flight of the Assassin and His Desperate Attempts to Escape from Jail.

BAPTIZED UNDER THE GALLOWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SNOW HILL, Greene County, N. C., April 12, 1878.

John Shallington, colored, was executed here to-day for the murder, in August last, of his step-daughter, Serena Thompson. Shallington was quite a young man, though married to the mother of his victim, who was about sixteen years old. The motive of the murder was jealousy. It appears that the mother of the girl had died, and Shallington becoming enamored of the daughter made an easy conquest and the result was a criminal intimacy which had existed for two or three years. In the meantime Serena was wooed and won by another negro, and Shallington becoming convinced of this grew jealous and finally resolved on the murder of the girl. She had been visited by her lover and was discovered by Shallington, who procured a shotgun, and approaching the house inserted the muzzle in a crevice of the weather boarding. The girl was sitting near the fireplace after cooking supper when the weapon was discharged, lodging the entire charge of buckshot in her body, and in a moment she was a corpse. Shallington fled, and for weeks lurked from hiding place to hiding place until the month of October, 1877, when he was finally captured in Wilson county. He was arraigned, tried and convicted at the last term of the Superior Court, and was sentenced to be executed to-day by Judge Kerr.

ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE.

Shallington made several desperate attempts to escape, one of which was wellnigh successful. He seemed to be endowed with enormous strength. He was twenty-seven years old, thick set, robust, of medium height, weighed 190 pounds and was a pure specimen of the Congo negro. On several occasions he broke loose from his chains, wrenched the iron bolts and pried open the door of his cell, but was always caught at the last moment. Once he set fire to the floor of his cell in the hope of burning a hole sufficiently large to admit his lowering himself to an unoccupied room beneath, but the flames were discovered in time and this last attempt was frustrated.

HOPING TO CHEAT THE GALLOWS.

From this time to the end he awaited with the utmost composure his awful doom. While he expressed his willingness to die he harbored the idea that he would finally escape to the very last, and a few days ago made a most extraordinary inquiry of a physician. He sent for this gentleman, and when alone with him in his cell he asked the medical man if there was any way by which he could defeat the ends of justice even on the scaffold. The doctor replied that there was not, but Shallington did not even then seem discouraged. Looking intently in the Doctor's face he said:—"Suppose, doctor, when they put the rope round my neck I was to keep my shoulders up close to my ears and my neck down between my shoulders, wouldn't dat keep my neck from being broke?" The physician informed him that such an experiment would be unsuccessful and that in any event he would die from strangulation. He said he preferred that to his neck being broken and indulged the vain hope that he might be resuscitated by his friends when his body should be cut down and given to them for interment.

THE EXECUTION.

The execution took place at the jail yard. Over 2,000 persons were present, although the gallows was hidden from the public view by a high wooden enclosure. The condemned man rested well last night and ate a hearty meal this morning. He was visited by a number of friends, including two colored ministers, with whom he joined in prayer, and with great earnestness implored to be saved. At one P. M. he was brought down to the jail door, from which he addressed the crowd in a loud voice. He spoke for half an hour, and warned his hearers against the danger of bad company and evil passions, and frequently cried, "Lord have mercy upon me." The speech was incoherent, as though his mind wandered.

BAPTISM.

At its conclusion he was conducted to the scaffold, but halted to ask to be taken to the creek near by to be baptized. This request was denied, as time did not permit its gratification, but the ceremony of baptism was performed by one of the ministers of his race by pouring water upon him. Upon reaching the scaffold he asked for a cigar, which he smoked very composedly.

DENYING HIS GUILT.

He refused to confess his guilt, and though reminded by his brother-in-law of his admission of the shooting to him, he still denied it to the last. His last words on the scaffold were, "I didn't shoot her."

STRANGLED AT LAST.

At half-past two P. M. the Sheriff adjusted the noose, when Shallington shuddered and trembled visibly. Six minutes later the drop fell and his body was suspended in midair. Eight minutes afterward his pulse had ceased to beat, and in thirteen minutes life was declared extinct. His neck was not broken, but the hangman's horrible work was done by strangulation. His body was cut down and turned over to his friends for interment.

EXECUTIONS DEFERRED.

A MONTH MORE OF LIFE ALLOWED TO TWO CONDEMNED MOLLY MAGUIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12, 1878.

The Pennsylvania Board of Pardons to-day postponed the further consideration of the application of Jack Kehoe, who was to be hanged on Thursday next, until the first Tuesday in May, and the Governor, in accordance with this action, has recalled the death warrant in his case. The Pardon Board's hesitancy in coming to a conclusion is attributed to the affidavits presented at the meeting on Tuesday from penitentiary convicts who participated in the murder for which Kehoe was convicted, alleging that he was innocent of the crime, and the statement of "Yellow Jack" Donahue to the same effect.

The Governor to-day extended the time for the hanging of Dennis Donnelly from April 18 to May 22. Should the Board of Pardons at their next meeting decide not to commute the death sentence of Kehoe to imprisonment for life, both he and Donnelly will probably hang on the same gallows on the 22d of May.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

SEQUEL TO THE MARIANNE NOTTEBOHM TRAGEDY—CAPTAIN WHITNEY'S ASSASSIN CONVICTED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12, 1878.

The sequel to one of the darkest and most mysterious murders which ever occurred on the high seas was witnessed in the United States Circuit Court to-day in the sentence of George Hosford, or, as he is better known, Michael Kelly, for the manslaughter of Captain Thomas C. Whitney, of the American ship Marianne Nottebohm early in last September. Captain Whitney, when about to embark on a voyage to the Pacific coast, shipped a crew, among whom were two brothers—Michael Kelly, the accused, and James Kelly, his brother, a mere lad. When too late to procure another officer it was discovered that the third mate was absent, and Michael Kelly was promoted to that position.

CAPTAIN WHITNEY DISAPPEARS.

When the ship was twelve days out, shortly after midnight, on September 29, the sailor on the lookout, James Wheeler and another of the crew, named Joseph Burns, heard Kelly and the captain quarrelling violently. This was followed by sounds of a scuffle, the darkness obscuring the view of the two sailors, and a moment later there was a splash in the water. Kelly ran to where Wheeler was standing and said that he and the captain had been engaged in a fight, during which the latter had fallen overboard.

KELLY'S STORY DISBELIEVED.

The desperate character of the struggle, together with the discovery of a bloody club, which had evidently been used by Kelly, disproved the theory of accidental drowning, and he was sent from Turks Island to this port.

The prisoner was sentenced to three years in jail and fined $1,000.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster General, is relieved of his duties as Chief Quartermaster of the Military division of the Missouri, and ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster, Military division of the Pacific.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

Captain William R. Mayo is ordered to the command of the Hartford, Asiatic squadron. Captain Bancroft Gherardi is ordered to the command of the receiving ship Colorado at New York. Captain Daniel C. Braine is detached from the command of the Colorado and placed on waiting orders.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII..............................NO. 103

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—THE EXILES.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH.
STANDARD THEATRE—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
BROADWAY THEATRE—THE EXILES.
PARK THEATRE—OUR ALDERMEN.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—IL TROVATORE.
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—HELLER'S WONDERS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—DIPLOMACY.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE—BARNUM'S GREAT SHOW.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
GERMANIA THEATRE—ASCHENBROEDEL.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
BOWERY THEATRE—STAFF OF DIAMONDS.
LYCEUM THEATRE—L'AMI FRITZ.
STEINWAY HALL—THOMAS' CONCERT.
THEATRE COMIQUE—A CELEBRATED HARD CASE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—THE FUNNY BABIES.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—GREAT LONDON CIRCUS.
NEW YORK AQURIUM—BRONCHO HORSES.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—*To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.*

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with strong westerly winds. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and cooler.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was active and strong, particularly for the Northwest stocks. Gold was lower, selling at 100½. Government bonds were firm and active at the close, State bonds dull and railroads quiet. Money on call was easier at 6 a 7 per cent, closing at 5 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT has directed a review of the case of General Fitz John Porter.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS MOSES continues to enjoy the hospitality of our police. It seems impossible to get rid of him.

THE LAST SECTION of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad is up. Rapid transit—as far as the Park—will probably come with the May flowers.

BROOKLYN will soon become as remarkable for her illicit distilleries as her churches. Another one has just been seized.

THE BILL to reduce the freight on milk has been killed by the Legislature. Milk is not the liquid in which the Legislature is interested.

THERE SEEMS to be an improvement in the building interest. Plans for nearly a million dollars' worth of new houses have been filed during the week.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has at last been recognized by our government. It is to be hoped he will now recognize the necessity of restraining his border thieves.

THE DEATH of a woman from what is said to be hydrophobia resulting from the bite of a cat is reported this morning. The symptoms were the same as in death from dog bite.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE project in Brooklyn begins to look better. The commissioners appointed for the purpose suggest the sale of the grounds around the Navy Yard for about half a million dollars.

MR. BERGH'S ACTION in stopping a United States mail wagon some days ago has been approved by the Post Office Department. Government contractors have no special privileges to torture maimed animals.

A PITEOUS ENTREATY was made by the sugar men yesterday to Mr. Sherman to be rescued from the polariscope. They were informed that it was the horrible invention of the Ways and Means Committee, who alone can relieve them.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., wants a monument on its famous battle field. There are so many unfinished monuments all over the country that it is to be hoped Monmouth county will see that all the money is raised before she begins to build.

IT BEGINS TO LOOK as if we shall not have to wait until January next for resumption. The Senate Finance Committee is seriously thinking of reporting a bill providing that the legal tenders shall be receivable next July for all obligations not otherwise stipulated.

THE YACHTING OUTLOOK in Massachusetts this season is excellent. All the clubs are in good condition, and it will be seen, by the article elsewhere printed, the roll of their membership embraces the names of many of the most distinguished citizens of the old Bay State.

THE WEATHER.—The high pressures east of the Rocky Mountains extend over the Eastern Gulf and the Platte Valley, while the lowest extend from the upper lakes southeastward to the New England coast. Rains have fallen over this latter region and very heavily in places. The storm centre in the regions north of the lakes has moved somewhat to the southeast again, involving the lake region and St. Lawrence Valley within the area of its influence. High winds from the northwest and west prevail in the districts westward of the Alleghany range and north of Tennessee. On the Gulf coast the winds are from the south and southwest. A subsidiary disturbance, which was developed on the Atlantic coast, has moved to New England, and is central in the vicinity of Portland, Me. Another depression is advancing from the southwest, and has already extended its margin to the Central Mississippi Valley. Temperatures have risen decidedly in the western and central districts and are very high in the south. They are lowest in New Brunswick and in the far Northwest. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, possibly with strong westerly winds. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or cloudy and cooler.

Methods of Extending Our Foreign Commerce.

Very soon after Mr. Evarts assumed the duties of his present office he had the sagacity to perceive that his best chance of distinguishing his administration of the State Department was by efforts to extend the foreign commerce of the country. This selection of his chief field of effort evinced the quick penetration of the Secretary of State. It attested his possession of that first merit of a statesman—the ability to "understand his epoch." No really able man ever accepts a high office for the empty honor of holding the place and performing its routine duties. Besides transacting the current business of his office an ambitious Secretary of State wishes to leave his mark on the history of the country by some memorable achievement; otherwise the dignity of a high position is mere dross. Mr. Evarts' immediate predecessors were fortunate in the necessity which was laid upon them of dealing with large international questions. Mr. Seward was called to work in a wide and fruitful field. It is infinitely to his credit that he kept the country out of foreign complications during the civil war, and that by a "wise and masterly inactivity" he foiled the design of the Emperor Napoleon to establish a monarchy in Mexico in contravention of the Monroe doctrine. His acquisition of Alaska by a treaty with Russia was a minor achievement; but even that would have made his administration of the State Department memorable. Mr. Fish was not equally fortunate; but he had, nevertheless, one great opportunity, which he seized with remarkable sureness of judgment and managed with a degree of skill and success which secures him against ever being forgotten by history. The Alabama claims treaty is a splendid trophy of diplomatic ability. When Mr. Evarts came into office as the successor of Mr. Seward and Mr. Fish, there were no important or difficult questions pending between the United States and foreign governments, and it seemed as if he would have no opportunity to display his abilities. A commonplace man would have lamented that he was cast upon a barren period; but Mr. Evarts saw that instead of gleaning after former reapers he could thrust his diplomatic sickle into a new and rich harvest. He set before himself, as his chief aim, the extension of our foreign commerce by the negotiation of reciprocity treaties with other trading nations. If he reaches his aim he will acquire for his country a great and substantial advantage.

Mr. Evarts' first step was directed to the acquisition of full authentic information. He addressed a circular to all our consuls requiring them to furnish him, after diligent inquiries, with facts and suggestions respecting the best methods of introducing our productions to foreign notice. The American consuls were alert in discharging this duty, and their replies to the Secretary of State have just been published in a volume issued from the government printing office. We lay before our readers an intelligent summary of its contents from our special correspondent at Washington, to which we direct the attention of American merchants and especially of American manufacturers.

Some of the leading points made in these interesting replies of the consuls may be passed without discussion. They insist, for example, that the want of stability in American prices is a great impediment to the purchase of our goods; but, inasmuch as the instability complained of is a consequence of our fluctuating currency, it is allowable to dismiss this topic in view of the early resumption of specie payments, of which we have at last an assured prospect. Another impediment to the extension of our foreign trade is found in our tariff, which, by excluding foreign commodities from our markets, prevents nations who would be our customers from purchasing our goods by their inability to pay for them in their own productions. If Mr. Wood's Tariff bill passes it will bring a partial remedy, but attempts to extend our foreign trade must not be abandoned if the new Tariff bill should fail to pass. Even under the heavy disadvantages of our present tariff many American manufactures are cheaper than similar foreign goods, as well as better in quality. This being the case our manufacturers must not give up in despair nor even be discouraged if an improved tariff should not be adopted by this Congress.

A large portion of the replying consuls think that our goods fail to make their way in foreign markets because they are so little known. The fact that so many of the consuls, acting, of course, without any concert or communication with one another, strongly recommend the establishment of large sample warehouses of American goods in the chief foreign marts should recommend this suggestion to the thoughtful consideration of American manufacturers. A little pushing of this kind would secure the introduction of our goods, and when their merits shall have become well known the interest of consumers will do the rest. If associations were organized among such American manufacturers as produce goods adapted to some particular foreign market they would in a year or two gain a foothold in that particular market, and the American goods would afterward make their own way. Other associations could be formed with reference to other markets, and the temporary scaffolding could be taken down when the building is finished. When the way is so clearly pointed out the American manufacturers should put their own shoulders to the wheel instead of calling on Hercules or the government.

According to the pretty unanimous testimony of these consuls one of the greatest obstructions to the reception of our goods in foreign markets is the bad American packing. This may seem a trifle, but it is really a serious matter. A case of goods of which several pieces get badly damaged in transmission is a bar to future purchases. The damage by bad packing destroys the profits of the foreign dealer, and in a natural fit of disgust he refuses to have anything more to do with American goods. Our manufacturers may learn some necessary and useful lessons by an attentive perusal of the extracts furnished by our Washington correspondent.

American manufacturers should recognize their obligations to the Secretary of State for the fresh, useful and timely information he has furnished them on a subject which so nearly concerns their interests. Even without any change in the tariff they can secure large sales of their goods in foreign markets if they will be as alert and as attentive to their own interests as their foreign rivals.

The Late William M. Tweed.

Tears will be shed over the sudden death of this noted individual, but they will be merely that tribute which nature prompts and requires from those who were bound to him by ties of blood or other relationship. Even his wife, to whom he was an indulgent though not a faithful husband; even his children, to whom he was a kind and even a fond father, will, in spite of the promptings of natural affection, "justify the ways of God to man" in his removal from this life and accept it as a merciful dispensation. Even his nearest friends should not wish to recall him if they could:—

> Vex not his ghost: O! let him pass; he hates him,
> That would upon the rack of this tough world
> Stretch him out longer.

This will be the sentiment, or at least ought to be the sentiment, of those who were bound to him by filial or other domestic ties; and the community at large whose sense of justice he affronted in life will be satisfied and appeased by his tragic end. Tweed has really suffered imprisonment for life as the penalty of his crimes, and life itself has been shortened by his confinement. Better so than that he should have been let out to die; and infinitely better, even for him, than that he should have been let out to live. What could life have been worth to a man with such a past behind him, and with no career and no hope for the future? It is a mercy to him that he has been taken away, and the place and the manner of his death convey an impressive lesson. "When Thy judgments are abroad in the earth the people will learn righteousness."

The sudden death of Tweed relieves the public authorities from an embarrassing question which would have been again and again pressed upon them, and which could not have been decided either way without causing dissatisfaction. The release of Tweed would have offended the sense of justice of one part of the community, and his perpetual retention in prison would have excited an amount of sympathy which, when bestowed on such a character, would have perverted the moral standard of the sympathizers. It is well that this question has been taken out of the hands of the civil authorities by an act of Providence before the feeling that Tweed was a sort of martyr or victim had gained strength enough to obliterate the sense of his crimes. It is important that the moral judgment of the people should be kept sound and steady, and not be dissolved by a mawkish and sentimental pity.

It was beginning to be said that Tweed was hardly treated when he was no more guilty than numerous associates who escaped. But it should be remembered that the chief object of punishment is the prevention of crime, and that in pursuance of this principle the common practice is to treat only the ringleaders with extreme severity in a confederacy of guilt. There are some crimes, like a riot, like a rebellion, like a mutiny on board a ship, which can be perpetrated only by concerted action; and as such crimes are impossible without directing minds to plan them and superintend their execution, it is the practice of all governments to single out the ringleaders as the objects of avenging justice. All the abettors and participants are equally guilty; but inasmuch as crimes requiring extensive combinations depend on skilful leaders for their success the making of such leadership dangerous is thought to be the best means of prevention. Tweed has indeed suffered more than his equally guilty associates; but without his boldness and skill the gigantic Ring robberies would not have been committed. The heaviest punishment fell on the criminal who most richly deserved it, and his death in a prison will operate as an impressive warning.

A Liquor Registration Tax Bill Reported.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has reported favorably a bill for the collection of a retail liquor tax by registration. Some of the members of the committee took occasion to announce that they are not committed to the bill, but it is to be hoped that they will support so wise and beneficial a law when the matter comes up for consideration. It is difficult to understand what opposition there can be to the measure if we are to have any excise law at all, unless it may come from the smaller retail dealers, who are unwilling to pay so large a tax for the privilege of selling bad liquor, on which they make an enormous profit. The responsible dealers do not object to the tax; the people at large will be greatly benefited by it, and the temperance advocates should certainly favor it next to total abstinence. There is no practical difficulty in the way of the enforcement of such a law, provided a system of registration which cannot be evaded is secured. The mode of registering and collecting the tax may properly be left to the State Tax Board, and the amount collected in each county would, of course, be retained by such county, to be applied to the decrease of its local tax rate. The State might require that the several counties shall pay their quota of the State tax specially out of the excise moneys, in whole or as far as the amount collected will go, and thus relieve the State Treasury from the inconvenience experienced by the delay in the collection of general taxes. The Comptroller has called the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of providing for a sort of revenue bond issue for the State, in anticipation of the coming in of the taxes; but as the excise registration tax would be collected monthly, or probably twice a month, the quota of the State tax could very well be paid out of the Excise fund and the necessity avoided. New York city especially needs a lightening of the burden of taxation, and no method of relief has yet been suggested that would be as just and as effective as a registration tax on the retail liquor trade

A Chimerical Project.

Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, is reputed to be an able man of a practical and business-like turn of mind; but his bill requiring the government to go into the building business on a large scale is a deviation from his customary good sense. His reasoning seems plausible until we descend to particulars, but a cursory inquiry into details suffices to explode it. The government is paying the large sum of $900,000 for the annual rent of rooms and buildings in various parts of the country. Mr. Schleicher maintains that it would be economy for the government to erect and own all the buildings needed for public uses, inasmuch as it probably pays ten or twelve per cent of the value of the property it rents, whereas five per cent is all it would need to cost with government ownership. Mr. Schleicher therefore proposes to capitalize the annual sum now paid for rents and to use the amount as a fund for the immediate erection of public buildings in all places where rents are now paid by the government.

This specious scheme is exposed to grave objections. In the first place a considerable portion of the rent paid by the government is for single rooms or small suits of rooms needed for purposes which may prove to be temporary. The assessors and collectors of internal revenue are widely distributed for the convenience of easy contact with the business of their respective districts; but in each district nothing is needed but a small, simple office. It would be absurd to go to the expense of erecting separate buildings for their accommodation, even if it were certain that the internal revenue is to be a permanent part of our fiscal system. The same remark applies to the land offices scattered through the West, to the recruiting offices for the army, to various offices connected with the purchase of supplies, to the vast number of post offices in small towns where a single room or a couple of rooms suffices for the transaction of the business. Even in the large and permanent establishments, like the custom houses at the chief ports of entry and the post offices in cities, the government probably saves no rent by its ownership of buildings, although it gains something in convenience. The ornamental architecture adopted and the jobbery which infests the construction of all public works always prevents such buildings from being an economy to the government, although they contribute to its dignity and gratify the local pride of the places where they are erected. Mr. Schleicher's bill is an ingenious fancy which will not bear much scrutiny.

Discussing the Treaty.

Some days ago we pointed out that upon England's initiative the Treaty of San Stefano was practically subjected to European discussion. With the treaty in hand England blurted out boldly and loudly her objections to it, and with the treaty in hand also other Powers conned the summary of those objections. Berlin seemed to smile approvingly on certain points of the objections; but, with solemn shakings of the head at other points, held its peace. Austria, on the contrary, was jubilantly noisy. All the Vienna statesmen chattered with the kind of excited glee that seizes upon a large family of monkeys when a flight of birds sweeps past their window and alights near by. Now, finally, Russia has shown how really the treaty is under discussion before the world by her keen and capable reply to the English circular note. In these facts is to be seen a significant indication of the share of the newspapers in the great transactions of the day; for here, in the journals of Europe, is actually conducted the debate that would have been carried on in the Congress if that had been held. It will be observed in the despatches that the *Agence Russe* does not fail to note this fact of the actual discussion of the treaty as a refutation of England's position that it was not worth while to hold the Congress because Russia was determined the treaty should not come before it.

Not Transferable.

There was a skirmish in Albany yesterday on a topic that is not, perhaps, of the greatest interest throughout the State, but is evidently of the liveliest sort of interest in spots. In the possession of the Ways and Means Committee there slumbered peacefully a little bill "for the relief of towns, villages and cities which have issued bonds in aid of railroads," and the bill was likely to slumber there—to the dismay of members from places vitally interested on that great issue—and so the bill was by vote taken from the hands of the committee and handed over to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Alvord's account of the bill was that the towns, villages and cities referred to having been disappointed in the results of their operation with railroad schemes want the rest of the people of the State to "put their hands in their pockets" and help the said towns, villages and cities out of their scrape. If that is the nature of the bill it certainly should not pass. Many towns have made bad investments in that way, and they ought to have them all to themselves. Some towns, it is believed, have issued bonds equal in amount to a valuation of fifty per cent on all the property in the town. These bonds were generally voted by the people—when the impecunious multitude never likely to be responsible outvoted the property holders who might suffer. It will be a hardship if the cases come to liquidation, and may make many converts to that proposed amendment to the constitution that limits the suffrage on financial subjects to property holders; but, even with that possibility in view, the towns in trouble should have their trouble all to themselves.

William and Mary.

It is a quaint spectacle to see Massachusetts and Virginia in Congress

> Cooing and billing,
> Like William and Mary on a shilling.

but the spectacle was presented yesterday, and the country will enjoy it very greatly if it does not at last prove over-expensive. All the sweetness and light that the two old Commonwealths respectively shed upon one another was about a war claim—a mere prosaic demand that the government shall pay the old college at Williamsburg for damages done to its property at the time of the battle near that city. What do we say—a prosaic demand? On the contrary, it was extremely poetical—poetical to the verge of hifalutin and hysterics. Perhaps the claim will be paid, for there is a tender place in the national fancy for that old school on account of some colonial memories, and then an educational institution seldom appeals in vain. Yet only the other day they refused to pay for Gettysburg—a first class victory. Can it be possible that, with such a precedent, they will pay for that dull little fight on a rainy day in the muddy middle of the peninsula?

A Chinaman on China.

As a demonstration on a small scale that the rigid monotony of Chinese history is not a necessary consequence of the character of the people may be cited the appearance at New Haven of Chun Lung, a Chinaman, who at a college exhibition delivered an address which is counted superior to that of the students who were not compelled to begin their collegiate studies by acquiring the English language. Here is a man who has so completely gotten out of the Chinese groove, so entirely departed from the mental and moral mould of the quaint nation of which he is a part, that he has made great advances in the widely different culture of the West, and has acquired the habit of regarding China from a critical and literary standpoint. His own example supports his argument that the stationary character of his country and his countrymen is due only to that sort of second nature which results from their education. Chinese education has its peculiar methods. They are much as if in the study of the horse one were forbidden to study the real animal, but required to get him by rote from a wooden model approved by the government. All their studies are moral, but they do not study real morals. They get by rote moral precepts laid down by Chinese who lived a few thousand years ago. Defects like this in the studies of a people may account for any condition; but the Chinese student also invokes as a cause the absence of a supernatural element from the religion of the people.

Telegraph Poles.

If the bill for the gradual substitution of iron supports for the telegraph wires becomes a law and is the best that can be done in that way the public ought to be thankful for it as promising a great improvement upon the poles now in use. Its good features are that it requires all supports erected in future in the streets to be of iron; requires them to be made on a pattern approved by the Board of Public Works, and establishes a public inspection of the supports, with power to compel removal when deemed necessary. With a good pattern of pole, and with all the poles made uniformly, this would eventually convert this great machinery of modern life into an ornament rather than an eyesore in the streets, as it now is in a great degree. Some telegraph poles have been made—there is one on the Battery—handsome by comparison with the ordinary stick more or less perpendicular and in all degrees of dilapidation and irregularity. This change would be a slight burden on the company, as the substitution system would spread the expense over a period of some length. There is but one change, however, that can be made in the disposition of the telegraph wires that will be thoroughly satisfactory. This is to put them under ground. That is the best place for them for all reasons. They are safer there, they cease to be an obstruction in the streets, and it is a great economy to the companies to put them there. They have found in London that the economy in the breakage and destruction of wires alone is, at a yearly rate, sufficient to pay in ten years the whole expense of making this change.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Admiral Porter will return from Florida to Washington next month.

Josh Billings is for a spell in Texas. He is a pronounced success.

Miss Waite, daughter of the Chief Justice, will not return from Europe until autumn.

Captain Jennings, of the White Star steamer Adriatic, is at the Great Western Hotel.

Count Litta, Secretary of the Italian Legation at Washington, is at the Everett House.

Better a dinner with green pea soup where love is, than cold bologna sausage and hatred therewith.

The Boston *Post* thinks that a portrait of Donn Piatt might be taken for that of Charles Dickens.

Jesse Grant, while abroad, is having fun poked at him. It is thought that he poses gawkily and tries to appear learned.

The man who leaves two-thirds of a cigar in a dark nook on the front stoop when he goes to see his girl will make a thrifty husband.

John B. Anthony, of Providence, reported as president of the Union Mills corporation of Fall River, sold out and left that position a year ago.

Colonel A. D. Shaw, recently United States Consul at Toronto, is at Watertown, N. Y., whence he will soon go to his new post at Manchester, England.

The Shah returns to Europe. The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says he will only stay ten days in their city, but thirty five rooms have been engaged for him in a hotel.

Secretary of the Navy Thompson left Washington yesterday morning for Terre Haute, to be absent about two weeks. Rear Admiral Howell is acting Secretary to the Navy in the meantime.

Secretary Evarts returned yesterday from the West, bringing with him his invalid son William. The latter was so much prostrated that he was carried into the residence of his father.

President MacMahon is in luck. A mandarin, accompanying about one hundred rich Chinese merchants, is bringing him "presents of great value" from the Emperor of pigtail Celestials.

A Georgia journal says that the prolonging of A. H. Stephens' life is an evident act of God. Well, how about William Lloyd Garrison's and John G. Whittier's, not to speak of Tom Thumb's and Brignoli's?

Major Anderson, of the New Jersey Commissioners of Fisheries, has a salmon caught two miles above Trenton, in the Delaware. It weighs twenty-three and a quarter pounds and is three and a half feet long.

Henry F. Gilley, principal of the American Exchange at London, had an interview with President Hayes yesterday, and met with a cordial reception from other prominent gentlemen in official circles in Washington.

DETAINED BY A FOG.

The admirers of Bayard Taylor, who accompanied him down the bay on Thursday, owing to the dense fog off the Hook, were unable to find the tug that went down to take them off the Holsatia. The latter vessel, in consequence, lay to until yesterday morning, when, the fog lifting, the tug steamed alongside, and upon it they returned early to the city. Murat Halstead, of Cincinnati, whose family were on the Holsatia, did not intend to depart with them, but he was so pleased with one night's experience on the vessel and the company in her that, at the last moment, he decided to make the voyage.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL JAMES ROOSEVELT HITCHCOCK.

James Roosevelt Hitchcock, the colonel of the Ninth regiment N.G.S.N.Y., died yesterday in this city. He was born at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, March 23, 1841. His grandfather on his mother's side was Major George Howard, United States Army, who served in the war of 1812–1814. His grandfather on his father's side was Daniel Marion Hitchcock, surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital at Staten Island. His father, Daniel R. Hitchcock, was a colonel of a New York volunteer regiment during the war and subsequently brigadier general in the State National Guard. Two of his brothers fought in the late war, and one was breveted a brigadier general on the field of battle for his bravery at Newbern.

Colonel Hitchcock graduated from a collegiate school with distinguished honors and developed at an early age a remarkable fondness for a military life. His services commenced January 7, 1861, when he joined Company F, Seventy-first regiment, State National Guard. He was with this regiment during the rebellion whenever it entered the field. On December 14, 1864, and while a member of this regiment, he formed Company B of the Ninth regiment, and was elected its captain. He made it the best and largest company in the regiment and remained in command until May 29, 1870, when he was promoted major. After Colonel Fisk's death he was chosen lieutenant colonel, June 4, 1872. When Colonel Braine resigned the coloneley Lieutenant Colonel Hitchcock was made the colonel, February 1, 1875. Colonel Hitchcock was much esteemed by his officers and men, who expressed their appreciation of his merits by presenting him with a gold watch and chain at the armory last December. Since the evening of that presentation the Colonel has not been able to appear before his regiment owing to ill health. The prosperity of the organization under his command was shown by the fact that it paraded the largest number ever inspected in the State, having a total number of 908 men present. His physician, surgeon of the regiment, Dr. Roof, pronounces his death caused by a tumor pressing on the brain. There is no doubt that the duties during the railroad riots last summer, when the Ninth regiment was summoned to Albany by Governor Robinson, were the indirect cause of Colonel Hitchcock's sickness. Anything connected with his regiment or its welfare always had the Colonel's constant attention, and the strain of last summer's severe service doubtless cost Colonel Hitchcock his life. He was the youngest colonel in the State, and no officer will be more sincerely mourned. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Ninth regiment, N.G. S.N.Y., will assemble at the headquarters in the armory at ten o'clock next Monday morning, to act as an escort at the funeral of their late commander, Colonel James Roosevelt Hitchcock.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, well known as a lawyer of extensive practice and a prominent politician of this city, died yesterday at his residence, Shrewsbury, N. J., in the fifty-second year of his age. After having for a considerable period discharged the onerous duties of District Attorney, the deceased was, upon the resignation of Mr. Richard O'Gorman, appointed by Mayor A. Oakey Hall to the office of Corporation Counsel. On the 4th of January, 1875, Mayor Wickham intimated his intention of removing Mr. Smith from office, in consequence of a misunderstanding about certain suits then pending against one Henry Starkweather, who had figured as head of the Bureau of Collection in the Street Department. On September 9, 1875, Mr. Smith was finally relieved from office by Governor Tilden, who appointed Mr. Whitney to the vacant position. The deceased gentleman possessed a very wide circle of political friends, who regarded him as a man of undoubted ability, integrity and strength of purpose.

The funeral services will take place at his late country seat in Shrewsbury, N. J., on the 16th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

GEORGE HARTLEY GILBERT.

George Hartley Gilbert, son of Mrs. Gilbert, the actress, died yesterday morning, at his mother's residence, No. 66 West Thirty-eighth street. Mr. Gilbert was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1850. His father was stage manager of the old Broadway Theatre, and the young man received his education in this city, where he has generally resided. Owing to his delicate constitution he was prevented from engaging in any pursuits requiring much bodily or mental labor. When Augustin Daly opened the old Fifth Avenue Theatre in Twenty-fourth street young Gilbert appeared in some minor characters in which he gave evidence of having inherited considerable dramatic ability. He was, however, soon compelled to quit the stage, and it was his intention, had he lived, to adopt some other than the histrionic profession. For a long time he had suffered from congestion of the brain, and during the past week was confined to his bed. He sunk gradually and at eight o'clock yesterday morning expired. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at one o'clock, from his mother's residence, and Dr. Hepworth will conduct the ceremonies.

RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D. D., BISHOP OF LICHFIELD.

A cable despatch from London announces the death of the Right Rev. George Augustus Selwyn, D. D., Bishop of Lichfield. Dr. Selwyn was well known as a zealous and successful missionary in the South Sea Islands. He was born in 1809 and was a son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey. He was educated at Eton and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics and first class in classics. Having entered the Church, he was appointed curate of Windsor, and at the same time discharged the duties of tutor at Eton. After spending some time there he was in 1841 appointed first Bishop of New Zealand, which was at that time a position of much difficulty and no little personal danger, owing to the ferocity of the then savage Maoris and the scarcely less tractable horde of escaped convicts from Australia and Van Diemen's Land, who were the first white settlers in the island. There was, besides, much competition in the missionary field, owing to the presence of a number of able and devoted French Catholic priests who had already learned the Maori language and without resources established several congregations and schools among the natives. Dr. Selwyn, by dint of unceasing labor and the display of considerable tact, succeeded in gaining the good will of the natives, and in a short time the Protestant Church was in a flourishing condition in New Zealand. He extended his missionary labors over a great part of the Australasian Archipelago and at one period guided a small ship for many thousand miles to and from the scattered islands of the South Pacific. Owing to the rapid influx of white colonists and the unprecedented advance of the natives in civilization the diocese became too large for one man to administer, and in 1857 he succeeded in obtaining from government a suitable division of the see. He found the church in its infancy on his advent to New Zealand and the country a prey to warring tribes of savages. On his departure for England in 1857 he left it a flourishing and populous colony, governed by its own Legislature, with a numerous and well organized religious community and the natives far advanced on the road to civilization and prosperity. He was appointed Bishop of Lichfield, England, in December, 1867, and from that time to his death resided in England.

F. B. KNEUHALL.

Mr. Ferdinand B. Kneuhall, a prominent business man and citizen of Newark, N. J., died at his home there yesterday after a long illness. Some years ago deceased served as an Alderman from the Second ward. At the time of his death he was President of the German Savings Bank and a director in an insurance company, and was well known in Masonic circles. He was a native of Tegnitz, Turingia, and came to this country the year before the Rhenish Bavarian revolt (1847). He was sixty years of age.

GEORGE TYLER BIGELOW, LL. D.

George Tyler Bigelow, LL. D., formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and a jurist of more than local reputation, died yesterday at his residence in Boston at the age of sixty-eight. Mr. Bigelow was born in 1810, at Watertown, Mass., and was educated at the Boston Latin School and subsequently at Harvard College.

REV. GEORGE PUTNAM, D. D.

Rev. George Putnam, D. D., one of the most prominent Unitarian clergymen in Boston, died at his residence late on Thursday night.

COLONEL J. E. OWENS.

Colonel J. E. Owens, proprietor of the Markham House, Atlanta, Ga., died yesterday at his residence.

FINE ARTS.

THE COTTIER COLLECTION.

The private view of the pictures belonging to Cottier & Co., of Fifth avenue, will take place this evening at the Leavitt Art Rooms. The collection is sold as the firm intend discontinuing that branch of their business. The sale by the Messrs. Leavitt will be under the management of Mr. S. P. Avery, and will take place at Association Hall on the evenings of the 23d and 24th inst. Among the names represented we note those of Bilders, Corot, Delacroix, Daubigny, Diaz, Dupré, Hamon, Harpignies, Israels, Jacques, Maris, Mauve, Michel, Millet, Rebot, Rousseau, Roybet, Troyon, Velden, Vollon and Verveer.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent Adams, of the Department of Buildings, filed in his office during the past week thirty-one plans for the erection of new buildings and forty-five for alterations, the former to cost $813,200 and the latter $93,140.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

TURKEY RECOGNIZES THE TREATY.

Determination of the Porte to Carry Out Its Provisions.

RUSSIA READY FOR THE CONGRESS.

A Spirit of Moderation Evinced Throughout the Empire.

ROUMANIA'S DELICATE POSITION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 13, 1878.

The Porte has issued a circular to its representatives abroad. It recognizes the Treaty of San Stefano as the result of the reverses sustained by Turkey in the late war and expresses determination to carry out loyally the terms of the treaty, but declares that the Porte would nevertheless regard as opportune any modifications which might be made by the benevolent intervention of the Powers and the moderation of Russia. The circular concludes by stating that whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations, the Porte pledges itself to carry out the projected reforms.

RUSSIA'S INTERESTS ARE PEACEFUL.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, reviewing the opinions of the foreign press upon Prince Gortschakoff's reply, concludes as follows:—"The real desire of Russia to bring about a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties meets with universal recognition. The British government must now abandon its purely negative attitude, either by inviting the Powers to assemble for common negotiations or by proposing solutions which the British Cabinet might wish to substitute for the Treaty of San Stefano. Should the Powers find a compromise Russia would willingly participate in a discussion and modify the treaty. Such solution should not, however, nullify the results gained by Russian blood, but take into account her sacrifices."

WHY SHOULD RUSSIA YIELD?

The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, says the Russian government, by discussing in its answer to Lord Salisbury the objection raised by him on every point of the treaty, has practically established discussion of the whole treaty, and thus shown how small a foundation the British objections had. If the Congress meets there will be no objection to full discussion, but the submission of the treaty implies an act which no independent Power—England least of all—would admit. The *Agence* adds:—"Direct and amicable *pourparlers* continue, which, thanks to the good offices of Germany, it may be hoped will lead to a satisfactory result."

MORE HOPEFUL.

The tone of the comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful from all directions. The whole basis for this change seems to be a conviction that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the present deadlock by such concessions as will secure a meeting of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, and the circular to which it was annexed, were only published in St. Petersburg on Thursday, which strengthens the belief that the former was telegraphed hither on Tuesday night for a special purpose.

A DEPRESSING EFFECT.

The circular, when issued here Thursday afternoon, had a depressing influence on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of the reiteration of the refusal to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to the congress. Russian stocks declined over two per cent. It was pointed out yesterday, however, that although the circular offers no concession on the point at issue it is couched in such considerate and moderate language as to leave the door open for England to make some reply to the invitation for further explanations and thereby furnish a basis for a common understanding.

A DOOR OPEN FOR PEACE.

At Vienna Prince Gortschakoff's reply created an impression of Russia's willingness to find an acceptable method for reopening negotiations. This moderate spirit is believed to be in a great measure due to the altered tone of the comments of the German, French and Italian press and politicians concerning the treaty of San Stefano, which point to the probability of Russia instead of England being isolated in case of a rupture.

IT MUST MEET.

The Vienna Cabinet, which still firmly adheres to the idea of the Congress as the only possible solution is, of course, greatly pleased at the improved aspect of affairs. The German semi-official newspapers of Thursday evening were not sanguine that either London or St. Petersburg will make the concessions necessary to secure an agreement, but all information agrees that the German government continues its endeavors to bring about an agreement, which it is not likely to do after the case is hopeless. The improved feeling has, therefore, substantial justification.

OCCUPATION OF ROUMANIA.

The *Times* has the following, dated Bucharest, Friday:—"It is stated here that 20,000 men of the Eleventh Russian Army corps will hold Bucharest, and the remainder of the corps will hold the stations on the line to Giurgevo. Other Russian troops are expected in the territory east of the Aluta. Nearly all of the Roumanian troops are in positions westward of the Aluta. The Russian delegate sent to make arrangements relative to the passage of troops will arrive here to-day.

THE ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

"The Chambers are much less bellicose, and it is by no means improbable that Russia will attain her object after the first burst of resentment. The Senate has passed a resolution permitting persons serving voluntarily in the army to return to their homes.

HE HAS HIS ORDERS.

"General Drentelm, the Russian commandant in Roumania, has returned from San Stefano, whither, it is said, he had gone to receive instructions in regard to the present situation."

TRYING TO EFFECT AN ARRANGEMENT.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna states that the Russian representative at Bucharest is now urging the conclusion of a convention securing the right of passage through Roumania to Russian troops.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

A Bucharest despatch says M. Stourdza has given notice that he will ask the government in the Senate whether the negotiations for the passage of the Russian troops are in consequence of the government's having notified Russia of her willingness to permit such passage if a direct understanding was concluded.

ROUMANIA ON GUARD.

Notice has been given of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies as to the advisability of withdrawing the army to the Carpathian Mountains in view of the Russian occupation, and whether the government means to protest to the Powers against the recent large entries of Russian troops into Roumania.

INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY.

There seems to be some disposition at St. Petersburg to show Roumania more consideration. It is now announced thence that Prince Gortschakoff meant that the stipulation for the passage of Russian troops through Roumania—not the question of the cession of Bessarabia—could not be submitted to the Congress.

SERVIA'S VACCILLATION.

It is also stated that a Russian commissioner will go to Bucharest to treat with the Servian government concerning the passage of troops. In Stevtcha Mihailovitch, the Servian Minister-President has resigned in consequence of the vacillating policy of the Servian government. It is said that Anglo-Austrian influences are now in the ascendant at Belgrade, and that there is a disposition on the part of Servia, Roumania and Montenegro to make a joint remonstrance to the Powers against the Treaty of San Stefano.

SHE WILL KEEP QUIET.

A despatch from Belgrade says Roumania's recent efforts to induce Servia to make common cause with her have been unsuccessful.

A THREAT TO THE GREEKS.

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says the Porte, believing that the Greek Consul at Salonica was the instigator of the insurrection, has demanded that he be recalled and threatened to withdraw his exequatur. Greece has refused and threatened reprisals if the exequatur is withdrawn.

HAD NO SUCH IDEAS.

The *Times'* Vienna despatch says the report that Prince Bismarck considered a preliminary conference of ambassadors at Berlin possible this week was premature, to say the least.

TURKISH PRISONERS.

A despatch from Constantinople reports that eight Turkish transports have started for Odessa to bring home Turkish prisoners.

A CANARD.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the summary which was published in London on Thursday of the circular accompanying Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury is apocryphal.

NOTHING IF NOT SENSATIONAL.

The *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Pera sends several sensational reports, thus, that the Russians have been discovered making roads in the direction of Bujukdere; that they have concentrated a large force of all arms in the adjacent villages, and that they have summoned the Turks to evacuate Shumla and Varna immediately.

ACTIVE EVERYWHERE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the Russians have sent a lage quantity of torpedoes to the mouths of the Danube ready to block the stream again.

A VERDICT APPROVED.

The woman who recently attempted to assassinate M. Trepow, Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, was acquitted in that city yesterday. There was much applause in the Court and on the streets when the verdict was announced.

AGRARIAN VIOLENCE IN IRELAND.

Five more arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim. In the House of Commons last night Mr. Frank O'Donnell, member for Dungarvon and Vice President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain, moved that the government's action in regard to the murder of Lord Leitrim was unconstitutional, and proceeded to make an attack on Lord Leitrim's private character.

AN AWKWARD SCENE.

A motion to exclude strangers was carried. Mr. Gladstone, who voted in the minority, was loudly hooted by the conservatives and there was a scene of great excitement.

Mr. O'Donnell's motion was ultimately negatived.

IN THE LORDS.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Cairns promised the returns of agrarian crimes in Ireland. He denied that undetected and unpunished crime was increasing, except in Galway and parts of Mayo and Roscommon. The government, narrowly watching the state of affairs, were convinced that it was their duty to protect life and would apply for further powers when it was thought necessary. In consequence of this answer the motion of Lord Oranmore and Browne that the government should ask for further powers was withdrawn.

MR. BUTT'S RESIGNATION.

Isaac Butt, at a special meeting of the Home Rule Parliamentary Committee last night, persisted in his resignation as leader of the home rule party. The committee unanimously passed a resolution regretting that they had no other course left than calling a special meeting of the Irish parliamentary party for the 11th proximo to consider the subject, but did so in the earnest hope that it might yet be found possible to avert the irreparable loss to the national cause.

A FOOLISH ACT.

A special despatch from Paris to the *Daily News* says that the prices of lodgings and all the necessaries of life will be largely advanced during the Exposition. Proprietors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. The Grand Hotel will advance its price of *table d'hôte* dinner to eight francs. The cheaper hotels and restaurants will advance their prices proportionately.

TRIUMPH OF THE ULTRAMONTANES.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies yesterday, by a vote of 80 to 24, passed the bill redistributing parliamentary seats. The measure is considered favorable to the Ultramontanes.

BETTING ON THIS MORNING'S RACE.

The betting on the Oxford-Cambridge boat race at Tattersall's, at Willis' Rooms and all the clubs last night was from 3 and 4 to 1 in favor of Oxford.

THE COTTON INTEREST.

A conference of cotton manufacturers will be held on the 16th inst. to take action regulating the impending strike of operatives in Lancashire.

MUTUAL SUPPORT NEEDED.

A meeting at Manchester of the cotton masters of North and Northeast Lancashire has unanimously passed a series of resolutions pledging the masters to mutually support each other pecuniarily in the event of isolated strikes against the ten per cent reduction of wages until trade is stopped or the strike terminated.

EX-MARSHAL BAZAINE ALIVE.

A despatch from Paris says it is now stated that ex-Marshal Bazaine is in Madrid and in good health.

TOO FINE AN EXISTENCE.

The Communist organ, *La Commune Affranchie*, has ceased to exist, its fines having exhausted the amount of caution money it was obliged to deposit with the government.

DEATH OF MADAME STRAUSS.

A despatch from Vienna says the wife of the musical composer Strauss is dead.

PLEASANT WEATHER.

The weather yesterday in the metropolis was fine, but the sky is overcast this morning.

WRECK OF THE CHILDWALL HALL.

PROBABLE LOSS OF TWENTY-SIX LIVES ON THE COAST OF PORTUGAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, April 12, 1878.

The British steamer Childwall Hall, which was wrecked at Sagres, Portugal, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Bombay by way of the Suez Canal, had a crew of forty-five and eight passengers. As before stated, twenty-seven persons are known to be saved. The fate of the remaining twenty-six is unknown.

SALE OF A CLUB HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 12, 1878.

The Sheriff of this county sold at Freehold to-day, under an execution obtained by President Dinsmore, of Adams' Express Company, the property of John F. Chamberlain, the sportsman, located near the West End Hotel, Long Branch, consisting of three acres of land and the elegant club house thereon. It was bought by H. E. Lumis, who is said to be a firm friend of Chamberlain, for $30,500.

THE CAMDEN MURDER.

AN ADDITIONAL CONFESSION MADE BY THE PRISONER GRAHAM—HUNTER'S ALIBI MELTING AWAY—ANOTHER DIABOLICAL CRIME IN CONTEMPLATION.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1878.

The affidavit of the prisoner Ellis, reciting the details of the villainous plot alleged to have been formed by Hunter, by which he was to have Graham, his accomplice, poisoned in his cell, has not been refuted, and is very generally believed. It has intensified the public belief in Hunter's guilt of the terrible crime charged against him, and day by day the chances of his escaping conviction grow less and less.

ANOTHER ALLEGED PLOT.

The latest revelations unfavorable to the accused man came to light yesterday. If it is true it would appear this man contemplated a kind of war of extermination against the Armstrong family, and not only carefully arranged the assassination of John M. Armstrong, but planned also the taking off of his only brother, Philip. Young Graham, Hunter's hired accomplice, has made an additional confession, in which he declares that one day while on the street with Hunter. Philip Armstrong passed by. Hunter called Graham's attention to him and said that he was another man who must be put out of the way. He afterward, it is said, perfected a plan by which Graham was to follow Mr. Armstrong from an auction store to waylay and kill him. The officials in Camden will not permit the publication of the particulars of the additional confession, but this is the substance of it. Then Philip Armstrong, when questioned concerning the matter, said:—

"So far as I know there is no doubt that Hunter intended to have me put out of way, and Graham was to do the deed. The way I heard of it was this. A short time since my nephew, Frank Armstrong, was in Camden, and during a conversation with the Sheriff he asked how many brothers Mr. Armstrong had. On being told I was the only one the Sheriff said Hunter intended to get rid of me too. He then went on to say how Graham had told him that while he and Hunter were on the boat together Hunter asked if he knew John's brother, and being told he did not Hunter said he would let him see me, then he went on to say how I knew all about the business transactions of my brother and him, and it was actually necessary to get rid of me to prevent my giving out this knowledge. That such a conversation took place there can be no doubt, as Graham told the Sheriff all about my private affairs, which he could only have learned from Hunter or my brother, and, of course, John never told him. As this case goes on it develops a carefully laid scheme, I think, on the part of Hunter, to carry out his villanous designs. I think it will come out, too, that a certain woman was cognizant of the plot concocted between Graham and Hunter during its progress. We have no direct evidence against this person, but the suspicion is so well founded that when the trial comes off we will endeavor to bring it out fully, and probably thus connect Hunter and Graham's copartnership beyond a shadow of doubt."

AN ALIBI MELTING AWAY.

The HERALD some time ago, before the arrest of Graham, gave the result of a careful investigation by your correspondent, which resulted in showing that the evidence which Hunter professed to have, proving an alibi at the time of the murder, was very unsatisfactory, to say the least. This conclusion is now confirmed by the statement made to-day by an official having a knowledge of the case. He declares that Peter Epp, the rangemaker, Hunter's principal witness to establish the alleged alibi, now admits that he was mistaken in a date and that Hunter was not at his house at the time of the murder. Epp has all along declared that Hunter was at his shop, at Seventeenth and Oxford streets, a little while before the murder, and the prisoner's counsel have relied upon Epp's affidavit to this effect to prove Hunter's innocence, as he could not have reached the scene of the murder in time had he been at Epp's store when the latter declared he was. The improbability of Epp's story was exposed in these columns. It now appears that Epp himself admits that he has made a blunder, and has revoked his former declarations. Epp refused to be interviewed to-day, and would neither affirm nor deny the statement that he has withdrawn his affidavit, but it is stated upon good authority that he has done so.

JACK KEHOE'S FATE.

A POSTPONEMENT OF HIS EXECUTION TILL MAY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12, 1878.

The Board of Pardons at its meeting to-day postponed its decision in the case of Jack Kehoe, the Mollie Maguire, until the meeting of the Board in May, and as Kehoe's execution had been fixed for the 18th inst. the action of the Board will necessitate the granting of a reprieve in the case by the Governor.

THE WARRANT RECALLED.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 12, 1878.

The Board of Pardons having informed the Governor of its action in the Kehoe case, the warrant for the execution of that person has been recalled pending the final decision of the Board.

MOLLIE MAGUIRES ARRESTED.

SUNBURY, Pa., April 12, 1878.

Peter McManus and Jack O'Neil, Mollie Maguires, were brought to this city from Shamokin this morning and lodged in jail, having been arrested there yesterday by the coal and iron police on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Frederick Hersey, near Shamokin, on December 19, 1874.

Six other Mollie Maguires were also brought with them, charged with the burning of Schwenk's coal breaker at Mount Carmel in June, 1875.

ASSASSINS FOILED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 12, 1878.

The night before last Mr. J. Locke, while driving to his ranch on the Alamo in a buggy, narrowly escaped being choked to death and robbed by two Mexicans, who endeavored to throw a lasso over his head. Mr. Locke saw the danger and dodged just in time, the lasso grazing his head. Being unarmed the Mexicans made good their escape. This morning while asleep in camp near the same place Mr. Sam Jones was fired upon by two Mexicans, probably the same who attacked Locke, and a piece was shot out of Mr. Jones' ear, and his clothing was pierced; but he attacked the Mexicans with such vigor that they beat a retreat without accomplishing their object. Mr. Jones' escape was marvellous, and his injuries are not serious.

ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 12, 1878.

Three men from Dewitt county named Cox, Ryan and Satterlee are on trial here for the murder of Dr. Brazell and his son in 1867. The killing grew out of the Taylor-Sutton feud, in which upward of forty persons were killed. The house was broken into at night, and Dr. Brazell and son were murdered in cold blood. At the time this occurred another member of the Brazell family was dying. A surviving son, who was hid in a tree, identifies the accused, three more of whom are in our County Jail, and will be tried next week. The defence expects to prove an alibi.

INFANTICIDE.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 12, 1878.

In the case of John Huth, an undertaker, in whose house the dead body of an infant was found some days ago, the Coroner's jury to-day returned a verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown to them. Huth, however, is still held under arrest as an accessory.

THE SHOOTING OF MLLE. VOLANTE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12, 1878.

The Coroner at Pawtucket has concluded his inquest into the circumstances of the killing of Mlle. Volante on the Opera House stage last Friday night.

Mrs. Franklin, who fired the fatal shot, was examined. Her testimony developed nothing new save her statement that as she approached the prostrate girl on the stage she (Mrs. Franklin) exclaimed, "Thank God! the bullet is not in her head; there are two holes." The surgeons discovered the fact two days later.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a rifle shot, and that the fatal result was wholly unintentional on the part of Mrs. Franklin. The jurors recommended that the Town Council prohibit all shows or exhibitions wherein human life is put in jeopardy by rifle shooting, knife throwing and such like feats.

Mrs. Franklin has entirely recovered from the shock, and announces a performance at Woonsocket to-morrow night without a human target.

REVENUE MARINE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

Third Lieutenant M. G. Woodward, United States Revenue Marine, has been detached from the revenue steamer John A. Dix, at New Orleans, and directed to report for duty at Key West, Fla., on the revenue steamer W. H. Crawford, relieving Second Lieutenant James S. Butt, who has been placed on waiting orders. Third Lieutenant Edmund Burke, now at Milwaukee, Wis., has been directed to report for duty at New Orleans, on the John A. Dix. Third Lieutenant Silas S. Willett has been transferred from the Albert Gallatin, at Boston, to the L. A. Stevens, at Newbern, N. C. Second Assistant Engineer Philip Sittig, of the Thomas Ewing, has been detached from that vessel and directed to report for duty on the John A. Dix, New Orleans, and First Assistant Engineer Hoyt has been transferred from the Grant, at New York, to the Ewing, at Baltimore, Md.

CHACE'S DEFALCATION.

THE MILL REALLY MANAGED BY HIM AGAINST THE JUDGMENT OF THE OTHER DIRECTORS—HIS WIFE'S PROPERTY SWEPT AWAY—WHO HOLD THE PAPER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12, 1878.

Some further developments have been made in the Chace defalcation, showing that the control of the mill was in the hands of Chace and his immediate family, Chase having forty-one shares in his own name and controlling others, the directors being comparative small stockholders. The scheme of building the new mill was pushed through by him against the wishes of the more conservative directors. They were outvoted, and through his desperate efforts he was able to float his debt in the market, where the directors were but little acquainted. It is stated that his wife knew nothing of his embezzlement and that all of her private property will be swept away by the treacherous conduct of her husband. He also induced his brother-in-law, H. B. Durfee, Treasurer of the Fall River Manufacturing Company, to allow him to draw against $10,000 worth of goods sold by the corporation of which Durfee is treasurer, and the latter is placed in the position of a defaulter unless the amount is restored. Durfee has been invited to resign his position. Chace has remained at home suffering from intense nervous prostration and declines to make any statement. It is said that he spent $150,000 in paying the debts of the estate of the late Dr. Nathan Durfee, of which he was one of the executors, but nothing is known as to where the balance of the money went. The directors foot up the defalcation so far found at $519,000, and they propose to sift the matter to the bottom.

THE PRINCIPAL CREDITORS.

The banks are not the only creditors of the Union Mill Company, Kilburn, Lincoln & Co being creditors for about $50,000 for looms and the Messrs. Whittin for $100,000 for carding machinery.

STEENBURGH'S GUILT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., April 12, 1878.

Sam Steenburgh's missing shirt cuff, covered with blood, was to-day found in a straw bed in the village jail here where he was confined when first arrested last November. This corroborates that portion of his horrible confession alluded to in yesterday's despatches which related to the murder of Parker.

STEUBEN COUNTY CENSURED.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY ON THE RECENT FATAL FIRE.

BATH, N. Y., April 12, 1878.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the burning of the building for the insane of the Steuben County Poorhouse on Saturday night, and the loss of sixteen lives, after having occupied five days in hearing the testimony of twenty-two witnesses, including the Keeper, Superintendents of the Poor, Supervisors, Poor House Investigating Committee, eight paupers and four physicians reached a verdict to-night. They exonerate Keeper Eli Carrington, censure the citizens of the county and the Board of Supervisors for not having provided safe and suitable accommodations for paupers, and censure the Superintendents of the Poor for not having provided a better mode of egress and fire apparatus, and for not removing the insane incendiary Ford to the asylum. One juryman declares the Supervisors guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. An appropriation to erect suitable buildings is recommended.

OREGON DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 12, 1878.

The platform of the Oregon Democratic State Convention favors the remonetization of silver, the repeal of the Resumption act, the payment of government obligations in greenbacks, except where otherwise provided, the Tariff bill now pending in Congress, and a law to prohibit Chinese immigration, and denounces the misrule of the republican party and the fraud by which Mr. Hayes was put into office.

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1878.

Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, reports that the Director of the Paris Observatory announces the discovery, by Coggia, at Marseilles, on the 12th of April, 1878, of a planet of the tenth magnitude, in 12 hours and 35 minutes right ascension, 90 deg. and 57 min. declination, with daily motion of two minutes.

NEW JERSEY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, April 12, 1878.

Majors Fulton and Wright held a private conference with Governor McClellan to-day relative to the organization of a New Jersey rifle association. Without coming to any definite understanding they adjourned to meet at Elizabeth next Monday, when, probably, an organization will be effected.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

ST. PAUL, April 12, 1878.

A special to the *Pioneer Press* from Duluth says:—"The Canadian steamers Quebec and Francis Smith arrived here to-day, the first of the season. These are the earliest arrivals on record, being two months earlier than last year. They brought 150 passengers for Manitoba."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12, 1878.

A freight train of thirty-eight cars, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, heavily laden with grain, on the way to the grand junction at East Boston, met with a serious accident near Chelsea, on the Eastern Railroad, to-day, by the breaking of an axle of one of the cars. Five cars were wrecked and the track torn up for some distance. Both tracks of the Eastern road are blockaded, and the loss will be heavy.

ALBANY SENATORS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 12, 1878.

Twenty-two members of the New York State Senate, accompanied by representatives of the American press, arrived here to-night from Albany upon a visit until Monday next.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 13—1 A. M.

Indications.

For New England, clear or partly cloudy weather, preceded in Maine by rain areas, colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, stationary temperature and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, stationary or falling barometer, followed in Texas by rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain areas, variable winds mostly from northeast to southeast, stationary or falling barometer.

For the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northwesterly winds, rising barometer, followed in the second district by winds veering to warmer east and south and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and possibly by rain areas, northeast to southeast winds, stationary or higher temperature, with falling barometer.

The rivers will generally fall.

Cautionary signals continue at Eastport.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	45	51	3:30 P. M.	52	63
6 A. M.	43	51	6 P. M.	49	59
9 A. M.	51	57	9 P. M.	44	54
12 M.	52	64	12 P. M.	41	51

Average temperature yesterday........ 56¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........ 47¼

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The Rhode Island General Assembly adjourned *sine die* yesterday.

J. D. Clay, Clerk of Halifax (Va.) County Court, charged with making forged pension claims, has confessed his guilt.

Hall's planing mill, part of the United States Hotel and several stables at Zanesville, Ohio, were burned on Thursday night. Loss $10,000.

The Seamen's Savings Bank, Provincetown, Mass., asks the Commissioners to regulate its paying out money, in conformity with the new law.

No indictment was found by the Indianapolis Grand Jury against James W. Bugbee, the alleged forger, no witnesses having appeared against him.

At Myersburg, Ont., Thursday evening, Bertha Wynn, fifteen years old, was shot and killed by Shannon, a school teacher, who was arrested.

THE FOGARTY TRAGEDY.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FOGARTY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON—THE MURDERER'S REMAINS AT THE MORGUE.

Mrs. Fogarty, the victim of a husband's fatal insanity, was buried yesterday from the Morgue. Her remains were encased in a plain stained white wood coffin, which bore the inscription:—

MARGARET F. FOGARTY.
Died April 11, 1878.
Aged 40 years.

At a little distance from her side rested the remains of her husband, in a similar coffin, with the inscription:—

L. C. FOGARTY.
Died April 11, 1878.
Aged 45 years.

The features of the former had lost much of the ghastliness noticeable the day before. Despite the horrid marks of the aquafortis and the complete destruction of one of her eyes, her face looked comely even in death. There was a startled and pinched expression on the face, which was painful to look at; but her high, smooth forehead and arched brows gave evidences of culture and refinement.

At half-past one P. M. the three children arrived at Bellevue Hospital in a carriage. They waited outside the gate until the coffin bearing the remains of their murdered mother was placed in the hearse by Undertaker Murray, and then the solemn journey was taken to Calvary Cemetery, where the woman's remains were interred.

The body of Launcelot Fogarty still remains in the Morgue, the Catholic Church forbidding the burial of suicides in consecrated ground. Unless his body be claimed by his relatives it will be buried in the Potter's Field. The children did not evince any anxiety as to the disposition of their father's remains, but they were plunged in grief at the burial of their mother.

The children are still in the keeping of Mr. Long, at No. 817 Tenth avenue, the boys attending to their business with H. K. Thurber & Co. William, the eldest boy, says that the published accounts relative to his finding an officer when he ran out of the house for help are incorrect. He could not find an officer on Forty-second street, and had to go to Tenth avenue, where some time was spent in searching for one. Then, again, precious time was lost in parley with the officer, who refused at first to accompany young Fogarty to his house on the plea that it was not on his post.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Thomas' sixth and last symphony concert takes place this evening at Steinway Hall.

To-night will mark the last appearance of the remarkable Broncho horses at the Aquarium.

"Diplomacy" at Wallack's has drawn large houses, and the play will probably run to the end of the season.

If the weather is pleasant to-day the matinée performances are likely to be largely attended, especially by the ladies. They are generally good.

England is seriously threatened with an invasion of "Uncle Tom's Cabins." The passage for several hundred negroes is said to have been already engaged.

Miss Ada Ward, tragedienne, formerly of the Haymarket Theatre, London, arrived in town yesterday from San Francisco, having completed a successful tour in Australia.

The "Celebrated Case" appears not to lose a whit of its interest, and the great audiences that flock to the Union Square Theatre every night pay fresh tribute to the already full coffers of the management.

"Il Trovatore" is to be repeated this evening at the Grand Opera House, with Fritsch, Blum and Dow in the cast, Isadora Martinez appearing as Leonora. The opera under the present management is worth seeing.

George Fawcett Rowe's adaptation of the "Exiles" is highly praised wherever it is presented. Concerning the excellence of the Boston version, now being played at Booth's, and his own version, now being performed at the Broadway, the public must judge for themselves.

The last concert of the third season of the Staten Island Philharmonic Society took place last evening. The attendance was the largest of the season, and taxed the hall to its utmost capacity. The octette in E flat, by Mendelsson, and the quartet in E flat, by Schumann, performed by the string nonet were exceedingly fine, and, assisted by Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim and Mr. S. B. Mills (both of whom were received with much enthusiasm), furnished one of the best, if not the best, concerts ever given by this society. The annual closing address by Hon. Erastus Brooks testified to the continuance of the society and its sound financial basis.

FIFTEEN BALL POOL.

The grand national pool tournament was continued yesterday afternoon in the Union Square Billiard Rooms. The first game was between George Frey and A. P. Rudolphe, and resulted in favor of the former by a score of 11 to 2. The second contest was between Joseph Dion and William Sexton. At the finish the games stood—Dion 11 and Sexton 6. The first match at the evening session was between Cyrille Dion and Samuel Knight. The first game of the match was won by Dion, but on the next Knight equalized the score and whitewashed his opponent, besides winning the two succeeding games also. The fifth game was won by Dion. In the sixth game Knight broke down on a combination and Dion ran the game out, making the score 3 all. The seventh, eighth and ninth games were also won by Cyrille. The tenth game was closely contested until about half the balls were off the table, when Knight played a good innings and ran the game out. The games now stood Dion 6 and Knight 4. The eleventh was won by Dion and the twelfth by Knight. The thirteenth game also fell to Knight, making the score stand Dion 7 and Knight 6. In the fourteenth game Knight made a good run, counting 54, and missed the winning shot. Cyrille then went in and ran the game out. The next game was won by Cyrille, while Knight won the two succeeding ones. In the eighteenth game Knight missed quite an easy hazard and Dion won. In the next Knight improved in his play, and, getting a good chance, ran the game out. The 20th was very exciting and resulted in favor of Knight, making the score 10 all. The final game was won by Cyrille. The following is the score of the games:—

C. Dion..... 1,0,0,0,1,1,1,1,1,0,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,1—11
Knight..... 0,1,1,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1,1,0,0,1,1,0,1,1,0—10

After a short intermission Wahlstrom and George Slosson commenced their match, which resulted in the Swede's favor. The following is the score of the games:—

Wahlstrom..........1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—11
Slosson..........0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3

RESCUED FROM A FIRE.

A fire occurred last evening in the three story brick building No. 62 Bayard street, causing damage to the amount of $100. A stifling smoke filled the building, which had been quickly deserted by all of the inmates except a girl of fourteen years named Rebecca Weinstein, who remained asleep in her room on the second story. Officer Crystal, of the Tenth precinct, who happened to be in the neighborhood, entered the building against the advice of the bystanders and ascended to the room of the sleeping girl. He found the door locked, but bursting it open made his way through the dense smoke to where she was sleeping, and lifting her in his arms bore her to the first story and lowered her from the window to the arms of the waiting crowd. He then jumped out after her and was cheered lustily as he walked away.

MANHATTAN CLUB REUNION.

The social monthly meeting of the members of the Manhattan Club was held last night at the club house, Fifth avenue. The reunion brought together a large attendance, composed exclusively of the members and their friends. Topics of the day were touched upon in the interchange of sentiment.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, has completed a list of the savings banks in the State, their location and condition being fully detailed. They are thirty-eight in number, with assets amounting to $18,950,490 07, and liabilities $18,143,801 01, leaving a surplus of $806,767 64. The assets are invested as follows:—Bonds and mortgages, $9,880,255 84; United States bonds, $2,064,993 90; other stocks and bonds, $4,419,482 92; call loans on collaterals, $1,084,850 87; sundries, $1,701,456 18.

PRIZE ELOCUTION CONTEST.

A novel entertainment was held at Chickering Hall last evening, with a fair house. Contesting recitations were given for two prizes of $50 and $25. The contestants were mostly pupils from elocutionists and public schools. Miss Hattie Anderson, aged fourteen years, received 104 votes and the first prize. Her reading was really fine. Another and a younger girl, Lizzie Anderson, but no relation of the other, would have probably won the second prize, but there was some dispute in the audience over a tie vote. Miss Mary C. Myers, who was declared winner, was a full grown lady and almost a "professional," while the little girl, scarcely twelve years of age, won the hearts of the audience and was encored several times while the tickets were being counted.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH.

A statement of the business of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for the fiscal year ending December last, was presented yesterday. The gross earnings of the road were $1,931,365 32; operating expenses, $1,135,886 46; net earnings, $795,478 86; from which has been paid the interest on the funded debt, $660,000; leaving $135,478 86. This balance, together with the receipts from the company's land, has been applied to the expenditures for the improvement of road bed and track, the payment of the arrears of taxes and other expenses, amounting to $341,798 86. On the 1st of January, contracts for the sale of lands, upon which there remained due upward of $2,500,000, were placed in the hands of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to secure an issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, of which there have been sold to April 11, $335,000 at ninety-five cents and accrued interest.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and M. D. Tollemache, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort. Professor Alexander Agassiz, of Harvard College, is at the Everett. Galusha A. Grow, A. J. Drexel and George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, and Captain William H. Thompson are at the Fifth Avenue. Senator Algernon S. Paddock, of Nebraska, is at the St. Cloud. J. N. Camden, of West Virginia; James H. Howe, of Wisconsin, and General T. T. Eckert are at the Windsor. Judge Luke P. Poland, of Vermont, is at the Grand Central. Stephen B. Elkins, of New Mexico, is at the St. James. General William Sooy Smith, of Illinois, is at the Union Square. General T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, and Deputy Secretary of State George Moss, of Albany, are at the New York. Ex-Senator A. J. Wellman, of Friendship, N. Y., is at the St. Nicholas. Assemblyman Thornton A. Niven, of Monticello, N. Y., and Sylvanus H. Sweet, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan. J. H. Van Antwerp, of Albany, is at the Brunswick.

PIMPLES ARE INEXPRESSIBLY MORTIFYING Remedy—GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. Never known to fail.

A.—FOR GENTLEMEN'S HATS OF SUPERIOR quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

A.—MOODIE'S SULPHUR-TAR SOAP NEEDS NO vulgar praise; its merits will attest its sterling remedial properties.

ATROPHY—WASTING OF THE TISSUES OF THE body—is arrested, the muscles made firm, and the nerves regain their power by using FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A.—EASTER HATS FOR GENTLEMEN, AT REduced prices. P. ERNENWEIN, 148 Nassau st., near Spruce.

A.—RUPTURE CURED; FORTY YEARS' EXPErience. Dr. MARSH'S treatment the only safe and effectual cure. Only office 2 Vesey st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A.—SPRING STYLES GENTLEMEN'S HATS ready; style and texture unsurpassed; fine silk HAT, $5.
BURKE, 214 Broadway.

A FINE $5 SILK HAT FOR $3 20; DERBYS, $1 90, worth $3. 15 New Church st., up stairs.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 87 Maiden lane, are the sole manufacturers of genuine ASBESTOS PAINTS, ROOFING, STEAMPIPE AND BOILER COVERINGS, &c.

WHEN THE LIPS ARE DRY OR SCARRED,
When the teeth are dark or dull,
When the tongue is hot and hard,
And fills the tainted mouth too full,
The magic SOZODONT supply,
And all those ills before it fly.

EUROPE.

LONDON.—MESSRS. JAY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST the honor of a visit from ladies and gentlemen visiting the British metropolis to inspect a variety of elegant silk Costumes, Parisian Mantles, artistic Millinery, Hats and every variety in Dress, specially selected in Paris from the best artists and representing the correct fashions of the seasons. The following extract from an American paper is a pleasing testimony to the system of business adopted at this house:—"We visited during our sojourn in London last year the warehouse of Messrs. Jay, the most noted establishment of the kind in the world. In looking through its numerous departments we were able to appreciate the true cause of the distinguished success which has attended the establishment for many years. Messrs. Jay receive large supplies of Costumes and Millinery direct from the first houses in Paris, and they are sold at much more moderate prices than ladies can procure them on the Continent. We take pleasure in directing the attention of our fair readers to this time honored establishment where we are sure they will be honestly and loyally dealt with." Black Silks. Special Agents for Bonnet's Black Silks, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251 and 253 Regent st., London, W.

TO EUROPEAN VISITORS.—MESSRS. MORRIS & Co., House Agents, 26 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, London, will be most happy to afford intending visitors, free of any charge, every information respecting furnished houses and apartments in all the favorite West End suburbs of London. Applications by post shall have every attention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL
for May.

CONTENTS.

FRONTISPIECE. Illustration to "Jet: Her Face or her Fortune?" By C. S. Reinhart.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK. (With 14 Illustrations.) By William H. Rideing.

A graphic and picturesque article, copiously illustrated, depicting and describing the various projects for rapid transit in New York that have been proposed, with a full illustrated description of the roads now nearly completed, and an account of the process of their construction.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Proposed Broadway Arcade Railway—Proposed Pneumatic Railway—Proposed Moving Sidewalk—Elevated Railway in 9th av.—Laying Foundation for Gilbert Road—Lifting Longitudinal Girder to its Place, Gilbert Road—Adjusting Ties, Gilbert Road—Swinging Transverse Girders into Place, Gilbert Road—Driving Rivets, Gilbert Road—Gilbert Elevated Railway Station, corner 23d st. and 6th av.—Section of Gilbert Road in West Broadway—Waiting Room, Gilbert Road Station—Elevated Railway in 3d av.—The Jam—Rapid Transit in a Snow Storm.

THE HEAVENLY HARMONY. A Poem. By Cornelius Mathews.

JET: HER FACE OR HER FORTUNE? A Novel. By Mrs. Annie Edwardes, author of "Ought We to Visit Her?" "Archie Lovell," &c. Chaps. IX.-XIII.

NOT WHOLLY DEAD. A Poem. By John Moran.

UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE BY EDGAR A. POE. By J. H. Ingram.

A series of letters drawn from original sources, written principally by the poet, and bearing upon his relations to three high minded women. They pertain to the last three years of the poet's life, and throw new light on this period of his career.

MRS. GAINSBOROUGH'S DIAMONDS. A Short Story. By Julian Hawthorne.

REAL AND IDEAL HOUSES. By O. B. Bunce.

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YACHTING.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE CLUBS.

Programme of Regattas in the Waters of the Bay State.

LIVELY ANTICIPATIONS OF FUN.

BOSTON, April 12, 1878.

The prospects of a brilliant yachting season this year along the coast of Massachusetts are exceedingly bright. The vessels are nearly all in good condition and those that need repairing are now many of them on the stocks. Several new boats are in process of construction for the various squadrons, to take the places of a few that have been withdrawn. The clubs have had their annual election of officers and have arranged for the season's regattas, so that there remains nothing to be done except to get ready for the coming contests. Some of the most prominent business and professional gentlemen in the State, at least in the maritime cities, are interested in this very exhilarating and fascinating sport and devote a good deal of time and money to its cultivation.

THE EASTERN YACHT CLUB.

The Eastern Club is by far the richest and most prominent among the yachting fraternity of New England; it numbers among its members several gentlemen from New York and elsewhere outside of Massachusetts. There are more men of mature age and experience on its slippery decks than in any other organization of the kind along the Eastern shores. The present membership numbers about two hundred and fifty. The fleet consists of twenty-nine schooners, fourteen sloops and one steamer. These include some of the best boats in the New York, Brooklyn and Boston clubs. Several vessels have been withdrawn during the past year, among them being the schooner Enchantress, belonging to J. F. Loubat, New York; Fleur de Lis, belonging to Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Globe Theatre; schooner Grace, belonging to E. E. Tower, of Cohasset, and the sloop Narragansett, belonging to C. D. Brooks, Boston. Mr. Greely S. Curtis is building a handsome boat to take the place of his Dream, lost off Manchester, Mass., last September. Mr. Arthur Cheney has also withdrawn his steam yacht Anemone. To take the place of these the following boats have joined:—Enterprise, a handsome new boat now building at Chelsea for Mr. F. E. Peabody, which will be a keel cutter 50 feet in length and is expected to be a fast and graceful sailor. The sloop Undine, belonging to Henry Bryant, New York, a very fast boat, and sloop Ariadne, a 38-foot centreboard, owned by William G. Saltonstall, of Salem. There will be two grand regattas off Swampscott and Marblehead, the first in June and the second in September. The vessels are now in winter quarters at their moorings in Salem and Beverly. The following officers have been elected:—Commodore, T. Dennie Boardman, Manchester, Mass.; Vice Commodore, C. W. Amory, Boston; Rear Commodore, David Sears, Boston; Secretary, Henry B. Jackson, Boston; Treasurer, Patrick T. Jackson, Boston; Regatta Committee, William Whitney, John Jeffries, R. F. Clark, R. H. Stevenson and J. Rollins Morse. The following vessels constitute the roll of the squadron as at present recorded:—

Yacht.	Owner and Port.	Sailing Measurement. Ft.	In.
STEAMER.			
Actinia, k	A. Agassiz, Newport	36	00
SCHOONERS.			
Alarm, k	G. L. Kingsland, New York	112	03
Anna, k	David Pingree, Salem	48	00
Azalea, c. b	J. M. Forbes, Boston	60	06
Breeze, k	J. G. Minot, Boston	42	09
Brenda, c. b	J. L. Little, Boston	61	02
Carrie, k	George W. Benson, Salem	38	00
Columbia, c. b	Lester Wallack, New York	98	00
Curlew, k	H. W. Peabody, Salem	40	00
Dauntless, k	J. G. Bennett, New York	116	07
——	G. S. Curtis, Boston	—	—
Edith, c. b	G. O. Harvey, Gloucester	56	06
Ermengarde, k	G. P. Russell, Isle of Wight	—	—
Faustine, k	G. P. Russell, Isle of Wight	74	00
Fearless, c. b	E. B. Phillips, Swampscott	54	02
Foam, c. b	T. D. Boardman, Manchester	76	00
Halcyon, c. b	G. H. Brooks, Swampscott	79	04
Ianthe, k	J. M. Sears, Boston	48	03
Idler, c. b	S. J. Colgate, New York	87	00
Josephine, c. b	Lloyd Phœnix, New York	89	08
Latona, k	D. L. Pickman, Beverly	55	00
Magic, c. b	C. V. Whitten, Boston	80	03
Rebecca, c. b	C. H. Joy, Boston	66	09
Restless, k	S. N. Kane, New York	73	02
Romance, c. b	C. W. Amory, Boston	55	01
Sylph, k	A. C. Wheelwright, Boston	45	00
Triton, c. b	G. W. Thayer, Brooklyn	61	00
Wanderer, k	J. Stillman, New York	103	10
Zephyr, c. b	George Tyson, Boston	53	01
Enterprise, k. cutter	F. E. Peabody, Boston	50	00
SLOOPS.			
Alarm, c. b	T. E. Preble, Portland	36	00
Alice, k	T. G. Appleton, Boston	59	01
Clytie, c. b	A. A. H. Meredith, Boston	33	00
Coming, c. b	S. P. Blagden, New York	57	00
Imogene, k	A. C. Wheelwright, Boston	34	00
Madcap, c. b	W. C. Cabot, Manchester	42	00
Shadow, c. b	J. Bryant, Boston	33	00
Siren, c. b	F. M. Weld, Jr., Boston	37	11
Vindex, k	Robert Center, New York	56	05
Vision, —	J. L. Alexander, New York	54	00
Wayward, c. b	David Sears, Boston	43	02
White Cap, c. b	J. Mal Forbes, Boston	35	00
Undine, c. b	H. Bryant, Boston	—	—
Ariadne, c. b	W. G. Saltonstall, Salem	38	00

THE BOSTON CLUB.

The Boston Yacht Club is called the oldest in New England. It was organized in 1866 and incorporated by an act of the Legislature two years later. During this winter a process of elimination has gone on, and some of the dead wood has been cut off. The condition of the club at the present time is therefore quite good and the prospects for a brilliant season excellent. The yachts in the squadron of last year which have been withdrawn are as follows:—Schooner Bessie, belonging to Mr. C. P. Curtis; sloops Addie Elmer and Lillie, belonging to Mr. George L. Babb, of Lynn, lately deceased, and in whose demise yachting lost a worthy exponent; sloop Eva, belonging to Mr. W. H. Bangs, Jr., which has been sold; sloop Iona, belonging to Mr. U. K. Pettingill; sloop Magic, by resignation of its owner, E. C. Neal; Mr. Louis G. Hale's sloop, Hesper; sloop Mary Ellen, belonging to Mr. William S. Lord; sloop Nina, sold by its former owner, Mr. R. S. Whitney; sloop Pointer, owned by Mr. William Valentine; sloop Sachem, of Mr. S. M. Quincy; sloop Secret, belonging to Mr. J. Binney; sloop Violet, belonging to Mr. F. E. Peabody; sloop Echo, belonging to T. W. Preston; and Messrs. John A. Davis' Whistler, John C. Rhodes' Windward and L. P. Barrett's Wraith, making the total withdrawals 15.

The number of sail in the squadron at present is 77. Of this number 15 are schooners, 60 sloops, including catamarans and cats, and 2 steamers. The membership has reached 250. The club has a fine house at City Point, where receptions, dances, &c., are held on various occasions during the year. They will hold two grand regattas the coming season, the first off Nahant, June 17, in conjunction with the Dorchester Club and the second in September, off City Point, South Boston. There will also be monthly cruises, the first taking place June 13. The following are the officers for the present season:—Commodore—F. H. Peabody, of the banking firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston. Vice Commodore—Colonel Nathaniel Wales, Boston. Rear Commodore—Andrew Robeson, Fall River. Secretary—Thomas Dean, son of Congressman Dean. Treasurer—Augustus Russ. Measurers—D. J. Lawlor, of Boston, and J. B. Smith, of New Bedford. Trustees—Benjamin Dean, William B. Merrill, E. B. Phillips. Regatta Committee—F. H. Peabody, Clarence W. Jones, Wendell Goodwin, W. H. Bangs, Jr., and W. W. Kellett.

The following are the yachts in the squadron:—America, owned by B. F. Butler and J. H. French; The Betty, G. H. Tripp; Clochette, C. W. Galloupe; Dawn, W. B. Merrill, Joshua Merrill; Fearless, E. B. Phillips; Fleur de Lys, Arthur Cheney; Grace, E. E. Tower; Hermes, W. Goodwin, E. B. Robins; Julia, R. S. Whitney; Loiterer, W. W. Kellett; Mist, F. W. Weston; Silvie, Thomas Nye, Jr.; Stranger, C. W. Jones; Wevera, Nathaniel Wales; Clytie, A. A. H. Meredith; Contest, J. K. Colby and others; Druid, F. A. Drew; Edith, Eben Denton; Effie Mary, H. E. Hibbard; Zou, Coolidge Barnard; Euchre, George W. Sumner, E. L. Sumner; Eurus, Tucker Daland; May, Charles P. Flagg; Fairy, George G. Appleton, Charles A. Perkins; Fannie, Benjamin Dean; Fearless, Daniel Sargent; Fire Fly, George H. Balch; Fleetwing, Edward C. Palmer; Folly, J. H. Sheppard; Gauntlet, E. M. Cary, A. Cunningham; Hayasuk, E. L. Sumner, George W. Sumner; Helen, William P. Hunt; Ida Bell, G. W. Smith; Lackawanna, E. P. Lucas; L'Esperance, F. Amory; Lottie, J. B. Valentine; Mabel, W. H. L. Smith; Magic, E. C. Neal; Mariposa, P. H. Peabody; Maud, D. Almy Hall; May, D. R. Beckford; Mignon, R. Pope; Narragansett, C. D. Brooks; Nautilus, W. L. Lockart; Œnone, S. P. Freeman; Pearl, A. C. Martin; Posy, F. C. Hersey; Phœbe, B. F. Gibbs; Queen Mab, W. F. Halsall; Reole, J. P. Phinney; Riviera, G. G. Herreshoff; Comfort, E. W. Dennison; Sankey, John Bryant; Shadow, John Bryant; Sunbeam, W. S. Nickerson; Surf, F. Amory and others; Taheina, A. Robeson; Thistle, A. Claxton Cary; Una, J. Borden, Jr.; Virginia, Charles H. Plimpton; Volante, George S. Rice; Wanderer, C. E. Russ, Augustus Russ; Wanderer, Harvey J. Flint; Wayward, David Sears; Whistler, John A. Hawes. There are also the steamers Annie S., owned by E. A. Pope; Minnehaha, Norman Wiard; Catamaran and Tarantella N. G. Herreshoff.

THE SOUTH BOSTON CLUB.

The South Boston Yacht Club has its headquarters close by those of the Boston Club, at City Point. Its boats are also anchored, at least a majority of them, in the South Boston Harbor. No club in this State has shown more enterprise or pluck in sailing than this. It is ten years old as an organization, but was not incorporated till last year. It started out last year with a membership of ninety-three, but during the season forty more were added, and it now numbers 133. The first regatta under the auspices of this club will be held May 30, off City Point, and another off Marblehead June 17.

During the year there were several yachts withdrawn, among them the following:—Schooners Haze and Phantom, the latter belonging to Messrs. Sears and Soule; Kiley's sloop Gussie, which has been sold, and Pond & Orcutt's sloop Imp. Among the new boats admitted are the schooner Elsie, belonging to J. B. Moody; sloop Mariquita, formerly owned by Parkman Dexter, of the Dorchester Club, and now by Commodore Kiley and John H. Giblin; the sloop Gracie, owned by J. Donovan; a centreboard sloop, not yet named, by H. P. Elwell, and sloops by F. H. Seavey and F. J. Sayward; the Addie Elmer, by A. Kidd; the sloop Dollie, by F. Copeland; a keel boat, by S. S. Pond; sloop Ianthe, by W. K. Pryor, and a keel sloop, by R. W. Bibber. The Haze has gone to Bluehill, Me.; the Imp has been sold to Frank P. Waterhouse, of Quincy, and the Gussie to E. L. Soule, of Freeport, Me.

Following is the list of officers:—Commodore—M. J. Kiley. Vice Commodore—L. S. Pond. Fleet Captain—William McCormack. Secretary—William Morris. Measurer—Thomas Christian. Trustees—J. H. Giblin, W. H. Lafield and Dr. R. Disbrow. Regatta Committee—M. J. Kiley, William Morris, J. G. Chambers, Frank Copeland, H. P. Elwell, F. G. Cooley and J. Reagan. The fleet numbers forty-seven sail—namely, thirty-nine sloops, seven schooners and one steamer. Among the yachts owned are the Hattie, T. Christian; Haze, J. B. Moody; Ketty, J. W. Ward; Leslie, S. W. Bailey; Mercury, J. K. Roberts; Ranger, S. S. Hizell; Carrier Dove, T. Barker; Elsie, E. W. Sears, Annie, P. McKenna; Fannie, Benjamin Dean; Gale, William McCormack; Kate, C. T. Haley; Maud, D. A. Hall; Mabel, J. N. Roberts; Posey, H. J. McKee; Rover, J. H. Stark; Startle, A. T. Plummer; Uncle Moses, C. H. Dolbear; Maggie, John Monks; Magwe, Arthur Dean; Water Witch, William Freeman; Annie, C. A. Choate; Unknown, J. G. Chambers; Queen Mab, W. F. Halsall; White Wing, Charnock Brothers; Wild Wave, F. Winslow; Ivy, J. A. Woodward; Gertie, B. P. Shattuck; Starlight, John Murray; Bella, R. Desbrow; Wasp, David Wanless; Idler, F. A. Cooley; Erin, G. H. Cavanaugh; Cycla, P. F. Doggett; Chiquita, James Buckley. Besides these there is a mosquito fleet, quite active on the wave. Many yachts owned by members of other clubs are to be seen during the season in South Boston waters.

THE DORCHESTER CLUB.

The Dorchester Club is composed largely of young men, and is a wide awake, active organization. It has a membership of 125 and occupies a handsome club house on Commercial Point, Dorchester Bay. The championship races, which used to be in former years a feature of the entertainments of the club, have been abolished, and regattas open to all yachts have been substituted. Several of the yachts are already in the water and others are undergoing repairs preparatory to launching. Mr. Bryant, of New York, has added his Undine to the fleet. There will be at least half a dozen regattas under the auspices of the Dorchester, the first to take place June 17, off Nahant, in which the Boston Club, as already stated, will join. The squadron numbers fifty-seven boats—ten schooners and forty-seven sloops. The officers are as follows:—Commodore, F. E. Peabody; Vice Commodore, S. P. Freeman; Secretary, George H. L. Sharpe; Treasurer, Coolidge Barnard; Fleet Captain, George F. Clark; Measurer, H. Davenport; Trustees—C. E. Folsom, W. T. Adams, W. H. L. Smith; Regatta Committee—Coolidge Barnard, H. S. Mann and P. Dexter.

THE BEVERLY CLUB.

The Beverly Club is composed largely of young business men in Boston who spend the summer months along the coast of Essex county, from Lynn to Cape Ann. It was organized in 1872 and has at present a membership of over one hundred, with sixty-one boats. The rendezvous are at Salem and Beverly. Last year it had more regattas than any other club in New England waters and gave more prizes than any excepting the Eastern. There will be three championship regattas the coming season, in which two prizes are offered for each class, with a champion pennant to the yacht making the best time in two of the three races. The first regatta will be sailed off Nahant, July 6; the second off Swampscott, July 27, and the third off Beverly, August 17. There will also be a special regatta August 3 off Cotuit, Cape Cod, for the entertainment of the people summering there, and one off Nahant, September 7. The officers for the year are as follows:—Commodore, Arthur Burgess; Vice Commodore George A. Goddard; Secretary and Treasurer, W. Lloyd Jeffries; Measurer, H. H. Buck; Regatta Committee—William D. Hodges, George Peabody Gardner, Joseph H. Minot, Patrick Grant, Jr., and W. Lloyd Jeffries.

The following yachts, many of which have more than a local reputation, constitute the squadron:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Sailing Length. Ft.	In.
Fan Tom, steamer	H. Bryant		
Anonyma, schr., c. b.	W. D. Sohier	28	06
Ariel, c. b. cat	W. D. Sohier	23	06
Avon, c. b. cat	Richard Sears	18	06
Avis, c. b. cat	W. C. Haskell	16	08
Bessie, k., schr.	C. P. Curtis	27	02
Bessie, c. b. cat	G. P. Upham, Jr	16	09
Blue Bell, c. b. cat	W. A. & W Le Jeffries	16	06
Brenda, c. b. cat	H. F. Sears	16	05
Edith, c. b. cat	G. T. Dexter	16	11
Elise, c. b. cat	J. T. Coolidge, 3d	18	00
Eurus, c. b. cat	T. Daland	17	09
Excuse, c. b. spt.	J. A. Insi[illegible]	18	00
Fanchon, c. b. sloop	A. Burgess	25	06
Fearless, k. cat	D. Sargent	20	05
Frolic, c. b. cat	N. H. Gibbs	16	09
Garibaldi, c. b. cat	C. R. Codman	14	00
Hebe, c. b. cat	G. A. Goddard	18	09
Heron, s. schr	H. M. Buck	—	—
Ibis, c. b. cat	H. C. Leeds	19	05
Ida, c. b. cat	F. F. Emery, Jr	18	02
Lena, c. b. sloop	Eben Dale	19	06
Louyse, c. b. cat	J. T. Coolidge, Jr	12	00
Maud, c. b. cat	H. Stockton	29	09
Merlin, c. b. cat	S. S. Gray	17	00
Midget, c. b. cat	H. R. Shaw	14	04
Minna, k. sloop	F. Amory	18	08
Mystery, c. b. cat	J. Parker, Jr	19	03
Myth, c. b. cat	J. T. Coolidge, Jr	19	00
Nina, c. b. cat	F. C. Lovell	14	07
Nora, c. b. cat	R. P. Snelling	16	04
Olga, c. b. cat	G. P. Gardner	17	00
Peep, c. b. cat	E. J. Lowell	12	00
Peri, c. b. cat	George Lee	18	06
Rockett, c. b. cat	B. F. Bass	15	05
Rose, c. b. cat	F. E. Cabot	15	06
Sankey, c. b. cat	J. Bryant	18	02
Scud, c. b. sloop	C. A. Curtis	22	06
Sculpin, c. b. cat	John Bryant	14	07
Shrimp, c. b	A. T. Perkins	12	02
Surf, c. b. sloop	G. A. Goddard	21	09
Sylph, c. b. cat	A. Hemenway	16	09
Tulip, c. b. cat	J. G. Cushing	16	06
Vanitas, k. schr	F. C. Welch	27	06
Virginia, c. b. cat	C. H. Plimpton	16	04
Wait, c. b. sloop	E. W. Codman	28	09
Waquoit, c. b. cat	A. T. Perkins	20	11

Also the following boats over thirty feet:—

Yacht.	Owner.	Ft.	In.
Anna, k. schr	David Pingree	48	00
Breeze, k. schr	J. G. Minot	42	09
Enterprize, k. cutter	F. E. Peabody	50	00
L'Esperance, cat sloop	F. Amory	—	—
Eureka, cat sloop	William Appleton	31	00
Flirt, k. schr	Addison Childs	36	06
Foam, c. b schr	T. D. Boardman	76	00
Latour, —	D. R. Pickman	—	—
Shadow, c. b. sloop	J. Bryant	33	00
Undine, c. b. sloop	H. Bryant	48	00
Violet, c. b. cutter	C. H. Whiting	32	00
Wayward, c. b. sloop	D. Sears	43	00

OTHER CLUBS.

There are three other clubs in Massachusetts waters that deserve mention. These are the Duxbury, Nahassett and New Bedford. The Duxbury was organized at Cape Cod in August, 1876, and although young it gave two grand regattas that year. It is composed largely of summer residents on the Cape, with a few local yachtsmen. During last season the club sailed eight championship regattas, on alternate Saturdays, and gave a number of select entertainments, excursions, clambakes, &c., which were very enjoyable. The squadron consists of forty vessels, divided between the various classes. The officers of the club are:—Commodore, T. A. Hutchins; Vice Commodore, W. J. Wright; Fleet Captain, N. B. Watson; Recording Secretary, J. M. Cushing; Financial Secretary, G. A. Green; Treasurer, A. G. Collicott; Trustees, S. N. Gifford, M. J. Gaines, Omar Loring, Augustus Winsor and L. H. Keith.

The Nahassett Club is also a product of the enterprise of summer residents. It was organized in 1875, by several gentlemen who spent the summer at Nahant and Cohassett. By taking a portion of the name of each town the club came by the name Nahassett. It had a small beginning, but it enters on the present season with forty members and thirty-five boats. Three regattas have been held each year, but this year it is proposed to hold four. Each member is compelled to sail his own boat in every race. The club has elected the following officers:—Commodore—P. Grant, Jr. Vice Commodore—J. Bryant. Secretary and Treasurer—J. P. Hawes, Jr. Measurer—Henry G. Hall. Regatta Committee—J. P. Hawes, Jr.; P. Daland, P. Grant, Jr., and W. C. Haskell.

The New Bedford Club has recovered from the effects of a rather unsatisfactory season so far as sailing and progress in navigation were concerned. The practice of the club in the matter of admitting members has not met with general approval, but in the end the exclusiveness will help the permanent success of the organization. The club occupies a very fine building on Fish Island, which was built last year. Four of the vessels of the squadron—namely, the schooner Silvie, Thomas Nye; sloops Whistler, Commodore Hawes; Clarise, Willard Nye, and one belonging to F. M. Weld, Jr., are on the rolls of the Eastern Club. There are now fifty-five members in the club and the prospects for a good season, under the management of a vigorous committee, are excellent.

OCEAN YACHTING—THE SCHOONER NETTIE'S VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC—HISTORY OF THE YACHT.

The schooner yacht Nettie, N.Y.Y.C., will leave the port of New York for her voyage across the Atlantic early next month. Her owner, Mr. F. S. Osborn, and his family will trust the staunch craft to land them on the other side of the ocean, as they know by experience that she can successfully fight a gale if necessary. The Nettie has an interesting history. She was built in 1861 by Samuel Hart, of Northport, L. I., for Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, father of the present rear commodore of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club. Mr. Cromwell was an enthusiastic yachtsman and owned among other smart craft the fast sloop Manersing, which time and again showed her wake to all the boats of her class in the New York Yacht Club regattas. Within a year or two Mr. Cromwell sold the Nettie to Mr. W. H. Gray, and she continued to be enrolled in the New York squadron. Two seasons of great activity in yachting circles followed, during which the Nettie was in all regattas and cruises in the harbor and to the Eastward before she again changed hands, becoming the property of Mr. Dexter Follett, of Boston. In the latter port she was altered into a keel schooner, after which she was for many seasons sailed from port to port in Eastern waters. Mr. Follett in 1875 disposed of the Nettie to the Rev. George H. Hepworth, of New York. It was in this boat that the reverend gentleman, with his friends, made a memorable cruise to the British Dominions, running along the coast of Nova Scotia, through the Gut of Canso, along Prince Edward's Island to Cape Gaspé in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. One result of the cruise was the well known volume "Starboard and Port," which has been read by all yachtsmen. Mr. Hepworth, in referring to the alterations which he caused to be made in the Nettie before he ventured into deep water with her, says:—

I sent the Nettie, late in June, to New London, to have her masts cut down and her mainboom shortened. The sticks were preposterously long and made her roll badly in a heavy swell, while the mainboom ran outboard so far that, when the wind was on the quarter and she was running free, the end of it dipped as she swayed and threatened to carry away the masthead. She was in good trim for racing in smooth water, and had many a time shown her wake to her rivals, so it went hard with me to alter her proportions; but I thought of the Nova Scotia coast and the "hurricanes" which seem to have their own way with our stanch fishing smacks even, and concluded to sacrifice something to comfort and safety. She would have to meet whatever might come, and would need to be strong in every timber and line. She was carefully examined in the hull, all her running rigging was overhauled and everything done to fit her for the hard work which lay before us.

The Nettie's dimensions at the time of launching were as follows:—Length over all, 75 feet; length on water line, 67 feet; beam, 22 feet 6 inches; hold, 7 feet 8 inches; tonnage, 109 tons.

REBUILT AND REFITTED.

Mr. Hepworth sold the Nettie to her present owner in 1876, and after using her for one year Mr. Osborn sent her to the yard of the Messrs. Poillon, Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was rebuilt and refitted throughout. It was late last season when the Nettie was put in commission, but Mr. Osborn accompanied the fleet of the New York Yacht Club on their annual cruise, and was one of the last boats to go into winter quarters, which were selected at the foot of Seventh street, Gowanus Basin, Brooklyn. Her sailing master, Captain L. de R. du Verge, lived on board during the winter, and meantime the cabin was slightly altered and made particularly attractive by additions and changes of a trivial nature. This spring her head rig has been changed from jib to forestaysail, new spreaders have been fitted, and her rigging has been rattled down fore and aft. In addition she has been recently supplied with storm jibs, storm trysails and a small jib topsail. A few days since she was towed to City Island, where her bottom is being cleaned, the necessary painting done and what few repairs are needed receiving attention. She will return in time to allow her sailing as already stated.

DIMENSIONS AND SPARS.

The Nettie's present dimensions are as follows:—Length over all, 84.91 feet; length on water line, 71.6 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft of water, 8 feet 2 inches; cubic contents as per mile, 5,618.12 cubic feet; tonnage, 116.27 tons; foremast, from neck to head, 57 feet; masthead, 7 feet; mainmast, from top of house to head, 57 feet; masthead, 7 feet 6 inches; foretopmast, 27 feet 6 inches; pole, 18 inches; maintopmast, 28 feet 6 inches; pole, 18 inches; bowsprit, out board, 14 feet; flying jibboom, 14 feet outside cap; pole, 3 feet 6 inches; foreboom, 22 feet 9 inches; foregaff, 22 feet 6 inches; maingaff, 25 feet 10 inches; mainboom, 53 feet.

The Nettie has a French crew, and when she leaves port will be snugly trimmed and fitted in every respect. Mr. Osborn and family go to the Paris Exposition.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Had the weather been less changeable yesterday the members of the Long Island Gun Club would have assembled in larger force at Dexter Park, Jamaica road, L. I., for the purpose of taking part in their regular monthly shooting for a dinner. As it was only a few put in an appearance on the grounds and, therefore, the dinner had to be postponed until some future day. The members present, however, made up sweepstakes and contested for them. The following are details of the most important sweepstakes that came off:—

DEXTER PARK, PIGEON SHOOTING, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.—The members of the Long Island Gun Club contesting in sweepstakes. First sweepstakes $2 entrance, in which five entered, making $10; divided $5, $3, $2; at 3 birds each, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 1¼ oz of shot, H and T traps, ties decided miss and go out, and the club rules to govern.

†Smith	0 1 1—1 1 1 1	Durfee	1 0 0
†Broadway	0 1 1—1 1 1 1	Hughes	1 0 0
Hance	0 1 1—1 1 1 0		

†Divided the money.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $2 entry, there being six entries, total $12; divided $6, $4, $2; at 3 birds; the rest of the conditions as above.

* Hance	1 1 1	Murphy	1 0 0
* Hughes	1 1 1	Durfee	1 0
Broadway	1 0 1	Smith	1 0

* Divided the money.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $2 each, at 3 birds each; five competitors; total, $10; divided $5, $3, $2; all other conditions like the first.

* Durfee	1 1 1—1 1	Hughes	1 1 1—1 0
* Hance	1 1 1—1 1	Smith	1 1 1—0
* Broadway	1 1 1—1 1		

* Divided the money.

Referee, Mr. Charles E. Dexter. Time of shooting, one hour, thirty minutes.

DOWNEY GIVES UP.

Downey retired from the track at Central Park Garden on Thursday night at 10h. 56m. 45s., intending to resume at 2:30 A. M. Instead of doing so he remained in retirement until 8h. 5m. yesterday morning, having stopped 9h. 8m. 15s. He was not stiff, nor were his feet blistered, but he complained of weakness, his knees in this respect troubling him greatly. All day long he walked very slowly, and upon three occasions took long rests. At the end of the 145th mile he stopped, 1h. 19m.; at the end of the 147th mile, 2h. 52m. 6s.; at the end of the 154th mile, 4h. 21m. 46s. The latter rest was from 3h. 58m. 14s. in the afternoon until 8h. 20m. in the evening. The result of his efforts from that time until he resigned his task was eight miles and five and two-thirds laps, as at 10h. 11m. he retired for good, his backers arriving at the sensible conclusion that further expense attending the effort was unnecessary.

Downey commenced walking on Tuesday night at seven o'clock, and succeeded in walking in all a total of 162 miles and five and two-thirds laps (twenty-two laps to the mile), which is as complete a failure as can be mentioned in pedestrianism. Sam Aushell, Julius Stern, T. H. Noonan, John Goodwin, Peter Van Ness and Hughes accompanied Downey last night. It may be of interest here to note that the best walking on record for the distance which this unfortunate pedestrian attempted—400 miles in 100 hours—is a little over 119 hours, and yet, untried and without careful preparation, Downey came before the public hoping that he might succeed.

ATHLETICS.

SCOTTISH-AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB.

This club will open their grounds, No. 329 West Fifty-fourth street, for the season this afternoon, commencing at four P. M., with the following programme:—220 yards and half-mile runs; three mile walk and tug of war, for club members only, and one mile walk (open to all amateurs that have never walked in a public or match race). Admission to the grounds will be free.

THROWING THE HEAVY STONE.

There has for some time been a rivalry existing between Richard Williams, John Brown and James Barry, of the Nineteenth ward, as to who was the most muscular, each having been successful in defeating the other in the above athletic sport. To stop all controversy and to see which was the better man Mr. Michael Madden, of No. 754 Sixth avenue, has deposited a forfeit of $25 in the hands of Mr. Richard J. Walsh, of No. 755 Third avenue, in favor of Mr. Williams (to be open for ten days), so that a match can be arranged for from $100 to $200.

BASEBALL.

ENGAGEMENTS OF YALE UNIVERSITY CLUB DURING THE COMING SEASON.

NEW HAVEN, April 12, 1878.

The Yale University Baseball Club has arranged for the following games during the coming season:—April 13, Brooklyn Polytechnic vs. Yale, '81, at New Haven; April 17, Trinity vs. Yale, at Hartford; April 19, Providence vs. Yale, at New Haven; April 22, Live Oaks, of Lynn, vs. Yale, at Lynn; April 23, Lowells, of Lowell, vs. Yale, at Lowell; April 24, Manchesters, of Manchester, vs. Yale, at Manchester; April 27, New Bedfords, of New Bedford, vs. Yale, at New Haven; May 8, Hornells, of Hornellsville, vs. Yale, at New Haven; May 15, Princeton vs. Yale, at New Haven; May 18, Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven; May 25, Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge; June 1, Amherst vs. Yale, at New Haven; June 5, Princeton vs. Yale, at Princeton; June 22, Amherst vs. Yale, at Amherst; June 24, Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven; June 26, Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.

The fifth game with Harvard, if one is necessary, will be played at Hartford the day after the regatta at New London.

BASEBALL NOTES.

There will be a number of fine games played in this vicinity this afternoon.

The coming baseball season in Central New York promises to be one of unusual activity. Utica, Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse and Binghamton have spared neither trouble nor expense in securing first class teams.

The Amherst College Club never opened a ball season with more brilliant prospects. They have a ground of their own, inferior to no college grounds in the country; a large surplus in their treasury and a strong nine in the field. The members and positions of the nine are as follows:—Pratt, '78, catcher; Andrews, '79, pitcher; Plympton, '79, first base; Woodward, '81, second base; Crittenden, '81, third base; Couch, '78, short stop; Blair, '80, left field; Sawyer, '80, centre field; Whitney, '78, right field; Johnson, '78, and Wentz, '79, substitutes. The team have done excellent work in the gymnasium, and are in fine condition. The dates thus far arranged are as follows:—With the Springfields, at Springfield, April 27 and May 25; at Amherst, May 4; with Holyokes, at Amherst, May 1; at Holyoke, May 11; with Harvards, at Amherst, May 29; at Cambridge, June 12; with Brown University, at Amherst, June 13; with Yales, at New Haven, June 4; at Amherst, June 22; with New Bedfords, at Amherst, April 24. Dates are being arranged with Trinity, Princeton, Wesleyan, Cornell, Williams and leading clubs of the International and New England associations.

The following clubs are officially announced as having entered for the State championship:—Star, Rochester, Buffalo, Crickets, Hornell, Auburn, Utica and Haymaker. No international contest is to count for the State championship, as it has been definitely settled that the games must be played separately.

MOBILE RACES.

THIRD AND LAST DAY OF THE MOBILE JOCKEY CLUB RACES—FOUR EVENTS—DALGAISIAN, GEORGE JOHNSON AND BURGOO THE WINNERS, THE LATTER OF TWO RACES.

MOBILE, April 12, 1878.

The morning broke clear and cool, with a very light northwest wind, but toward noon the weather became more mild, and during the afternoon it was clear and warm. As a consequence there was a large turn-out, and the drive along the banks of the bay and among the magnolia trees that shade the road for miles on the way was really charming. The attendance to-day was the largest of the meeting, and the ladies' stand presented a gay and brilliant appearance. The racing was of a better class than on the preceding days and was appreciated. Four racing events came off, comprising three running races and a trotting contest.

THE FIRST RACE

was over hurdles, mile heats, for a purse of $100, for which there was but two starters—Dalgaisian and Risk, the other entry (Mediator) being too lame to run and jump. Dalgaisian won the race. In the second heat Risk struck the top rail of the hurdle, turned a somersault, throwing his rider heavily, and was distanced. The following is a

SUMMARY.

Hugh Gaffney's b. h. Dalgaisian, by Blarneystone—Lucy Fowler, 5 years old	1	1
Richard Shea's r. h. Risk, by Revolver—Siren, 5 years old	2	dis

Time, 2:04¼—2:06¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $150; $125 to the first, $15 to the second, $10 to the third. For this event there were three starters, comprising Hugh Gaffney's bay gelding Burgoo, by Hurrah; Emma Downing, aged; Mr. Caldwell's Bill Linck and owner's Metella. Burgoo won the race in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

Gaffney's b. g. Burgoo	1	1	1
Caldwell's Bill Linck	2	3	2
Owner's Metella	3	2	dis

Time, 1:49¾—1:51¼—1:53¼.

THE THIRD RACE

was for trotters, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $100. There were four starters, comprising George Johnson, Dick Owen, Fred Tyler and Mina Linck. Four heats were trotted, as follows:—

George Johnson	2	1	1	1
Dick Owen	3	2	2	2
Fred Tyler	1	dr.		
Mina Linck	dis.			

Time, 2:34¾—2:44—2:43—2:43½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was the Consolation Purse, one mile and a quarter dash, for all ages, for a purse of $100; $75 to the first, $15 to the second and $10 to the third horse. There were three starters and the race terminated as follows:—

Burgoo	1
Tickler	2
Lady Gay	3

Time, 2:20.

HORSE NOTES.

Survivor, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, died at Napoleon, La., on the 21st of March, of disease of the kidneys. Survivor was a fine race horse. As a two-year-old he ran twice, without winning; as a three-year-old he ran six times and won four, among them the Preakness Stakes at Baltimore, one and a half miles, and the Monmouth Sequel Stakes at Long Branch, two miles. At four years old he ran fourteen times, of which but three were victories for him. Of these he won the Fordham Handicap, one and a quarter miles, beating Artist, Mate, Stanford, Fellowcraft and others. Another good race of his was at mile heats at Long Branch, when, carrying 108 lbs., he beat B. F. Carver in 1:47¾—1:44. At five years old he ran seventeen times and won eight. At six years old he ran eight times and won four. All of these last races (1876) were run in the South, and at the time of his death he was owned by Mr. A. M. Burton.

Mattie Gross, by Lexington, dam by American Eclipse, died at the Woodburn Stud, Kentucky, on the 1st inst. She was foaled in 1860. She was found dead in the pasture. It is supposed that she ruptured a blood vessel while she was quietly grazing, as she was apparently in high health only a few moments before she was found. Mattie, at the time of her death, was in foal to King Alfonso, and nearly due to foal. She never achieved any great success as a racer, but proved herself a very useful animal in the stud, where she became the dam of ten foals, the two principal ones being Mr. Sanford's Mate, by imp. Australian, and Whisper, by Planet. The death of Mattie will be a serious loss to the Woodburn Stud.

The fine and promising young stallion Monaco, first called John Porter, died at Mr. A. Keene Richards' Blue Grass Park Stud, Scott county, Ky., on Sunday last, April 7. Monaco was foaled the spring of 1864, by imp. Mickey Free, dam imp. Melrose, the dam of the much lamented Melbourne, Jr., by Melbourne. Mr. Richards has filled his place with Mettle, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Alumina, by imp. Eclipse.

The thoroughbred bay filly Palmetto, four years old, by Narragansett, dam Minnie Minor by Lexington, out of Julia, by imp. Glencoe, &c., the property of Mr. William Astor, died suddenly at that gentleman's stables at Monmouth Park on Tuesday, 2d. The filly was about being served by Frederick the Great, when a horse galloping near by startled her, causing her to break away from the groom, and after running three or four miles she fell and broke her neck. Palmetto was a very promising filly and her death is a serious loss to the American turf.

Messrs. J. G. Nelson & Co. have purchased of Dr. A. B. Conover the racing qualities, for the present season, of the brown filly Lady Salyers, four years old, by Longfellow, dam Geneura, by Lexington; second dam by imp. Glencoe. Lady Salyers is now at Messrs. Carr & Co.'s stables, Jerome Park, in charge of Ansel Williams, who is training her for the approaching campaign.

Charles Reed's bay gelding Red Coat, by Australian—Sallie, five years old; bay gelding Judge Pryor, brown gelding Rubicon and several other thoroughbreds will be sold at the New York Tattersall's, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, to-day.

SHERMAN AND THE SUGAR MEN.

Secretary Sherman had a conference yesterday with the sugar men opposed to those who held a meeting recently in the rooms of the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade and who made suggestions to Congress in relation to the duties on sugar. Among the merchants present were Robert B. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Lawson M. Fuller, of Aldama & Fuller; Solon Humphreys, of E. D. Morgan & Co.; J. M. Ceballos, of Ceballos & Co., and Charles Durant, of Durant & Co. They were accompanied by Professor Chandler, who explained to the Secretary the dangers attached to the polariscope. Mr. Minturn, who acted as spokesman, said that the duties upon sugar, as proposed in the new Tariff bill, although arranged upon a basis suggested at a meeting of the sugar trade of New York, fail to represent the real views of the sugar trade, the opinion of which was not fully represented at that meeting and that the resolutions adopted at that time do not meet with the approval of a majority of the trade. The merchants present objected that the whole scale of duties imposed is excessively and injuriously high. Mr. Minturn insisted if the suggestion of a uniform duty upon refining sugars is not approved, and if the polariscope test is deemed essential, that it should be made thoroughly equitable by providing that the rate of duty shall be proportionally reduced in the ratio of the percentage of polarization. The speaker contended that such a revisal of the proposed rates of duty would go far to obviate the danger of fraud, since the system is in every respect the fairest and best for the sugar trade if a polariscope test be adopted.

Secretary Sherman in reply said he was very glad to have met the representatives of the sugar trade. He could do nothing for them as it had gone out of his hands into those of Congress. They must look to the latter body for redress for their grievances.

The sugar merchants subsequently held a secret meeting in the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., in Exchange place, and refused any particulars to the press.

MR. M'INTIRE'S REFUTAL.

917 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, April 12, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Several notices having appeared in the New York papers connecting my name with frauds on Colorado banks I take this opportunity to brand all such reports as false, malicious and untrue in every respect. I have not been president, vice president or director of the Colorado Springs Bank for over one year past, and have had nothing to do with its active management or the control of its funds in any way. I was not in Colorado Springs when the cashier died, nor have I had anything to do with its control since, having sold my stock to the present management after a thorough investigation of the bank by them. I have not been in Lake City since October last, and have had no control of its funds or management since. I left Colorado on business about four weeks ago. My departure was known to my personal and business friends there and in the East, and I have been in daily communication and correspondence with them, and have been stopping at a public hotel since my arrival. These reports can only be instigated to injure me or the banks by personal enemies.

H. A. McINTIRE.

SEIZURE OF FURNITURE.

Two large truckloads of elaborate furniture were brought to the Custom House yesterday afternoon, which Captain Brackett and his officers seized in East Sixty-fourth street, at the house of Mrs. Hartley, a Broadway milliner. It appears that the lady arrived here last month from Paris in the steamer Celtic. While abroad she purchased this furniture at a cost of nearly 4,500f., which arrived per steamship Alsatia a few days afterward. When the goods were landed the lady, it is said, deposed that the furniture had been in use one year and upward, on which a free delivery was granted. By some means it was ascertained that these goods had been bought less than six months ago, which makes them liable to a duty of thirty-five per cent. The documents on file at the Custom House were examined, where the triplicate invoice was discovered upon which the seizure was made.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Particulars of the Proposed Expedition to the Polar Sea.

A SUGGESTIVE SILVER SPOON.

What a Shipping Merchant Says About the Franklin Relics.

Since the melancholy loss of Sir John Franklin and his intrepid companions everything relating to the region of icebergs and snow in which the brave explorers perished has been fraught with a peculiar interest to intelligent minds throughout the world. The many laudable efforts made to recover the records of the lost exploring party and to reach that goal which navigators and other scientists have long and eagerly desired to see attained have always been responded to with a heart throb of universal sympathy such as, perhaps, never in the history of mankind has been elicited by any other humane or scientific undertaking. The offer of a gallant young officer of the United States army to lead an expedition in search of additional relics of Sir John Franklin and his party, as published in the HERALD of yesterday, has reawakened public interest in the matter. The proposed search formed a topic of discussion at the various literary clubs in the city, and was also vigorously discussed by old Arctic Ocean travellers, including whalemen and shipping merchants, down town. During the afternoon a HERALD representative, finding himself in South street dropped in at No. 109, the office of Messrs. Morison & Brown, shipping merchants, through whose instrumentality the latest authentic information regarding the fate of the brave English Baronet and his companies, has already stirred the British Lords of the Admiralty to something like action in the premises. The writer having found Mr. John Morison quite willing to talk on the subject indicated, the following interview took place:—

"Can you not let the HERALD have some additional information in regard to the proposed expedition to the Arctic regions?"

"Certainly; I will tell you the whole story, from beginning to end. When the brig Henry Trowbridge sailed from here last October on a whaling voyage I invited several representatives of the daily papers to accompany us on a trip aboard of her down to Sandy Hook, whither she was towed. I invited the newspaper men because the Trowbridge is the first whaling vessel ever fitted out in the city of New York. Some have been sent from the Hudson, and other whalers have hailed from this port about the year 1837, but none of them were really fitted out in this city. Well, among those who accompanied us to the Hook was Mr. Thomas Y Barry, who had recently arrived from Hudson's Bay, where he had been shipwrecked while serving as second officer on the whaling bark A. Houghton. He had previously made several voyages to the Arctic regions, and could speak the Esquimau language fluently."

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.

"In what manner did he come into possession of the relics spoken of?"

"I'm coming to that now. During his stay at Hudson's Bay, in 1877, Mr. Barry met some Esquimaux coming from the Natchilla country, having with them several silver spoons, one of which bore the crest of the late Sir John Franklin. He lost no time in securing these articles. The same party of Esquimaux informed him that where these spoons came from there were plenty more, together with books and papers; and they invited Barry to go with them to their country, a distance of 300 or 400 miles, for the purpose of giving him the silverware, books and, as they said, everything belonging to the white men."

"Did he go?"

"No. He didn't attach much importance to this discovery, for the simple reason that in 1872, when he (Mr. Barry) was second officer of the bark Glacier, there were also Esquimaux coming from the same tribe as those alluded to, bringing with them silver sugar spoons, table spoons and forks originally belonging to Sir John Franklin's party, and giving the same information to Captain Potter, of the Glacier, and to Mr. Barry, in regard to the books and other property belonging to the white men. On the return of the Glacier to New Bedford, the late Mr. Henry Grinnell, having heard of this last clew obtained in the Arctic regions, proceeded to that port and called on Captain Potter and his officers in relation thereto. After having carefully examined the relics, Mr. Grinnell pronounced them genuine, and as having belonged to Sir John Franklin's party. Shortly after this Mrs. Grinnell went over to England and called upon Lady Franklin, to whom she imparted the intelligence of the discovery. The result was that Lady Franklin then offered a reward of £3,000 for the recovery of the books and papers belonging to the exploring party, on the condition that the articles mentioned should be produced before the expiration of the year 1875."

"What do you suppose was Lady Franklin's object in limiting the time for the production of the articles?"

"My opinion is that in offering the reward, which was only payable up to the close of 1875, and not making the offer known in this country, she intended to give her own countrymen an opportunity to recover the relics and obtain the reward, as well as to let them have the credit of the enterprise, as the question of Sir John's fate and that of his companions has become quite a national affair in England. Shortly after offering the reward, however, Lady Franklin died, and at about the same time the death of Mr. Henry Grinnell occurred, so that the whole thing fell to the ground. Mr. Barry, knowing that the deaths of Lady Franklin and Mr. Grinnell had caused the proposed renewal of the search to be abandoned, and no one else appearing to take any interest in it, contented himself with buying the spoon as a curiosity to take home with him. On his return to this city he made me a present of the spoon, at the same time telling me what he had learned from the Esquimaux in regard to it."

"Would you mind returning to the Trowbridge, while on her way to Sandy Hook?"

"Certainly not. While we were going down I intimated to the reporters that Mr. Barry might be able to give them some interesting information in regard to the Arctic regions, as I thought that his discovery among the Esquimaux was a full corroboration of the previous report brought by the Glacier in 1872. The information given by Mr. Barry on the occasion was published next day in one of the morning papers; but it was inaccurate in many respects, especially regarding localities and distances mentioned by Barry. The article, however, seems to have caused a good deal of excitement, more particularly in England, and in answer to it Dr. John Rae, an Arctic explorer, wrote a letter to the HERALD in which he stated that the Esquimaux from whom Barry had obtained his information, must have alluded to a cairn which was erected by himself. Cairns are held in a sort of veneration by the Esquimaux, who can at once distinguish those built by white men from those built by another tribe of their own people. When the Esquimau in his travels comes across one of these cairns he will, as a rule, only take from it what is necessary to supply his immediate wants, covering up carefully all that he leaves behind. As books and papers are of no use to them they are generally left untouched. For that reason Rae thought that the cairn which the Esquimaux had told Barry about was the one he had himself built thirty-seven years ago."

"Well, is there any good reason for believing that he is mistaken?"

"I think there is. Rae had held out inducements to the Esquimaux to bring him any books or other relics belonging to the white men which any of their people might have found; but they shrugged their shoulders and told him they had seen no such things. At the same time they looked tearfully at the tempting array of knives and other articles dear to the heart of an Esquimau, which Rae had displayed as inducements for them to bring in the relics. Now, if these Esquimaux were of the same tribe as those whom Mr. Barry saw, why didn't Dr. Rae obtain the spoons from them. Furthermore, the Esquimaux alluded to said to Dr. Rae that they had never seen any white men since they saw a large party many years before, and that these had died of starvation."

"May I inquire the reason why you appear to take such an interest in the matter?"

"I once told Professor J. E. Nourse, of the United States Naval Observatory, that it was not alone the great honor that would attach to the discoverers of the relics at which I aimed, but that I also viewed it in a business-like way; that is, I wanted to know if any standing reward were offered the discoverers, or if the English government would compensate us in case we discovered anything. The Professor very kindly offered to correspond with the English government for the purpose of finding out; but I believe he was taken ill about that time, and I came into communication with Rear Admiral Jones, naval attaché of the British Legation at Washington, who, in a very gentlemanly and kindly manner corresponded for us with the Lords of the Admiralty in England. The reply that came to Rear Admiral Jones from Lord Derby requested him to make Morrison & Brown acquainted with the fact that the reward of £20,000 that was offered for the discovery of the records of Sir John Franklin's party had been withdrawn, and further asked him to inform Morrison & Brown that if they would make an effort to obtain those records, and succeed in doing so, the Lords of the Admiralty would be glad to give the firm named a reward for the records, or for any useful information which they might obtain; also that if Morrison & Brown could prove that any of the Franklin party had visited the spot they had spoken of that information would likewise be rewarded. This offer was received either in January or February last; but I cannot tell which, as the papers are now in the hands of Chief Justice Daly."

"What do you propose to do in view of the encouragement held out by the Lords of the Admiralty?"

"That is what I am going to tell you now. As members of the American Geographical Society we reported the information to its President, Chief Justice Daly, who, with remarkable patience, cross-examined Mr. Barry and came to the conclusion that under the circumstances we should make an effort to send out a search party. Captain Markham, late commander of Her British Majesty's exploring ship Alert, to whom Chief Justice Daly submitted the information brought by Barry, is also of the opinion that there must be some foundation for the news received, and that it would be worth while to make an effort to follow up the clew. But as we are men of ordinary means, we propose to send one of our vessels out on a whaling voyage to the Arctic regions this spring, and the expense of this proposed search party is to be raised by private subscriptions, of which we have already promises for some $3,000, the whole estimated cost being about $10,000."

"You have probably had already applications from parties anxious to join the expedition?"

"In answer to an article on the same subject published in the HERALD on January 23, we have received quite a number of letters from all over the United States from parties volunteering to become members of this search party without any compensation. One of these was from an engineer out West, who stated that, although he had a young wife and child, he was anxious to go, for the sole purpose of placing an additional laurel wreath on the brow of his fair country. I told him, if he really wanted to go, we would like him to subscribe $1,000 to the enterprise. I have not heard from him since. A day or two after that I received a letter from Lieutenant Schwatka, stationed at the Spotted Tail Agency, in which he stated his willingness to go with the expedition and asking me if there was a chance for him. In his letter he enumerated the hardships he had undergone on the plains, and said he was not deterred by the trials to be encountered in the Arctic regions. He asked me for an early reply, saying that, if encouraged, he would apply for leave of absence and come at once to this city for the purpose of talking the matter over with me."

"Of course you did not discourage such a manly offer?"

"I wrote back telling him that if I could see him personally I would be better able to judge of his adaptability for leading the search party. He came here shortly afterward and I was very much pleased with his appearance and manly deportment, especially as he was highly recommended by Colonel Mills, of his regiment, who said he could not speak well enough of the young lieutenant's bravery in the field and his other soldierly qualities. Now the Natchilla tribe of Esquimaux are a warlike people, and we thought it best to have a man with a military education to accompany the expedition. He told us that before he could join the expedition he would have to obtain a leave of absence from the War Department. I made his desire known to Chief Justice Daly, who very kindly offered his assistance to the young officer in his effort to obtain such leave of absence. For this purpose Judge Daly wrote a letter to General Sherman, a copy of which I saw in the HERALD to-day."

"What arrangements have been made for the proposed expedition?"

"We are either to send out the schooner Eothen, under command of Mr. Barry, in June next, or otherwise, if that vessel, which is now in the Antarctic Ocean, has not returned by that time, we are to send out another equally qualified. Next year the Henry Trowbridge will be despatched to the Arctic regions, also for whaling purposes, and, if necessary, afford aid and comfort to the search party, in case it should have met with reverses. I shall select the crew myself, as I know every Arctic Ocean traveller on this side of the globe. I was intrusted with the selection of the crew of the United States exploring ship Polaris, under command of Captain Hall, and many of its former members have already applied to me to go with the proposed search party."

LEO XIII. TO FATHER CURRAN.

Rev. Father Curran, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Duane street, has received the following letter from Mgr. Chatard, recently rector of the American College at Rome, but now the newly appointed bishop of an American diocese, announcing the presentation by Pope Leo XIII. to the venerable pastor of St. Andrew's of a gold chalice—the first gift from the Holy Father to any ecclesiastic in this country:—

AMERICAN COLLEGE, ROME, March 25, 1878.

DEAR REV. F. CURRAN—Yesterday our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. deigned to admit me to the honor of a private audience. He listened with interest to my account of what so many good Catholics had done for the American College, and in testimony of his approbation graciously sends to Your Reverence, for St. Andrew's Church, a chalice, of which he commissioned me to be the bearer, inasmuch as St. Andrew's stands at the head of the list of churches in which I collected during the time of my sojourn in the States.

Thanking Your Reverence for your very great kindness in every way, I am withbest wishes, very respectfully and truly yours in Christ, SILAS M. CHATARD, Rector.

Rev. M. CURRAN, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, New York.

PLYMOUTH PRAYER MEETING.

In his remarks at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting, last evening, Mr. Beecher said the directions or instructions given to those just beginning a Christian life would not be suitable to those who were older. The power of realization is very different in different people. In one class an idea is projected and is clearly understood in all its bearings, while there are a great many others who have not this ability to grasp a well defined idea. A great many persons begin their Christian experience with an auroral glory that sets others to desiring to obtain the same elevated and entrancing visions. It is not necessary to have this delightful shock; a great many begin their experience so quietly that they scarcely know when the change occurs. What is less than a mustard seed? What works more quietly than the leaven in bread? Yet a true religious life has just such a small beginning, and its work may go on just as quietly as the little leaven which leavens the whole loaf. We are placed in the different positions in this life by a Divine power, and whether rich or poor, whether we labor with our hands or with our heads, we must endeavor to be Christians in the spheres where we are placed, and not try to get out of them. If a person is converted at school it is in the trials of the scholar and the troubles by which he is surrounded that the Christian principles must be evolved. We are differently situated from those who could follow Christ personally. When He called the fishermen they left their nets and literally followed Him; but we must follow Him by having His spirit while pursuing our avocations.

TALMAGE'S TALK.

Mr. Talmage talked last night in the Brooklyn Tabernacle about the Fall River defalcation, the irreverent use of Scripture in Congress and the death of the millionnaire-beggar, Barbara Allen, in Brooklyn. The Fall River defalcation he thought was the clearing-up shower of financial distress. All should be thankful that during the hard times they have had enough to eat and to wear. He did not believe there was a hungry man in the house. If there were Mr. Talmage invited such a one to go home with him and he would satisfy his hunger. Mr. Talmage deplored the irreverent use of Bible quotations in Congress, although he said that he did not believe there had ever been a higher Congress, morally or intellectually, than the present one. Barbara Allen dying in misery, although having a fortune of $20,000 in the savings bank, furnished the speaker with a striking illustration of what miserliness of soul would accomplish. It mattered not whether the goal aimed at was $20,000 or $20,000,000; it was a debasing passion which made money-getting paramount. The more money a man had the better he was off, but it should not be made the principal thing. The moral of all that he had spoken of was, in the preacher's mind, the text with which he closed, "Be content with such things as you have."

SAVING THE CHILDREN.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was recently notified of the brutal conduct of a man named Reagan, and his wife, who resided at No. 338 West Seventeenth street. Their little ones, it was alleged, were maltreated by their parents, who were confirmed drunkards. Officer Chiardi, yesterday, produced the mother and children in Court. She was sent to the Island and they were taken charge of by the Society. The same officer had two other prisoners before Judge Duffy. One was Luigi Carigino, an organ grinder, who has been going about the city with a little girl, Marie by name, who sings and plays upon the tambourine. The child is a frightful looking object. The smallpox has deeply marked her face, and there are curious cicatrices upon it which might be attributable to the action of vitriol. She is sightless, and from their sockets two ghastly white eyeballs protrude. Her affliction, Carigino says, was due to smallpox; but there is cause for suspecting the child to be one of the unfortunate little creatures who in Italy are deformed and trained to follow a mendicant's life. When mere infants they are deprived of their sight by an inhuman process, of which until lately but little was known. The light which has in the last few years been thrown upon the ways of the padrone has, however, exposed this dreadful secret. An iron bar heated to whiteness is passed before the eyes of the unfortunate children to be prepared for begging purposes and held there without touching the skin till the eye is deprived of its functions and nothing but a sightless ball is left. The child Marie was questioned yesterday, but her memory was at fault as to whence she had come or through what sufferings she had passed. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children took charge of her.

THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

Great efforts are being made to raise funds in New Jersey to erect a monument on the battlefield of Monmouth. President Joel Parker, of the Monument Fund Association, in an address to the people says:—

The people of Monmouth county are raising funds to erect a monument on the battlefield of Monmouth, the corner stone of which will be laid on the 28th of June next, being the centennial anniversary of the battle. Several thousand dollars have been contributed in this county, but more money is needed, and they wish all Jerseymen by birth or adoption and all who are descendants of Jerseymen, in this or other States, to have an opportunity to give a small sum toward this patriotic object, to commemorate the heroic deeds of Washington and his companions in arms. It has therefore been determined to ask of such $1 contributions.

The Governor urges subscriptions to be sent to either Major Yard or Colonel Applegate, freeholders,

OUR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Disgraceful Condition of the Female Lunatic Asylum on the Island.

A PICTURE OF HORROR.

Abuses and Immorality Resulting from Laxity of Discipline.

THE REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS.

Public attention has been repeatedly directed within the past few months to the condition of the several institutions charged with the care and treatment of the insane which are supported from the city treasury and under the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. No subject appeals more directly or strongly to the sympathies of the people at large than this question of the management and supervision of the unfortunates who, from the twofold evils of poverty and disease, are cut off completely from their fellow beings. The insane being as much dead to the world as if they had ceased to exist, they are placed absolutely in the power of public guardians, who may or may not justify the confidence reposed in them. In England, though the committal of lunatics was, and still is, surrounded by legal restrictions and safeguards that were considered an almost certain protection against abuses, still it was reserved for that famous novelist, Charles Reade, to expose in English asylums a system of criminal mismanagement, cruelty and utter disregard for all the rights and privileges that human beings are supposed to possess in civilized communities. Once past the portals of an asylum the lunatic is stripped of even the right to complain. No matter how slight may be the extent of his or her disease, the lunatics' appeal for mercy or justice against the abuses they may be subjected to would be taken as only so many phases of the disorder under which they labored—in other words, as hallucinations. If in European asylums, subject to inspection by disinterested parties at all times, and where a keen watch is kept on subordinate officials, a condition of affairs has been discovered in many that caused a storm of indignation and disgust to arise almost all over the world, it will not occasion surprise that in the public institutions for the insane poor supported by the people of New York abuses and improper management have existed, and do now exist, of the gravest description, and that some of these institutions are a disgrace to any civilized community.

In this article it is not proposed to do more than touch upon the regulations governing the committal of insane persons. This question has been so clearly and strongly discussed in the HERALD and in the last (sixth) annual report of the "Visiting Committee for Bellevue and Other Public Hospitals" to the State Charities Aid Association that a few extracts from the latter report, dated on the 1st of last February, but two months ago, and which were published in the HERALD, will be sufficient to enable the reader to judge of the "care" that is taken of these unfortunates:—

> The condition of the cells for the reception of insane and violent patients has been and continues to be a reproach to the institution (Bellevue). Ill ventilated, reeking with foul air, gloomy and damp as they are, patients should be retained there only a few hours; whereas the drunken and the insane are crowded together into these narrow cells with the paralyzed and insensible for days. In November last a decent woman was brought there helpless and speechless, and on the 17th of December she was still there.

The usual formalities gone through for the admission of the insane to the asylums are as follows:—The lunatic is first sent to Bellevue Hospital and placed in one of the cells described above. If the patient is very violent the examiners of lunacy in the Tombs are telegraphed for; but if not, the doctor is not sent for until the orderly or nurse in charge of the cells at Bellevue thinks he "has enough cases accumulated to warrant sending for the doctor." Even when there have been violent lunatics in the cells at this place the doctor did not visit them in a week.

The report above mentioned says in relation to this carelessness and neglect:—

> A certain delay is indispensable, but they should not be confined like felons with drunkards, but should be provided with comfortable private quarters and with medical experts to attend upon them daily. The cells they occupy now are so damp that we have known of a case of malarial typhoid being engendered there. The cells for males are directly under a female medical ward, and the shrieks of the imprisoned maniacs are continually terrifying the sick women above.

When it is considered that this testimony is from a society composed of the most respected and best known ladies in this city, it will be at once seen that the abuses complained of are grave and serious.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

At the present time the pauper insane of this city are cared for under the direction of the Commissioners, in buildings situated on Blackwell's, Hart's and Ward's islands. On Blackwell's Island all the female lunatics, between fourteen and fifteen hundred, are confined or rather crowded together in twelve buildings of the following accommodations, and at present containing as below:—

Name.	*Capacity.*	*At Present Containing.*
Main building	260	345
Retreat	100	210
Lodge	66	150
Pavilions	450	640
Totals	876	1,345

From the above figures, which have been procured on the islands from the most reliable and direct sources, the capacity of the buildings being given in one of the regular reports of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, it will be seen that 469 female lunatics are kept in constant confinement for which there is no room, unless resort is had to the well known plan adopted in every institution under this commission—that is, to "double up" the unfortunates. In one instance this order has been refused, the doctor on Hart's Island declining to accept more patients than he had room for in the hospital under his charge, returning them to the city with their permits indorsed "No accommodation." The evil effects of overcrowding people, even in health, has been so often and fatally demonstrated in the tenement houses of this city that it is almost incredible to think that such an evil would be permitted to exist under the eyes and with the consent of medical officers in charge of these institutions.

As long ago as 1868 a committee composed of several physicians examined the asylum for female lunatics on Blackwell's Island and reported to the Commissioners as follows:—

> We found the various rooms and halls in a most cleanly and excellent condition so far as care could make them so, but they were all so crowded as, in the opinion of the committee, to render it an impossibility to keep the patients in proper condition, either as to health or decency. All the rooms, without exception, in all the buildings were filled to such an excess that the atmosphere at the time of our visit, ten o'clock P. M., was already very foul and gave proof that a few hours later would be intolerable to any but those who, by being in it from the beginning, had become insensible of its fœtor, but none the less susceptible to its deleterious effects. In most instances from three to five patients are placed in a room intended only for two, and which really in many cases, owing to deficient ventilation, is not a proper accommodation for even two, and two are generally put in a room not large enough for one. This is especially the case in the Lodge, where the worst cases are confined and where the filthy habits of many of the inmates render the air to the last degree offensive and highly detrimental to health.

The above description exactly suits the present condition of affairs, the only change being that at the time the foregoing report was written male and female lunatics were kept in the same building, which at present is not the case.

INSUFFICIENT ATTENDANCE.

In the care and management of nearly fifteen hundred lunatics, all requiring careful medical supervision and watching, but one medical superintendent, with four or five assistant physicians, is allowed. While it may be conceded that the physician in charge of the institution is an expert in mental diseases and therefore well qualified to treat such cases, the same cannot be said for his assistants, who are as a general rule recent graduates in medicine and accept such appointments, for which they receive no compensation beyond their mere support, in order to study this particular branch of their profession. The consequence is that as soon as the assistant physicians acquire a practical knowledge of the treatment of insanity they leave and the inmates of the city lunatic asylums receive but little benefit from their attendance. If these men were paid a just and moderate compensation for their services it would be an inducement for them to devote more of their time to their charges. According to the rules of the female lunatic asylums the resident physician makes a visit each day; his assistants two—morning and evening.

Now it takes but little calculation to estimate the amount of time that can be spared to each case when 1,500 have to be looked to, and even supposing that but one half the patients required examination, or even to be looked at, it can be seen how utterly impossible it would be for any one man to accomplish such a task—and the conclusion is irresistible that the daily visit of the resident physician is but a formality. If such is practically the case, and the assistants are not thoroughly versed in the treatment of the insane, the care and supervision of the pauper lunatics rest directly and absolutely, with the exception of special or interesting cases, in the hands of the nurses and attendants in the asylums. In the Charity Hospital there are always between nine hundred and one thousand patients. Of these the large majority suffer from chronic diseases that do not require much more watchfulness or medical care than the general run of lunatics admitted into the Asylum on Blackwell's Island. Still it is believed to be necessary to have the attendance of 25 physicians at the above named hospital, and experience proves that the number is not too many. This fact suggests the calculation:—If 900 hospital patients require the services of 25 physicians, how many are necessary to properly care for 1,500 lunatics? Surely more than five physicians. That the Commissioners are, or ought to be thoroughly satisfied and familiar with the truth of this statement, it is but necessary to call attention to the report of the Department for 1869, when this subject was under special consideration. The committee reported that the medical head of a hospital for the insane is selected and placed in charge because of his superior knowledge and skill in diseases of the mind, and that his assistants are merely for the purpose of acquiring knowledge which shall enable them to command higher positions elsewhere; and that there should not be more patients actually under treatment than could come under the personal observation and care of the chief medical officer. The report was conclusive as to the propriety of limiting the number of patients under treatment to 400 or 500 in one asylum.

NURSES.

The second part of this question—and it is a very important one—is as to the number of attendants in the asylum and their special fitness for the duties imposed upon them. In answer to the first the State Charities Commissioners and all the local visiting committees have repeatedly drawn attention to the fact that there is not a proper allowance of attendants for the insane, and that the results of this want has been a serious drawback to the wellbeing of the inmates of these institutions. In the female lunatic asylum there is only one nurse to about every twenty-four patients, while all authorities agree that for the proper supervision and care of the insane there should not be less than one attendant to every ten. This want of nurses, taken in connection with overcrowding, gives rise to many evils and abuses, one of the principal of which is that the unfortunates, not being under sufficient control and watchfulness fight among themselves and not only endanger their own lives, but also the lives of their attendants. In the Lodge, on the island, two nurses are on each floor. It not unfrequently happens that these women are powerless to separate the infuriated maniacs, for the worst cases are kept in this building, and they have to call to their assistance men about the place to restore order. This is a most objectionable feature of the regulations, for under no circumstances should men other than the medical attendants be permitted to enter within the grounds of a female lunatic asylum. It has been proved that there has been and is at present a want of medical assistance in this asylum, and that the care of the lunatics devolved entirely on the nurses of the establishment. It is now shown, from the testimony of independent visitors, who are not afraid to state facts, that one-half the nurses are not employed that is considered necessary. Consequently, by examining this question of attendance in detail it is found that it results in the rather alarming fact that to a very great extent the lunatics must be left to take care of themselves, which, under the present policy of the officials of the Department of Charities and Correction, is the actual state of the case. In the report of the Visiting Committee, February 1, 1878, before referred to, the following statement is made, fully bearing out the examination made by the writer:—

> For all morbid diseases variety of scene and change of air seem to afford the best relief; but these women live month after month, some year after year, in the same halls on which their bedrooms open, not having even a dining room in the other part of the building, and their only recreation—that of walking in the open space about the Asylum—is often curtailed for want of hats to shelter them from the sun, or shawls to protect them from the cold, or attendants to accompany them.

A TEMPORARY REFUGE.

Inquiries by the HERALD reporter who writes this article in relation to the special fitness of the women employed as nurses and attendants for the insane resulted in no more satisfactory information than on the other subjects before alluded to. The statements of the nurses themselves all go to prove that nine out of every ten women accept the position of attendant at the lunatic asylums as a temporary place of refuge until they can better their conditions. This is undoubtedly the case, for the small amount of wages paid, in view of the hard and very disagreeable and not unfrequently dangerous work required of them, makes the position of attendant in no way desirable for those who can in any other way earn their bread honestly. There has been no effort in the past, and certainly none under the present management, toward securing a corps of attendants who would not only be some way skilled as nurses, but who would also remain for a certain fixed term. One of the greatest evils of the present time is that just as soon as the women employed as nurses begin to understand their duties they leave, and, like the medical assistants, the patients really receive no actual benefit from the experience and knowledge the attendants derive from their residence on the islands. The female attendants are employed, in the first place, either through political or social influence, with complete disregard or indifference as to their qualifications. They are underpaid and go to their duties with utter indifference, looking, as has been said, upon their positions as merely temporary until they can find something better to do. They become mere jailers for locking and unlocking doors, with no interest in their patients, anxiously counting the days until they can leave. Such a system is calculated not only to deprive the unfortunate under their charge from any benefits they would otherwise derive from proper treatment, but actually tends to make their mental condition worse. The result of this want of attendants is that insane patients are treated on the principle that Mr. Barnum cares for his wild animals—that is, unless they are perfectly harmless, they are kept under lock and key in secure cages, and left to themselves. In the lodge they are kept caged like wild beasts, without exercise or recreation; they feed, live and sleep in the same place day after day without the slightest change in their manner of life, and yet this treatment is year after year commented on with high sounding words in the reports of the officials of the department. As a general rule pauper lunatics, being drawn as is the case from the lower walks of life, are careless, not to say filthy, in their habits. The disease under which they labor destroying all the better instincts of their nature, they are in fact reduced to the level of the lower animals. Such being the case their care and treatment call for far stricter regulations than the general run of patients admitted to the general hospitals, for with the latter class the physician has not to contend with the debasing tendencies and habits of the former. If it is necessary to guard against overcrowding in the large hospitals of New York; if it is necessary to have a large staff of visiting and resident physicians and surgeons for each of these institutions, and that strong efforts are being constantly made to increase the already large ratio of nurses, as well as to raise the standard of qualifications for attendants, how much more necessary is it that some effort should be made to procure competent, intelligent women to fill the position of nurses in the Female Lunatic Asylum, where the patients, owing to the nature of their disease, are completely thrown upon the care and mercy of the attendants.

LOOSE REGULATIONS.

An evil that prevails in all the institutions under the Department of Charities and Correction is the laxity of regulations under which they are governed. This is particularly noticeable on Blackwell's Island, and in no building more strongly than in the Asylum for Insane Women. Within rifle range stands the Workhouse, the grounds of the two buildings being only separated by a board fence. If the reports current on the Island are to be believed the influence of such close proximity of the two institutions is the reverse of good, one of the complaints being that men are constantly strolling around the grounds of the Asylum, which is directly against the rules, if properly carried out. The writer saw a man walking in the direction of an outhouse with one of the crazy women, the evidence that the woman was an inmate of the asylum being that she hollowed and screamed after the writer while passing from the Madhouse grounds. The man was not a visitor to the Island, for he was dressed in the brown uniform of one of the institutions. One of the most respected gentlemen living on the Island informed the reporter that this was no uncommon sight, for he saw men and women walking in the grounds, the women with their hands and arms on the men's necks and shoulders. Such a condition of affairs is a public disgrace, and cannot but attach suspicion to the management of any institution. Men and women have been allowed to meet in the washhouse, and it was only after repeated complaints and remonstrances on the part of some of the officials that an attempt was recently made to put a stop to this state of affairs. One of the principal difficulties in getting at a true knowledge of the abuses that undoubtedly exist is the unwillingness of even officials who are disgusted with the laxity of discipline that at present prevails to testify. Although desirous in every way to remedy abuses, they are afraid to speak, not being willing to run the risk of losing their positions. They do not deny that serious evils exist, but while in the employ of the department they refuse, from prudent reasons, to admit any wrong-doing. Although it is directly against the rules for men to enter the female lunatic asylum, men and women eat there at the same table. In one instance a man was seen by the writer seated between two women, and it was only at the earnest remonstrance of one of the officials that this was put a stop to. In the proper management of some of these institutions, particularly those charged with the care of the female insane, it is absolutely necessary that stricter regulations should be adopted, or at least that the present regulation be more thoroughly enforced. According to one gentleman the principal duty of one of the assistants of the insane asylum, who is not now on the Island, seemed to be to walk around with the young nurses, who it must be presumed left their patients to take care of themselves.

WORKHOUSE HELP.

One of the strongest evidences that can be mentioned of the want of sufficient attendants at the lunatic asylum for females, is the fact that for the nine pavilions in which patients are confined it is found necessary to place as night watchers or nurses women from the workhouse on the island. No people are better informed of the character and antecedents of the females in this institution than the officials of the Department of Charities and Correction, and in employing them for this purpose gross indifference and injustice are done to the unfortunate patients under their care. The system opens the way for abuses, not to say immorality, of the gravest description, and has justly been denounced in the very strongest terms.

In a conversation of the writer with one of the officials on the Island this practice was commented on in the severest way, the following answer being given to a question on the subject:—"They have workhouse women for night watchers in the pavilions. They can, and it is stated that they do, go out to meet men at night, and men go in to see them with little trouble." Such utter neglect to prevent gross immorality, as undoubtedly exists under such a system, falls but little short of criminal carelessness. One of the principal sources of the abuses detailed in this article is, without question, the connection or union of the two distinct and widely different charges—that of Charities and Correction, under the one department. With both classes of institutions grouped together almost indiscriminately on a comparatively small area of land, it is not to be wondered at that in practice there must be more or less close connection between the charities and correctional buildings, but that such should be allowed to exist to so great a degree that women of the lowest class, in fact but one remove from criminals, should be taken and placed in charge of the unfortunate insane females is an outrage that calls for the strongest censure. The annual sum paid to this department is amply sufficient to meet all the necessary demands for the proper care and supervision of the institutions under the charge of the officials. It is absurd for them to pretend that it is lack of means that gives rise to such abuses. If less money was expended in supporting useless officers whose only claim for services is the return they give as "workers" at the polls and primaries, more money could be devoted to remedying the very great evils that undoubtedly at present exist. By abolishing every office under the Commission not absolutely needed for the good of the service it would be entirely unnecessary for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to detail the miserable wretches from the city workhouse to take charge of the inmates of the Female Insane Asylum, lodged in the pavilions. There is an ample field for reform on the islands, and politics need have nothing to do with the work of reformation, for it is to politics more than to anything else apparently that most of the loose regulations are indirectly due. If political "influence" were left out of sight in the selection of those who are employed in the institutions under the care of the Commissioners, the condition of the institutions for the insane on the islands and of the inmates would not be as it is—a reproach to civilization.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD DENIES THE ALLEGED COMBINATION OF THE ELEVATED ROADS—TRAINS TILL MIDNIGHT—THE GILBERT STRUCTURE COMPLETED.

The HERALD recently published the emphatic denial by Mr. Pullman, the controlling owner of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, of the secret combination alleged to have been made by the two elevated railroad companies, by which the Gilbert Company were to give up their Second avenue route provided the New York Company allowed the Gilbert road to monopolize the west side. It was intended to elicit at the same time the denial or confirmation of the report by the President of the New York Company, Cyrus W. Field. Mr. Field, however, was in Florida, and returned only a few days ago. Yesterday he was visited by the writer and asked whether such a combination had in reality been made or contemplated by the two companies.

Mr. FIELD (energetically)—The first I heard of it was when I read it in the HERALD, in Florida. I assure you such a project never was entertained or discussed between Mr. Pullman and myself.

THE SECOND AVENUE ROUTE.

"Then you believe the Gilbert Company will build their Second avenue line?"

"I will tell you candidly what I think about it. The Ninth, Sixth and Third avenue lines divided the city well; they left three or four blocks between each other and ample room therefore for picking up travel. But to build a line right alongside Third avenue—only one block removed from it—would not pay, in my opinion. I believe the Gilbert Company's east side line should be, to prove remunerative, further east—either on First avenue or avenue A. However, that is not for me to say. I am only giving my opinion."

"And you will positively build your two roads to the Harlem River?"

"We shall certainly build up to the river, both on the east and west side. That is as certain as that you are sitting in this chair. I have no doubt that we shall reach the Harlem River on the Third avenue line during this summer."

"And on the west side?"

"Probably during the present year. You know that from Sixty-first to 110th street the Ninth avenue road is jointly built and owned by the two companies. From 110th street the Gilbert road will go down into the 'valley' and go up to the river along Eighth avenue, while we shall go west of Sixth avenue, follow up the Morningside Park and go along Tenth avenue, which lies on high ground and is graded and well settled up to High Bridge."

TIT FOR TAT.

"How did the reports of the combination originate do you suppose?"

Mr. Field at times is nothing if not funny. He assumed a quizzically earnest expression and retorted, "How did sin originate?"

"How about night trains?"

"We shall certainly run night trains. I will tell you what my idea is about running night trains. I believe we shall run passenger trains till midnight, and between midnight and five A. M. do the freight business. That is my idea."

Mr. Field's attention was now called to a recent newspaper article in which the dangers of elevated railroad travel were pointed out.

"It is impossible for a car to get off the track," Mr. Field responded; then explained that the inside guard rail made such an accident impossible. "Here the elevated road has been running for ten years and the thing has never happened. See what William E. Dodge, one of the best railroad men in the country, said at the rapid transit dinner:—'I can say as a railroad man, and without hesitation, that I consider the elevated road the safest road in the country.' "

This terminated the interview. Mr. Cowing, the secretary of the company, said, in reference to the alleged unsafety of elevated railroad travel, that the inside guard rails which had hitherto prevented accidents were now to be supplemented with outside guard rails.

THE GILBERT ROAD FINISHED.

Yesterday morning the last gap remaining in the Gilbert road structure in Church street near Park place was filled up by joining the two downtown sections, and the Gilbert structure—all but the stations—is therefore finished. The progress made on the stations is also gratifying. At Fourteenth street the four stairs are all up, the steps are in and the ironwork sustaining the platform is in its place. Many curious people want to clamber up the steps to the platform, but this has been prevented by boarding up the stairs. At Twenty-third street two of the four stairs are up, the iron platform is well nigh completed and the flooring is being put on. Work is also being done upon the Thirty-third and Forty-second street stations, and has been begun at the Clinton street station. The ironwork for the other stations—namely, Fifty-ninth street, Bleecker, Grand, Franklin, Chambers, Park place, Cortlandt and Rector streets, is expected to arrive next week, and will then be rapidly put up.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

A stated meeting of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Commission, recently appointed by Mayor Howell to determine a plan for the constructing of a steam railroad in that city, was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 213 Montague street. There were present President Campbell, the secretary, Colonel J. Y. Culyer, and Commissioners Clement, Lowery and Adams. Before the meeting was called to order the President expressed surprise at the action of the Board of Aldermen in refusing to furnish the Commissioners with a suitable room to meet in. In New York the Common Council had been unanimous in extending every facility to the Rapid Transit Board of Commissioners in that city. After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read the Secretary read a letter from President W. E. Richardson, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, extending to the Commissioners the use of the directors' room of the latter company. The offer was accepted, with the thanks of the commission.

A letter was read from W. C. Clarkson, of No. 303 Yates avenue, expressing the hope that the Commissioners would request the officers of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad to at once fulfil their charter and contract or to let it be known through the papers that they have given it up and relinquished the road. The writer set forth that what was wanted was an elevated railway like that now on Third avenue in this city, such being the opinion of the taxpayers with whom Mr. Clarkson had spoken on the subject.

Communications were also received from J. Bosch, of No. 669 Third avenue, offering a plan of an improved apparatus for an elevated railway, and from J. M. Hanna, of No. 97 Maiden lane, also recommending a plan for a somewhat similar railway. The communications were ordered on file.

On motion of Mr. Campbell the time previously designated for the reception of propositions and plans from persons interested in rapid transit was extended from the 15th to the 25th of April.

Commissioner Culyer said the means of travel from the lower part of New York to up town were so superior to that of Brooklyn at present that the people of the latter city must wake up or they would lose many residents. Rapid transit is a necessity, and if people cannot find it here they will go where it can be found. The other Commissioners coincided in this view of the matter. The question was asked whether if the present commission were to lapse the Mayor would have the power to appoint another commission. The lawyers, Messrs. Lowery and Clement, replied in the affirmative. The Board then adjourned until Monday afternoon next, when they will meet at the same place.

HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION.

In the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in West Twenty-ninth street, yesterday afternoon, there were gathered over three hundred beneficiaries of the Helping Hand Association. They were all seated at long tables which extended from the door to the reading desk, and on which was spread a bountiful collation provided for them by the directresses and officials of the association. It was the thirteenth anniversary of the society which during the past few years has gathered in women whose social and moral condition debar them from the many means of obtaining a livelihood open to others. These women are there instructed every week in sewing, and are being paid for their labor in clothing and groceries. In addition to this they are being surrounded with healthful, moral and religious influences. A large number of flowers contributed by the friends of the association decorated the tables. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Courtney and Dr. Ormiston, and after the singing of hymns and a few words of sound advice by one of the lady directresses the company separated.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

The following additional contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China have been received by Mr. A. A. Low since April 8:—

A Reader	$2 00
James R. Townsend	5 00
W. C. Hunter	5 00
Robert Jaffray	20 00
Mrs. R. A. Newman	2 00
Cash	1 00
A. K.	10 00
Previously acknowledged	1,036 05
Total	$1,081 05

THE COURTS.

Heroic Encounter of a Lady with a Burglar.

SURE AND SWIFT JUSTICE.

A Judicial Lesson for the Brotherhood of Blackmailers.

Justice swift and sure was dealt out to a ruffian yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, Judge Gildersleeve presiding, the occasion being the trial of William Redmond for burglary in the first degree. The case was one of unusual interest. About half-past nine o'clock on the night of the 12th of March last Mrs. Anna Estelle Kidd, wife of Mr. George W. Kidd, ex-commodore of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, retired to her boudoir on the second floor of their residence, No. 16 East Forty-seventh street, and while engaged in reading heard a rustling noise in an adjoining room. She immediately opened the door to ascertain the cause, when a burglar sprang forward, levelled a loaded pistol at her head and threatened to kill her if she raised an alarm, at the same time seizing her by the arm. Undaunted by this threat the brave lady, with wonderful presence of mind, calmly said to him, "You dare not shoot me. My maid is at hand and you will be captured." Meanwhile they had reached the head of the stairs, and on the prisoner looking down toward the hall door, which was open, Mrs. Kidd wrenched the pistol from his grasp, and almost like a flash he disappeared. Mrs. Kidd followed him and, uttering a piercing scream, fell fainting, pistol in hand, at the foot of the stairs. For several days all traces of the robber were lost, until the owner of the weapon was discovered, who, it was ascertained, had loaned it to William Redmond, of No. 329 West Thirty-ninth street. This young man was arrested and at once identified by Mrs. Kidd. It was clearly shown on the trial yesterday that the prisoner had entered the house by means of false keys, the door having previously been unchained and unlocked. Mrs. Kidd, in answer to Assistant District Attorney Russell, testified to the foregoing facts, the prisoner in his own defence declining to go on the witness stand. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and Mr. Russell, on behalf of the prosecution, called attention to the fact that the prisoner, whose three brothers are now in the State Prison, had been a professional thief since his boyhood, and had only completed a term in November last, having been convicted of a burglary committed at No. 55 West Thirty-fourth street, in June, 1875. Mr. McClelland, who appeared for the accused, in pleading for a mitigation of sentence, said that Mrs. Kidd had with great magnanimity expressed her wish that the full penalty of twenty years might not be imposed. Judge Gildersleeve, in passing sentence, observed that this was a very aggravated case, and one in which clemency would be ill-bestowed. He dwelt on the enormity of the offence, and hoped that the sentence would be a warning to evil doers in the community. He then sentenced the prisoner to fifteen years at hard labor in the State Prison.

WARNING TO BLACKMAILERS.

Samuel L. Mendes, who wrote to Philip Stiner, the tea merchant, a letter threatening to charge him with arson and other crimes unless he paid him $3,000, and who, after having been arrested on a warrant issued by Judge Bixby, on the application of ex-Judge A. Dittenhoefer, Mr. Stiner's counsel, was subsequently indicted for blackmailing and pleaded guilty to the charge, was yesterday brought before Recorder Hackett for sentence. Application was made for leave to withdraw the plea, which was denied. Ex-District Attorney Garvin made a strong appeal in his behalf. Recorder Hackett, in passing sentence, said the punishment he would impose he intended as an example, the offence of blackmailing having of late increased to an extent hitherto unknown and requiring stringent measures to stamp it out. He imposed a sentence of four years' imprisonment at hard labor.

NEGOTIATING RAILROAD BONDS.

Robert Randall, living in Philadelphia, recently brought a suit against Charles Knoblauch, Paul Lechtenstein and Adolph and Henry C. Poppenhausen for $70,000 damages for alleged violation of a contract to negotiate the sale of some $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad Company. The plaintiff alleges that under a power of attorney he went to Europe and made an arrangement with Messrs. Robinson & Fleming, London bankers, for the purchasing of the bonds, but that the defendants failed to keep their agreement. As Mr. Randall was a non-resident he was required to file security for costs, but on some technical ground a judgment was taken against him by default. A motion to vacate this judgment was yesterday granted by Judge Donohue.

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

The case of ex-Governor Moses, which was to have been argued yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, was adjourned over until Monday.

Rosa Stiefel has brought a suit for divorce against Albert Stiefel, the charge being adultery. Judge Donohue yesterday referred the matter to M. D. Purroy.

Recorder Hackett yesterday denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Peter Zink, convicted of the larceny of malt grain, valued at $13,000, obtained by fraudulent representations from John Schelly, of Hamilton. He sentenced the prisoner to five years in the State Prison.

Charlotte Dougherty, alias Carrie Adams, who was brought from Petersburg, Va., by Detective O'Connor with Rufus Minor, Horace Horan and George Carson, who, it is alleged, committed the daring robbery of $300,000 worth of bonds from the office of J. H. Young, No. 49 Nassau street, was yesterday taken to the District Attorney's office, and, on motion of Mr. John R. Fellows, discharged from custody, there being no evidence to warrant her further detention.

Jacob Knemmelbus brought a suit for divorce against his wife, Ann Knemmelbus, in which he was ordered by the Court to pay alimony and counsel fee. This he never did, and proceedings were instituted against him to punish him for contempt of Court. On the motion for this purpose made before Judge Sedgwick, yesterday, in the Superior Court, the husband pleaded that his wife had confessed her adultery to him, and that the expenses of the suit had eaten up every cent he had in the world. The motion was denied.

Thomas Storm, in a suit against Samuel B. Mower and Joseph B. Crosby, states that the defendants, under the firm name of Mower & Crosby, in December, 1872, leased from the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company the front room of the second floor of the building No. 287 Broadway for four years and four months, at an annual rental of $3,000 for the four months from January 1, 1873, to May 1, 1873, and $3,500 per annum for the remaining four years. The lease and all payments thereunder was assigned by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to the plaintiff, who brings suit to recover an alleged arrearage of $4,410. The answer denies all the material allegations and sets up a counter claim. A motion to put the case on the special calendar was yesterday granted by Chief Justice Daly.

A commission having been issued by the Surrogate's Court in this city to take testimony orally under the new code, at Red Bank, N. J., in the Lippincott contested will case, General E. M. Lee for contestants and Evarts, Southmayd & Choate for proponents, examined several witnesses at that place yesterday as to the mental condition of testatrix at the time the will and the codicil thereunto were executed. The examination was adjourned until April 26, and the trial before the Surrogate is set down for the following day. The will was offered for probate nearly a year ago, and the estate is understood to exceed $500,000.

Before Judge Donohue Mr. William Works, assignee of Elliott F. H. Norton, obtained a verdict against William Meyers, proprietor of a bathing establishment at Rockaway Beach, for $89 65, the value of a gold watch, chain and locket which Mr. Norton, while taking a bath, had intrusted to the defendant's care. No defence was interposed and judgment was ordered in default.

A judgment for $491 49 was obtained in the Superior Court, some two years ago, against the Gaslight Company of America in a suit brought by John E. Wing. Mr. John Barrett, Jr., appointed referee in the Supreme Court, made his report yesterday, upon which Judge Donohue appointed a receiver to sequestrate the property of the company.

Adelia S. Rudd has brought a suit for divorce against her husband, George Rudd, Jr. She says that in order to frame her complaint it is necessary to have the defendant examined, he having confessed adultery to her. Judge Donohue yesterday granted an order to show cause why this request should not be granted.

There was tried yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a suit brought by Michael H. Cashman against Fernando Wood, the facts of which have been already published, to recover $1,634 96, claimed to be due as portion of the award for a part of a lane taken for the Riverside Park. Mr. Wood was present in court, but was not called as a witness. The trial resulted in a dismissal of the complaint. Messrs. A. C. and H. M. Ellis appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. John E. Devenn for the defendant.

A suit for divorce alleging adultery was nearly four years ago brought by Otto Haas against his wife, Mary Haas. Meantime they became reconciled, after which she left him, giving as a reason that she could not live in the same house with his mother. Haas got a discontinuance of their suit and this was unsatisfactory. Afterward, on the suit being renewed, a default was taken and yesterday Judge Donohue opened this default.

John Stout was put in Ludlow Street Jail in a suit brought by C. W. Hopper. He says that the latter consented to his discharge if he would pay the legal fees. He says that he tendered to the Sheriff $15, all that could be legally charged, but that $50 is demanded. Judge Donohue yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case, and the matter will come up for examination this morning.

George W. Brown brought suit against James D. Torrey to recover $25,000, money claimed to have been loaned in assisting to carry on the "Great Eastern Menagerie and Circus, Roman Hippodrome and Egypt an Curiosities." The case was tried yesterday, before Judge Donohue, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,650 55. The plaintiff, in his testimony, stated that he went to North Carolina, where the show was giving exhibitions, and was told that all the country people wanted to see the elephant, and as this mammoth representative and leading attraction in the menagerie had just died he came to this city to buy a new elephant, and in the meantime the show divided itself into two companies and both companies failed.

Upon application of Mr. William F. Howe, Judge Donohue, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted writs of error in the following cases:—Moses Singer, convicted of rape, sentenced to the State Prison for five years; Caroline Appel, convicted of grand larceny, sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year; Vivaldi Michaeli and Lorenzo Maciuv, two Italian emigrant swindlers, sentenced to State Prison for five years, and Benjamin May, convicted in Richmond county of robbery and sentenced to State Prison for five years. All these cases will be argued during the present term of the Court of Appeals.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 12, 1878.

In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted:—

No. 294. Hunt vs. Church.—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 57. McCullock vs. Hoffman.—Argued by Samuel H. Randall for appellant and Thomas B. Hubbard for respondent.

No. 50. Booth vs. The Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank.—Argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellant and Theodore Bacon for respondent.

No. 143. Grover vs. Morris.—Argued by John Graham for appellant and George F. Danforth for respondent.

CALENDAR.

The following is the Court of Appeals' day calendar for Monday, April 15, 1878:—Nos. 200, 23, 150, 192, 173, 191, 158 and 159.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

TESTIMONY AS TO UNDUE INFLUENCE—MRS. LA BAU RECALLED.

The proceedings in the Vanderbilt will case were continued yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. Mr. Scott Lord appeared for the contestants, and Mr. Clinton and ex-Judge Comstock for the proponents. A number of witnesses were called by Mr. Lord.

Isaac A. Biggs, of No. 107 McDonough street, Brooklyn, testified that during the Presidential campaign he called on Commodore Vanderbilt and said, "I understand our old friend, Mr. Greeley, has loaned money to Cornelius—$25,000 or $30,000." He replied, "He was a fool to let him have money when I won't do it myself. I don't say he shan't have it, but I won't pay it now. I think I shall make provision for Greeley some time or other, so that he won't lose the money."

Frank T. Kinsey said that he kept a livery stable in Forty-first street, in 1873, and that he and the Commodore had some conversation about a horse, in the course of which the Commodore was very wroth and exclaimed:—"I guess you don't know who I am, I'm Commodore Vanderbilt, the greatest railroad man, and my son will be the same after me." This evidence occasioned some laughter in court, and the witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. Hansel Vroom, a resident of Staten Island, was called to show that Commodore Vanderbilt had fully intended for many years to found a college at New Dorp, for the education of young persons in the Moravian faith. This purpose was changed by the influence of the second Mrs. Vanderbilt, and a college was built for an entirely different faith at Nashville, Tenn., and endowed at the expense of Mr. Vanderbilt. This was offered as indicative of undue influence. Surrogate Calvin excluded the testimony.

Mr. Peter S. Wandel and Mr. Thomas Blake, of Staten Island, were next called, but their testimony was excluded.

Mrs. La Bau, the contestant, was recalled after recess, and on taking the witness chair was asked by Mr. Lord whether she said anything to Mr. William H. Vanderbilt derogatory of the Commodore's second wife?

An objection was taken to this question by Mr. Clinton, which involved an argument by counsel that occupied nearly two hours, and after the quotation of several authorities by the Surrogate the decision as to the question was reserved and Mrs. La Bau withdrew.

Mr. C. V. De Forrest testified to having heard Commodore Vanderbilt say that Colonel Bennett had been successful, by his treatment, in relieving the Commodore of physical pain; also to having paid Colonel Bennett $500 as compensation and to the Commodore having said he did not wish Bennett to see him again, as Bennett was a Spiritualist. In the cross-examination Mr. De Forrest said that he had never seen Mrs. Helen S. Clarke attend the Commodore, and that he had never heard that she claimed to have attended him until he heard her say so in the court a few days ago.

The Court then adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 11th of June.

DIAMOND ROBBERY.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF JEWELRY STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

About two weeks ago a set of diamonds, valued at about $1,000 was missed from the residence of Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, No. 729 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn. The jewels were last seen by Mrs. Hutchinson in her dressing case in the second story of the house, and as the utmost confidence was reposed in the three female domestics and one colored man, a waiter, no suspicion was attached to the servants. When questioned they denied all knowledge of the disappearance of the valuables. Mrs. Hutchinson fortunately had photographs of her lost jewels, which consisted of a breastpin and earrings of beautiful workmanship and design. She visited Police Headquarters on the day of the robbery and notified Superintendent Campbell of her loss. The Superintendent caused copies of the photographs of the jewelry to be distributed among the pawnbrokers and at the jewelry stores throughout this city and Brooklyn.

Yesterday afternoon a colored man, of good address and neat attire, entered the pawn shop of Arthur Heaney, on Atlantic street, near Court, and exhibited two diamond earrings, for which he asked the proprietor to advance him $125 and accept them in pawn. Mr. Heaney at once recognized the valuables shown him as being the same that had been stolen from Mr. Hutchinson. He asked the man, who gave his name as John Smith, whether he had a pin to match the earrings, and at the same time he promised to give him $300 for the three articles. Smith hesitated for a moment, and then replied that he had the pin, and for that sum he would pawn the three articles. The man then left and returned in a short time with the stolen breastpin. Mr. Heaney, after engaging him in conversation for a few moments, suddenly passed a rope about the fellow's wrists, which he bound tightly and, drawing a revolver, he marched his prisoner down to Police Headquarters, three blocks distant. The prisoner, who was thoroughly surprised, offered no resistance. It transpired at Police Headquarters that Smith, who is thirty-seven years of age, was the waiter in the household of Mr. Hutchinson. He acknowledged the theft, saying that he found the diamonds on a sideboard in the dining room. The reason he gave for the robbery was that he had a sick wife and four children and was "down at the feet," and that he yielded to the temptation. The prisoner's family reside at No. 1,088 Warren street. He was held to await examination before Judge Walsh.

ANSWERING FOR THEFT.

Terence McKeon was committed by Judge Duffy in default of $500 bail yesterday for stealing a pair of steel bits from a stable in Fifth avenue.

Joseph Connolly was held by Judge Otterbourg in default of $300 bail for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from James Connolly, of No. 356 West Forty-fourth street.

Sylvester Russell, of No. 641 East Twelfth street, had his liquor store broken into and some money and a lot of cigars stolen. Henry Hogan was arrested for the theft, and committed in the Essex Market Police Court to answer.

John Dalton was arraigned before Judge Duffy, charged with having stolen $40 worth of cigars from the manufactory of Marquis Marker, No. 384 Broome street. He was held to answer.

Annie Hendricks was employed by Mrs. Eliza Mann as a servant girl, at No. 108 Madison street. On Thursday evening she was sent to her mistress' wardrobe for a dress coat belonging to Mr. Mann. In its place hung a vest containing a couple of watches and a gold chain and locket, all valued at $80. These Annie is charged with having appropriated and run away with. Officer Brady was sent in quest of her and succeeded in tracing her to a canal boat at the foot of Market street. There she was found with the property in her possession. Judge Otterbourg yesterday committed her in default of $1,500 bail to answer.

THEATRICAL COSTUME STOLEN.

John Allen, who is perhaps better known by his soubriquet of "Scotch Jack," was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, in company with two Italians, Louis Porlatto and Dan Vonlo by name. They were the men whom Captain Byrnes and Detective Slevin had arrested on the previous night on a charge of breaking into the dramatic agency of J. L. Sandford, No. 9 West Third street, and stealing therefrom theatrical costumes valued at $2,000. The thieves had carried their booty off to the corner of Bayard and Mott streets before they were discovered. The two Italians yesterday showed the Court that they had not intentionally participated in the theft, and were, therefore, acquitted of the charge of larceny, but were held as witnesses. "Scotch Jack," however, was committed to answer for the offence.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Mrs. Catharine Ann Flynn and her daughter, Miss Lizzie McGleughry, who were arrested on Tuesday on a charge of collecting money for the West Side Relief Association and Seaside Sanitarium without authority, were honorably discharged yesterday by Judge Smith.

ARREST OF A SILESIAN JUDGE.

Paul August Stiike, a Circuit Court Judge of Graveberg Silesia, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Bernard. The prisoner arrived in this city on Thursday night, by the Anchor steamer California, from Glasgow. A warrant was issued by United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, before whom he was taken yesterday morning. Mr. Edward Solomon appeared for the German government. When the charge was read to the defendant he voluntarily made a confession which explained that he was a member of the Circuit Court, in Graveberg, and that in that capacity he had the regulation of estates, and that on the sale of one of these estates he had received about $4,000, which he had appropriated, and with which he had bought a draft on Gessler & Co., in New York, on the assumed name of Paul Stein. He said that he desired to return to Germany. The request was granted, and to-day will bring to a close his visit to this country. An order has been given to send him back by the Bremen steamer Hermann.

INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

An investigation was begun yesterday before a committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors as to the manner in which Superintendent of Repairs James W. Naughton had performed his duties. The examination is held in accordance with a resolution of the Board. There was no evidence to show any neglect of duty on the part of Mr. Naughton, who made a detailed statement of the manner in which he discharged his official duties. The committee adjourned for one week.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED.

ANDREINI—MCHARG.—On Thursday evening, April 11, by Rev. Charles K. McHarg, of Cooperstown, assisted by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, JOSEPH M. ANDREINI and MARY SHIPMAN, daughter of Rufus K. McHarg, of this city.

HART—BLAKE.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. W. G. French, CHARLES H. S. HART to ANNIE VELONIA, daughter of William H. Blake, Esq., all of this city.

Hudson papers please copy.

WINN—COHEN.—On Wednesday, April 10, 1878, at the residence of the bride's parents, Dr. WILLIAM B. WINN, of Memphis, Tenn., to CORDELIA M., daughter of Melvin M. Cohen, of this city.

New Orleans, Memphis and Charleston (S. C.) papers please copy.

DIED.

BOLAND.—On Friday, April 12, at the residence of his uncle, George Mundorf, 815 6th av., THEODORE BOLAND, aged 20 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's Church, corner 46th st. and Lexington av., on Monday, April 15, at half-past one P. M.

BOSWELL.—On Wednesday, April 10, HENRY W. BOSWELL, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, April 13, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 326 East 121st st.

BRIGGS.—At her brother's residence, Brooklyn, N. Y., Miss JOSIE E. BRIGGS.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. R. B. Searles White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday, April 14, at two P. M.

BYRNE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 11, ANNIE BYRNE, only daughter of Patrick and Rosalina Byrne, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 334 East 12th st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

CAMPION.—On Thursday, April 11, RICHARD JAMES, son of George S. and Henrietta Campion, aged 1½ years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 73 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 14.

CHRISTAN.—The funeral of JOHN H. CHRISTAN will be held at his late residence, 149 East 15th, at two P. M. Saturday. His remains will be taken to New Bedford, Mass., for interment.

EASTMAN.—April 12, 1878, Mrs. HESTER EASTMAN, in the 84th year of her age, a native of London, England.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas McSpedon, No. 182 East 73d st., New York City. Relatives and friends of the families are invited to be present, on Sunday, April 14, at one P. M.

EMERSON.—On Thursday, April 11, MARY ANN, relict of the late Joseph Emerson, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 212 Rutledge st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, April 14, inst., at two o'clock. Friends are kindly requested to refrain from sending flowers.

FINIGAN.—On Friday morning, April 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, John J. Harrison, 269 Madison st., ALICE FINIGAN, relict of the late Matthew Finigan, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Teresa's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts., on Monday morning, April 15, at nine o'clock, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FLAACKE.—On the 11th inst., SARAH H., wife of John F. Flaacke and daughter of the late Isaac P. Lockman, at No. 1,113 East Grand st., Elizabeth, New Jersey.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, Monday, 15th inst., at one P. M. Carriages will meet the 11:30 and 11:45 A. M. trains of the New Jersey Central Railway from New York. Interment in Greenwood.

FOX.—On the 11th inst., LOUISE, wife of August Fox.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 1,280 4th av., on Sunday, at one P. M.

FRANKS.—Friday morning, April 12, NELLIE, eldest daughter of the late Edward and Cornelia M. Franks.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 152 East 45th st., on Monday, April 15, at three P. M.

GILBERT.—On Friday morning, April 12, at 66 West 38th st., his mother's residence, GEORGE HARTLEY GILBERT, son of Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.

GOMEZ.—On Thursday, 11th inst., MOSES GOMEZ.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 414 West 28th st., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 10 A. M.

GUNNON.—On Saturday, April 13, at ten o'clock, a month's mind mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, 125th st. and 9th av., for the repose of the soul of DANIEL GUNNON, late of 261 West 126th st.

HALLAM.—On Thursday, April 11, CHARLES JESSIE HALLAM, aged 8 months and 10 days.

Funeral on Saturday, 13th inst., from the residence of his parents, 239 South 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

HATHAWAY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 11, Mrs. CORALIE DUMAHAUT, widow of the late Amzi Hathaway.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HENDRICKS.—On Thursday, April 11, AARON V. HENDRICKS, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 264 Henry st., on Monday, April 15, at one P. M.

New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK.—On Friday, April 12, Colonel JAMES ROOSEVELT HITCHCOCK, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church, in 5th av., corner 48th st., on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

JOSEPH.—On Friday, April 12, JEROME F. JOSEPH, aged 27 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 211 Newark av., Jersey City.

KIRSCHBAUM.—On Friday, April 12, after a short illness, Mrs. CLARA L. KIRSCHBAUM, wife of Louis Kirschbaum, aged 20 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, John Sweet, 164 Union st., Brooklyn, L. I., on Sunday, April 14, at three P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

LEININGER.—On Thursday, the 11th inst., at a quarter to twelve P. M., MARY, beloved wife of Charles C. Leininger, after a long illness.

Funeral will take place at late residence, 217 East 120th st., April 13, at one P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—April 11, 1878, Rev. JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, of consumption, in the 49th year of his age.

Funeral at Church of St. John Baptist, Glenham, on Monday, April 15, 11 A. M. Trains connect at Dutchess Junction, with 8 A. M. train from New York.

MILES.—Yesterday, at the residence of his mother, 109 East 40th st., CHANNING D., son of Enos and Margaret Miles, aged 22 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Funeral at above residence, Tuesday, 16th inst., at two o'clock P. M.

MOSES.—On Thursday, April 11, 1878, Dr. MONTEFIORE J. MOSES, in the 37th year of his age.

His remains have been taken to Columbus, Ga., for interment.

MCCAMLY.—Suddenly, on April 12, THOMAS D. MCCAMLY, in the 39th year of his age.

Interment at Vernon, N. J., on Sunday, April 14.

NOWLEN.—On Friday, April 12, Mrs. ANN NOWLEN, aged 74 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 369 Kent av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 14, at two o'clock P. M.

PEVERELLY.—On Thursday, 11th inst., of paralysis of the brain, ANTHONY PEVERELLY, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 300 West 29th st., on Saturday, 13th inst., at one o'clock P. M.

Poughkeepsie and Newburg papers please copy.

QUINLAN.—On Thursday, April 11, JOHN W. QUINLAN, at the residence of his mother, No. 55 Rose st.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

ROCHE.—On Friday, April 12, after a short illness, PHILIP ROCHE, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 807 Madison st., New York, without further notice.

SMITH.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., April 12, 1878, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at Shrewsbury, N. J., on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at half-past two P. M. Train leaves foot Liberty st., New York, at 11.45 A. M. via Long Branch Division Central Railroad of New Jersey for Red Bank, N. J., where carriages will be in waiting.

WATERS.—On Thursday, March 7, EVELYN, daughter of Robert and Gertrude Waters, aged 3 years, 8 months and 23 days. On Thursday, April 11, OLIVE, youngest daughter of Robert and Gertrude Waters, aged 3 months and 23 days.

APRIL 11, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD of April 11 reported the death of my wife. There is not a word of truth in the paragraph, which was undoubtedly inserted as an advertisement from an unworthy motive. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM, 160 West 20th st.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday at its headquarters, Benjamin D. Hicke in the chair. There were also present Royal Phelps, Charles Lanier, Elbridge T. Gerry, N. M. Beckwith, Henry Bergh, James Brown, Nathan C. Ely, Frederic Gallatin, Frank Leslie, and by invitation, O. P. Montague, president of the society in Maryland. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read the President announced the death of Mr. Townsend Harris, one of the oldest friends of the cause and an active member of the Board of Managers of the society. Several communications were read from sister societies at home and abroad. Reports from nearly one hundred of the special agents of the society, detailing their operations for the quarter, were also received. The action taken by the officers of the society in preventing the abuse of horses before the wagons used by the mail contractor in this city was approved by the Board, and a letter was read from the Postmaster General at Washington, in reply to a complaint made by Mr. Bergh, to the effect that the matter had been referred to Postmaster James, with a request that he would notify the contractor, Mr. Otis, that the department expected him to conduct the service in such a manner as to spare it the annoyance of future complaints of the same character as that received from the society. The counsel reported upon several legal matters under his charge, and called the special attention of the Board to an act now before the Legislature, entitled "An act to repeal subdivision 3 of section 2 of chapter 769 of the Laws of 1857 and chapter 530 of the Laws of 1872." He stated that the bill was really intended to prevent the conviction of persons guilty of cruelty to animals, and its direct object was to cripple the humane work of the society throughout the State by repealing the provisions of law which for over twenty years have made cruelty to animals cognizable, like other misdemeanors, by courts of special sessions. The bill was analogous to one introduced several years since, which provided that the laws against cruelty should not apply to canal horses. Mr. Gerry also referred to an "Act to regulate the practice of the veterinary art in this State," which the society had prepared and sent to Albany; also to the Cattle Transportation bill now before Congress. A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Police to render the society greater telegraphic facilities. The Superintendent reported that during the quarter ending March 31 the society had prosecuted nearly two hundred cases in the courts. Three hundred and seventy disabled horses had been protected from abuse. The ambulances had been called into requisition upon fifty-one occasions, and the derrick had rescued nine horses from excavations.

RABIES.

A WOMAN WHO WAS BITTEN BY A CAT DIES WITH HYDROPHOBIC SYMPTOMS.

Mrs. Catharine Keenan, residing with her husband and daughter in Bush street, between Court and Henry, South Brooklyn, was bitten on the left wrist by a pet cat about a month ago. The day following the animal died of rabies. As the wound on the wrist quickly healed Mrs. Keenan thought nothing of it until Thursday morning last, when she felt sharp pains shoot through the wrist which had been bitten and extended along the arm to her body. She afterward became very sick and sent for Rev. Laurence Toner, assistant pastor of the Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church. Upon learning that she had been bitten by a cat, the clergyman concluded that she was suffering from hydrophobia. For the purpose of determining if such was the case, he offered Mrs. Keenan some water to drink and the sight of it had the effect of throwing her into a violent spasm. The priest then summoned Dr. Welty, of Clinton street, who, when he arrived at the house, found Mrs. Keenan sitting up in bed. She was clutching wildly at her throat, and her eyes were continually roving about. She seemed to be suffering the most intense agony. When a tablespoonful of water was brought to the bedside at her request she trembled violently and cried excitedly, "I'll tear you!" After much difficulty, however, she succeeded in swallowing it, and then Dr. Welty prescribed sulphate of morphia. He afterward called in consultation Drs. A. W. and Nathaniel Ford, both of whom coincided with him in his opinion that the case was one of genuine hydrophobia. Cannabis indica, sulphate of morphia, extract of ergot and extract of conium were prescribed by Dr. Nathaniel Ford. Calomel and podophylin were also prescribed, but no effect was produced on the unfortunate woman by any of the drugs, and after passing a very restless night her symptoms were much worse.

Dr. Welty called at the Health Office yesterday morning and reported the case as a contagious disease.

At noon Mrs. Keenan, although able to take a small quantity of gruel, frothed at the mouth and was very excited. During the afternoon she continued to work from one paroxysm to another. Each recurrence of the convulsion, which generally continued for about eight minutes, left the patient in a weaker condition than the preceding fit. Between seven and eight o'clock last evening, while in a paroxysm, she suddenly expired.

The doctor is satisfied that the case was a clearly defined one of hydrophobia, and that its history will prove an interesting chapter in the annals of that malady.

A PASSIONIST'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Rev. John Andrew Keating, known as Father Basil, the first Passionist priest who has died in the United States since the introduction of the Order here twenty-five years ago, took place yesterday at the Monastery in West Hoboken. Bishop Corrigan and several priests from New Jersey, New York and Brooklyn were present. Long before nine o'clock, the hour appointed for the mortuary service, the edifice was crowded. The body of the dead priest rested on two pine boards on the floor in the centre aisle of the church, and was attired simply in the habit of the Order, with a black stole. The head rested on three bricks, and the hands clasped a crucifix, which at the close of the ceremonies was removed and laid on the breast. No such spectacle was ever before witnessed in this country. Not only was there no coffin, but the rules of the Order forbade even the painting of the pine boards on which the body rested. The feet were naked. In this manner the remains were exposed to view since Wednesday night, and the church was visited by fully twenty thousand people.

The office for the dead was chanted yesterday morning, after which a solemn requiem mass was celebrated, Father John being celebrant, Father Joseph, of Dunkirk, deacon; Father Stephen sub-deacon, and Father Thomas master of ceremonies. In accordance with the rigid rules of the Passionist Order there was no panegyric of the dead priest. At a signal from the Superior, Father Nilus, the priests and lay brothers filed into the centre aisle, and the canticle of Zachary, "Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel" was chanted by the clergy. Four lay brothers raised the body with billets of wood laid under the pine planks. The body was borne through the main aisle outside the church and into the basement, the large congregation pressing closely behind. At the entrance to the vault the body was laid down, and Bishop Corrigan pronounced the absolution. Then followed a scene which will not soon be forgotten. Brother Bonaventure, who had built the brick casement nine feet in length by four feet in width and three feet in height, stooped to raise the body, when the aged father and mother of Father Basil, who reside in this city, fell upon the remains and kissed the cold face again and again. They were followed by about sixteen relatives, and, last of all, the confessor and bosom friend of the deceased, Father Joseph, of Dunkirk. Both clergy and laity were deeply affected. The body was then placed in a rough box and pushed into the vault. Fifteen minutes afterward the mouth of the vault was sealed with brick and cement. With the point of a trowel Brother Bonaventure roughly traced on the cement, "Father Basil."

Father Basil was born of Irish parents in London, on the 20th of June, 1839, and came to this country when but a child, and was clothed in the habit of the Order on the 2d of July, 1858.

IDENTIFIED.

The body of the man found in the North River at the foot of pier No. 22 was identified yesterday as that of August Stubens, of Jersey City. The wife of the deceased, Susan Stubens, deposed as follows:—I reside at No. 261 Railroad avenue, Jersey City; I am the wife of the deceased, August Stubens; he was employed at the piano factory of Fink & Diehlman, in West Nineteenth street, New York; he was always a sober, temperate man; he left home about half-past five A. M., February 13, in perfect health, since which time I have not seen him; he was paid off on that night, it being Saturday; he owed a saloon keeper in Nineteenth street, near Eleventh avenue, some money for lunch; he stopped there, paid the same, and remarked that he was going to take the quarter to seven boat from Twenty-third street to Jersey City; this boat was the James Fisk, which had the collision with the schooner James Crowley; there was a passenger who told a fellow workman, about a week after the collision, that he saw Stubens, with others, fall overboard; these circumstances made me think he was drowned; yesterday, the 11th, I heard from a friend that a body had been found off pier 22, North River; I went to the Morgue and identified the remains as those of my husband.

The remains will be interred by the fraternity of the Royal Arch Masons, deceased being a member of their body.

ELECTION RIOTERS.

Patrick Keegan, William Morrison and Caleb Coskley were arrested in Harrison township, New Jersey, yesterday, and held to bail to appear for trial on a charge of having been ringleaders in the election riot in that place on last Tuesday. Alderman John O'Sullivan has made a charge of assault and battery against them.

A LITERARY CONGRESS.

EDMOND ABOUT, THE EMINENT FRENCH JOURNALIST PROPOSES AN INTERNATIONAL LITERARY SEANCE—THE PROGRAMME.

PARIS, March 30, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Committee of the Society of Men of Letters has taken the initiative to secure an international literary congress, which is to be held in Paris during the Universal Exhibition.

The government have given their entire approbation to the project, and have placed at our disposal a salon in one of the State buildings. M. Victor Hugo has accepted the presidency, and the principal literary celebrities abroad will be invited to take part in the sittings.

We ask you, through the medium of your great journal, to make the matter known in the United States and oblige, yours truly, EDMOND ABOUT.

The programme will be as follows:—

TUESDAY, June 4.—Private sitting. Calling the roll, division of subjects and naming committees.

THURSDAY, June 6.—Public session. Address by Victor Hugo; general discussion; rights of literary property; what the right consist in and its duration; literary ownership, whether it should be assimilated to other property or should be regulated by a special law.

SATURDAY, June 8.—Public session. Reproduction; translation; adaptation; proprietary right in literature; insufficiency of diplomatic conventions as regards the protection of this right; difficulties that arise, notably during the formalities of registration, of depot, &c., in conventions now existing; preparing new fixed formula to be inserted in all future treaties of commerce and replacing the old forms.

SUNDAY, June 9.—Public session; presenting a formula for the acceptance of the members taking part in the Congress; project for an international literary convention, by virtue of which every foreign writer should be assimilated to French writers in the exercise of his rights over his works.

TUESDAY, June 11.—Public session; condition of the writers of our time; essay on various institutions tending to ameliorate the condition of men of letters of all countries.

THURSDAY, June 13.—Private sitting; reports of commissions; voting on reports; nomination of a permanent international commission.

SATURDAY, June 15.—Public session; reading of propositions accepted by the Congress and closing exercises. The offices of the committee are No. 5 Geoffroy-Marie, Paris.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERANS.

The Seventh Regiment Veteran Association met last evening at the regimental armory to hear the report of the Committee on Nominations, which had been appointed at a recent meeting. There was a large attendance of the veterans, and the report of the committee was received with applause. Most of the gentlemen nominated are now in office, and some of them have been for years. The following is a list:—Major, E. M. Crawford; Chaplain, Rev. S. D. Dennison, D. D.; Paymaster, John McLaren; Commissary, Edward Kemp; Surgeon, T. N. Cheesman, M. D.; Captains, James Price, Third company; William H. Riblet, Fourth company; E. O. Bird, Sixth company; John H. Kemp, Seventh company; Thomas Lord, Jr., Tenth company; Lieutenants, Henry L. Freeland, First company; Granville D. Smith, Second company; Edward A. Kingsland, Fifth company; F. A. Goodwin, Sixth company; John W. Spicer, Eighth company; Charles W. Clinton, Tenth company. Inspectors of election for 1879—L. G. Woodhouse, W. F. Blanck and Stephen Burkhalter. The election will be held at Delmonico's on Friday next.

SNEAK THIEVES.

The apartments of Mr. James Watson, at No. 338 Dean street, Brooklyn, were entered Thursday evening last and robbed of $120 in money and a $50 gold watch.

DIED.

SMITH.—On the 11th inst., MARGARET, relict of the late Peter Smith, of New York, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral, from her late residence, 447 West 56th st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at one P. M.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.]

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL AND MAY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
City of Richmond	April 13	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Helvetia	April 13	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Hermann	April 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Algeria	April 17	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Pereire	April 17	Havre	55 Broadway
Lessing	April 18	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Virginia	April 18	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Adriatic	April 18	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Egypt	April 20	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Mosel	April 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of New York	April 20	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Montana	April 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	April 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Schiedam	April 24	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Holland	April 24	London	69 Broadway
City of Montreal	April 25	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Wieland	April 25	Hamburg	61 Broadway
State of Indiana	April 25	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Britannic	April 27	Liverpool	37 Broadway
Spain	April 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Oder	April 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	April 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Canada	May 1	London	69 Broadway
Scythia	May 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Ville de Paris	May 1	Havre	55 Broadway
Suevia	May 2	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Donau	May 4	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
England	May 4	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Rotterdam	May 4	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Nevada	May 7	Liverpool	29 Broadway
St Laurent	May 8	Havre	55 Broadway
Pommerania	May 9	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Wyoming	May 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Greece	May 15	London	69 Broadway
W A Scholten	May 15	Rotterdam	50 Broadway

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 24	Sandy Hook..morn	4 02
Sun sets	6 37	Gov Island....morn	4 47
Moon sets.....morn	3 25	Hell Gate.....morn	6 32

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

April 12.	Hour.	Bar. Inch.	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon	29.54	69	W	Partly cloudy
Bar	4 PM	29.55	63	W	Partly cloudy
Highlands	8 PM	29.60	52	WNW	Cloudy
Narrows	12 PM	29.63	50	W	Clear

WESTERN UNION TIME BALL.

NEW YORK, April 12—Noon.

The Western Union time ball was to-day dropped correctly.

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 12, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer Adriatic (Br), Jennings, Liverpool April 2 and Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers to R J Cortis. April 6, lat 47 44, lon 34 18, passed a Cunard steamer bound E; 7th, lat 45 16, lon 42 12, a Leyland steamer bound E.

Steamer Scandinavia (Br), Paulsen, London March 16, Halifax April 3, and St John, NB, 9th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steamer Switzerland (Belg), Jackson, Antwerp March 30, with mdse and 214 passengers to George W Colton. April 6, lat 44 08, lon 47 42, passed steamer City of Brussels (Br), hence, for Liverpool.

Steamer Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship H S Gregory (of Thomaston), Anderson, Liverpool 29 days, with mdse to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage and had fine weather; March 25, lat 46 58, lon 33, passed wreck of brig D M Dickie (before reported); 27th, lat 45 20, lon 30, U S sloop-of-war Portsmouth, from New York for Havre.

Ship James Foster, Jr, Abeel, Liverpool 26 days, with mdse to C H Marshall & Co.

Ship Dagmar (Nor), Bolt, Bremen 58 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong westerly winds the last 10 days.

Bark Lloyd (Nor), Jacobsen, Tralee March 15, in ballast, to Benham & Boyesen. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Nuova Emilia Celestina (Ital), Manganaro, Lisbon 45 days, with cork to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Prindsesse Alexandra (Dan), Johnston, St Thomas 17 days, in ballast and with 6 passengers, to Roach Bros. Was 8 days N of Hatteras, with strong NE and W gales.

Brig Adria (of St John, NB), Zachary, Tarragona 52 days, with fruit to P I Nevius & Son. Passed Gibraltar Feb 24; had strong westerly gales most of passage.

Brig Lord Dufferin (of Sydney, CB), Hackett, Mayaguez, PR, 18 days, with molasses to H Trowbridge's Sons. Was 8 days N of Hatteras, with strong northerly and westerly gales.

Brig Victoria (of New Haven), Spencer, St Kitts 15 days, with sugar to H Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Jessen, Cardenas 9 days, with molasses to J Zittlosen & Co.

Brig Liberty, Devereux, Matanzas 9 days, with sugar to Loud, Claridge & Co.

Brig Annie Gardner, Hutchinson, Brunswick, Ga, 6 days, with lumber to J Boynton's Sons.

Schr Anna A Holton, Smith, Rio Grande 56 days, with hides, &c, to Oelrichs & Co; vessel to J A Patterson. Crossed the Equator March 14, in lon 38 13; had fine weather to Hatteras; thence 12 days, with heavy NE and NW gales.

Schr Julia E Gamage, Jorgens, San Blas 23 days, with cocoanuts to M McCormack; vessel to F H Smith & Co.

Schr Winnie Lowry (of Waldoboro), Spear, Porto Cabello 17 days, with coffee to J Agostina; vessel to H P Brown & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr S L Burns, Crosby, Petit Goave 14 days, with logwood to Kunhardt & Co; vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Ulrica R Smith, Edwards, Tuspan 19 days, with cedar and hides to W A Wilson & Co; vessel to A Mudgett.

Schr Henry Buschman (Br), Holmes, Mayaguez, PR, 20 days, with molasses to Brooks Bros; vessel to J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Sarah A Reed (of Machias), Guptill, Ruatan 15 days, with cocoa nuts to H Wessels; vessel to Jed Frye & Co. April 4, had a heavy westerly gale, veering to NW; after passing Hatteras had strong easterly winds and foggy weather; no date, lat 34 37, lon 73 55, passed schr O M Marrett, from New York for Baracoa.

Schr Willis S Shepard (of Boston), Reeves, Havana 11 days, with sugar to S D Morgan & Co; vessel to master. April 6 and 7, had a heavy gale from NW.

Schr E A Scribner, Smith, Cardenas 12 days, with sugar to order; vessel to James W Elwell & Co.

Schr Lucy Graham, Smith, Matanzas 15 days, with sugar to H L Gregg & Co.

Schr Ella Pressey (of Thomaston), Pressey, Baracoa 13 days, with fruit to Wm Douglas; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co. April 7, lat 35 30, lon 69, took a heavy gale from NE, in which lost jib, split foresail and mainsail, had cabin windows stove in and cabin filled with water, and cargo shifted; afterwards had moderate weather.

Schr Carrie D Allen (of Wellfleet), Newcomb, Baracoa 10 days, with fruit to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr Emma L C Winser, Atwood, Baracoa 13 days, with fruit to Gomez & Pearsall; vessel to B J Wenberg & Co.

Schr A Denike, Jones, New Orleans 10 days, with molasses to Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston; vessel to J A Van Brunt.

Schr San Juan, Noble, Pensacola 16 days, with mahogany to B F Metcalf & Co.

Schr Cyrus Hall, Howes, Pensacola 12 days, with lumber to Parsons & Loud.

Schr James Phelps, Rockwell, Maryland for New Haven.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamer City of Fitchburg, Ellis, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Barling & Davis.

Bark Forza (Aus), Babarovich, New Haven for New York, in ballast, to Southwick & Co.

Schr Lizzie G (Br), Gilchrist, St John, NB, for New York.

Schr Olio, Rowland, Gardiner, Me, for New York.

Schr Commerce, Thorndike, Rockland for New York.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, New Bedford for New York.

Schr Phoenix, Willard, Gloucester, on a fishing cruise.

Schr Chocorua, Clements, Gloucester, on a fishing cruise.

Schr Alice E Lewis, Lewis, Gloucester, on a fishing cruise.

Schr John Stockham, Hart, Providence for New York.

Schr Nathaniel Holmes, Smith, Newport for New York.

Schr Geo F Brown, Brown, Newport for New York.

Schr Sarah W Blake, Briggs, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr H P Ely, Stokes, Bridgeport for Virginia.

Schr C H Williams, Russell, Middletown for Philadelphia.

Schr Hattie Lou, Wright, Hartford for New York.

Schr J B Carrington, Parker, New Haven for New York.

Schr George F Carman, New Haven for New York.

Schr J W Hines, Hill, New Haven for New York.

Schr Fannie G Warner, Brockway, New Haven for New York.

Schr E E Birdsall, Birdsall, New Haven for Baltimore.

Schr J F H Langral, Flowers, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Alexander Wiley, Beauchamp, New Haven for Virginia.

Schr Wm Layton, Layton, Stamford for New York.

Schr Mail, Morrell, Greenwich for New York.

Schr Kate McLean, Sammis, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, Cold Spring for New York.

Schr Empire, Smith, Sag Harbor for New York.

Schr Orlando, Young, Port Jefferson for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig A J Jewett, Reid, New York for Marseilles.

Brig Aretas (Br), Roberts, New York for Windsor, NS.

Schr Jennie B Gilkey, Gilkey, New York for Lisbon.

Schr Lizzie K (Br), Waters, New York for St John, NB.

Schr B F Brainerd, Hull, New York for Portland.

Schr Saratoga, Willard, Port Johnson for Saco.

Schr May Day, Jones, New York for Boston.

Schr George P Trigg, Gamon, New York for Gloucester, Mass.

Schr Leonora, Rogers, New York for Nantucket.

Schr Milton, Preston, New York for Providence.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Hull, New York for Providence.

Schr Elm City, Kelly, New York for Providence.

Schr Brazos, Mackey, New York for Newport.

Schr Joseph Rogers, Hall, New York for Portland, Ct.

Schr James Phelps, Brockway, New York for New Haven.

Schr Olive Elizabeth, Pendleton, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr New Zealand, Low, Port Johnson for Deer Island.

Schr Jas S Pike, Webster, Port Johnson for Saco.

Schr Cora, Hines, Port Johnson for Fall River.

Schr Lady Ellen, Howe, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr L O Wells, Wells, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr F Merwin, Bunce, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr W B Darling, Pendleton, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr J G Huntington, Huntley, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Wm McCobb, Steelman, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Alida, Knowles, Amboy for Providence.

Schr Freestone, Frisby, Amboy for Portland, Ct.

Schr Texas, Davis, Amboy for New London.

Sailed from Hart Island, AM—Bark Ocean Pearl, Henley, New York for Naples.

Sailed prior to 11th inst from Flushing Bay—Brig Julia F Carney, for Boston.

BELOW.

Bark Achille F (Aus), Cucovich, from Southampton March 15.

Bark Fransiska (Nor), Olsen, from Stavanger Feb 27.

CLEARED.

Steamer Claribel (Br), Williams, Port au Prince and Savanilla—Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamer City of Austin, Chester, Fernandina via Port Royal—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamer J W Jarrett, Foster, Baltimore—Wm Dalzell.

Steamer Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia—Jas Hand.

Ship Thor (Nor), Zachariassen, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Diamant (Ger), Lanckenau, Antwerp—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship British America (Br), Lockhart, Bremen—Snow & Burgess.

Ship Nor (Nor), Thorgesen, Scheidam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Luxor (Br), Delong, Bristol, E—J H Winchester & Co.

Bark Electa (Br), Crosby, Gloucester, E—James W Elwell & Co.

Bark Enigma (Br), Walker, Glasgow—James W Elwell & Co.

Bark Silvia (Ital), Ferraro, Dundalk, I—Slocovich & Co.

Bark Gusta Helene (Nor), Florenaes, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders—Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Annie J Marshall (Br), Parker, Antwerp—Dill & Radmann.

Bark Fiorella, Craig, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Rebus (Nor), Pedersen, Rotterdam—Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.

Bark Mary Agnes (Br), De Costa, St Johns, NF—Perkins & Job.

Bark Mimer (Nor), Hellesen, Philadelphia—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig J Williams (Br), Nelson, Bremen—J F Whitney & Co.

Schr Early Bird, Dahm, Azua via St Domingo City—Fay Bros.

Schr H R Griffin, McKenney, Baracoa—B J Wenberg & Co

Schr Lizzie Titus, Phillips, Bermuda—Warren Ray.

Schr Corisande (Br), Thoms, St Johns, NF—Hewlett & Terrance.

Schr Teaser, Orr, St John, NB—A T Heney.

Schr M E Clowes, Dickerson, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Alton T Miner, Mapes, Philadelphia—Chas H Low.

Schr Joseph Marsh, Brown, Newport—James A Van Brunt.

Schr Earl, Forsyth, New London via New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Schr R A Forsyth, Hobbie, New Haven—Rackett & Bro.

Sloop G A Graves, Jarvis, Perth Amboy—Weaver & Sterry.

SAILED.

Steamers Holsatia (Ger), for Hamburg (see Miscellany); City of Austin, Fernandina, &c; ships Lovise (Nor), Rotterdam; Geestemunde (Ger), London; Ellen Austin, do; Anna Camp, Shanghai; Naiad (Br), Liverpool; Tsernagora (Br), Bristol; Thomas Dana, San Francisco; Samuel Watts, do; barks Camilla (Nor), Havre; Plimsoll (Nor), Aarhuus; Camilla, Anjer; Fiorella, Havre; Revello (Br), do; President Dane (Nor), Christiania; Templar (Br), Calais; Pusnaes (Nor), Amsterdam; Rosenberg (Nor), Newcastle; Fremtiden (Nor), Rotterdam; Emma V (Br), St Lawrence River; Laburnia (Nor), Antwerp; Adger, (Nor), Cork or Falmouth; Brennero (Ital), Schiedam; George E Corbett (Br), Caen (France); Maura e Figli (Ital), Marseilles; Guchen (Fr), Bilboa; Fanchon (Br), Baltimore; Forest (Br), do; brigs Amilcare (Ital), Salonica; Proteitare (Ital), Cette; Mary C Mariner, Cienfuegos; Adelaide, Mayaguez; Lodsen (Nor), Constantinople; Princess Beatrice (Br), Point-a-Pitre; Donna Zoyla (Ger), Philadelphia; schrs Tom Williams, Para; James R Talbot, Guantanamo; Adda Doane, Baracoa; Forest City, St Johns (Antigua); Oliver Jameson, Charleston; Helen Hasbrouck, Baltimore; Henry Adelbert, Samuel Hart, and J H Chaffee.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Capt Hamilton Perry, of the White Star steamer Britannic, hence at Liverpool, has our thanks for special meteorological observations made in connection with the HERALD weather service.

STEAMER HOLSATIA (Ger), hence 11th, for Hamburg, proceeded as far as the bar, but returned to Staten Island yesterday morning to land some guests, and sailed again same afternoon.

SHIP JOHN BUNYAN (Br), McLeod, from Havre, was the vessel ashore 11th inst on Five Mile Beach, Cape May. She succeeded in getting off during the night and arrived at Delaware Breakwater 12th.

SHIP P R HAZELTINE—The cargo of ship P R Hazeltine, from New York for San Francisco, ashore at Cape Horn, included, in addition to that already reported, 807 packages agricultural implements, 669 packages dry goods, 1,031 packages mdse, &c. The entire cargo was valued at from $475,000 to $500,000. There was insurance in San Francisco offices on the cargo to the amount of $95,000; remainder insured in Eastern offices.

SHIP SPARTAN, ashore east of Fire Island, at 3 PM April 11 was nearly upright, with head hove about 4 points off shore and in better position. Prospects are fair for floating her in a few days.

BARK EIRENE (of Greenock, 1107 tons), Waddle, from Shields for San Francisco, with 300 tons coke and the remainder of the cargo coal, went ashore at Wissant, France, at 12 o'clock, on the night of March 29, during a NE wind and snow storm. The weather being very thick and the compass out of order, the Gris Nez light was mistaken for the Galloper light, in the Straits of Dover. The vessel was head to the land, and at 10:30 AM, 31st, she was perfectly upright, but the mate reported that she filled at once when on shore. Capt Waddle and several of the crew were lost.

SCHR SEA LION (Br), from St Martins for Boston, at Vineyard Haven, reports:—On night of 3d inst encountered a revolving gale from the south and continuing three days; had decks swept of everything moveable, stove boat, split all sails, carried away lanyards, &c.

SCHR KATE FOSTER, from Calais for Bridgeport, Ct, struck on Bartlett's Reef and put into New London, April 12, leaking badly.

SCHR Z STEELMAN, Fisher, from Kingston, Ja, for Pensacola, before reported at Key West with loss of sails, was near Pensacola April 3, when she was struck by a heavy northwester, and lost mainsail and jib; was compelled to run before it, and arrived at Key West PM of the 5th.

Capt Haughwout, of schr W H Van Brunt, from Jacksonville for New York, reports under date of St Johns Bar April 5, I am lying at the bar, there not being water enough to cross; have been here over a week and shall have to remain a week more before there will be a chance to get out. The tides have been very low and the bar is not as good as it was. All that go out drag at 10 feet. I hope to go out the full of the moon. Schr Lizzie Major, from Jacksonville for Martinique, has laid here over six weeks.

BIDDEFORD, Me, April 12—A schooner loaded with lime, name unknown, from Rockland for Portsmouth, struck the rocks of Cape Porpoise Lighthouse this morning, and at noon was fast going to pieces. She will be a total loss. The crew was saved with great difficulty, the last man being brought in nearly exhausted.

EDGARTOWN, April 10—Schr Alnomac, in attempting to leave the harbor, ran ashore on the flats, and this PM was hauled afloat by the revenue cutter Samuel Dexter, Capt Carson.

HALIFAX, NS, April 12—There have been no recent arrivals of consequence from the seal fishery. The prospects at the latest accounts were unfavorable.

The sealing brig Eric was abandoned near Bona Vista on Monday last, in a sinking condition.

PORT EADS, April 8—The steamer Roumelia, previously reported aground, got off this morning, and is on her way to the city.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12—Capt Berry, of schr Irvine, reports April 8, off Hatteras, bearing W by S, 50 miles, saw a large perpendicular whistling buoy, painted white and black, apparently adrift.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—The schr Pauline Collins passed in by the Heads AM April 4, with a fine breeze. Off the Fort the wind died away, and the vessel drifted back with the ebb tide. The kedge was let go shortly after and the vessel brought up. Soon after she began to drag, and the anchor but it would not hold, owing to the great depth of water, and the vessel drifted on to Mile Rock, striking stern foremost. Was let go. She swung around and struck again bend on. Both anchors were slipped and she drifted clear, and shortly after filled with water. She was taken in tow by the tug Wizard, who brought her in and docked her at Beal street wharf.

WASHINGTON, April 12—The signal service station at Norfolk reports to the Chief Signal Office, at 7 P. M., as follows:—"Information has just been received that the schr Ella May, Capt Spence, with a cargo of shad consigned to A E Jacobs, owner of the vessel, Norfolk, Va, was run into and sunk at Buck Island, North River, last night, by a Sound steamer. The fish were all lost, but the vessel will be saved. The crew were all saved."

LAUNCH—Bangor, April 11—Messrs N T Hill & Co of Bucksport, will launch, next week, the new ship built by them the past season. She is 1,200 tons burden, and rates A1, and is named the Penobscot, and owned in Bucksport and by John S Emery & Co, of Boston. Capt Isaiah I Chipman, of Bucksport, will command her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Newburyport Herald, April 11, says the report that the bar at the mouth of the river is worse than it has been for years is without foundation. The bar always changes more or less during the winter, but the pilots have not discovered any great changes of late, and the steamers of 1,000 tons find no trouble. The last steamer drew 13 feet, and the water was deep enough. In fact the bar has very much improved of late years.

WHALEMEN.

At Brava, CV, Feb 27, brig Henry Trowbridge, of New York, with 40 bbls sp oil.

SPOKEN.

Ship Earl Granville (Br), Copp, from Savannah for Reval, March 22, lat 44 14, lon 42 45.

Ship Thomas Hilyard (of St John, NB), from Liverpool for Bombay, March 14, on the Line, lon 30 W.

Bark Young Eagle (Br), Dunham, from New York for Glasgow, March 24, lat 46, lon 41.

Bark Recovery (Br), Pironet, from Pensacola for Gloucester, E, March 31, lat 38, lon 72.

Bark Bremen (Ger), Hellmer, from Charleston for Reval, March 27, off Hastings.

A Spanish bark, showing international signals H S L C, April 8, lat 36 N, lon 72 24 W.

Brig Nane B (Aus), from New York for Constantinople, no date, south of Tenedos.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, April 12—Sailed, bark Gronsvar (Nor), Nielsen, New York.

ARENDAL, to April 12—Sailed, ship Bokhara (Nor), Larsen, New York.

ASCENSION, March 10—Arrived, bark India (Nor), Kildahl, Iloilo for Boston.

BRISTOL, April 12—Arrived, ship Peacemaker (Br), Closson, Philadelphia.

BELFAST, April 11—Sailed, barks Ella Vose (Br), Doody, Delaware Breakwater; Vasa (Nor), Johannesen, do.

BROUWERSHAVEN, April 11—Arrived, bark Farewell (Ger), Neumann, Darien.

BREMEN, April 11 & 12—Sailed, ship Shakspere (Ger), Kruse, America; barks Harzburg (Ger), Hashagen, and Freihandel (Ger), Wachter, New York.

COPENHAGEN, to April 12—Arrived, bark Tjilingale (Dutch), Jaarama, Savannah.

DUBLIN, April 12—Sailed, bark Amicitia (Nor), Riemers, United States.

ELSINORE, April 9—Arrived, bark A M Schweigaard (Nor), Johnsen, Philadelphia for Stockholm.

GLASGOW, April 12—Arrived, steamer State of Louisiana (Br), Johnson, New York.

GOTTENBURG, to April 12—Arrived, brig Gluckauf (Ger), Weyergang, New York.

GENOA, to April 12—Arrived, bark Angela (Ital), Stagno, New York.

HAMBURG, April 12—Arrived, bark Vesta (Ger), Hoffmann, New York.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 10th, bark Columbus (Ger), Ihlder, United States.

HONFLEUR, April 10—Sailed, bark Fruso (Nor), Tellefsen, New York.

HAVRE, April 11—Sailed, ship Republic (Br), Rose, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—Arrived, steamers Mississippi (Br), Lindall, Portland; Agia Sofia (Br), Beggs, New Orleans; Yorkshire (Br), Longley, Philadelphia.

LONDON, April 12—Arrived, ship Haugesund (Nor), Rasmussen, Philadelphia (has been reported arrived 5th).

LIMERICK, April 12—Sailed, bark Il Sole (Ital), La Rosa, United States.

MALAGA, to April 12—Arrived, bark Fannie H Loring, Soule, New York.

Sailed to April 12, Bark Abby Bacon, Merrill, New York.

NEW ROSS, April 10—Sailed, bark Skjold (Nor) Tonnessen, United States.

PILLAU, to April 12—Arrived, bark St Joseph (Nor), Johnsen, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12—Arrived, ship Rhine (Br), Smith, Baltimore; bark Richard Pearse (Br), Phillips, New York for Liverpool.

Also arrived 12th, steamer Siberia (Br), McKay, Boston for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Sailed 12th, steamer Britannic (Br), Perry (from Liverpool), New York.

Passed Crookhaven, April 11, steamer Algeria (Br), Simpson Boston for Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM, April 11—Sailed, bark Saga (Nor), Larsen, New York.

RIO JANEIRO—Put in, brig Star, Day, from New York for Wellington, NZ, leaky.

SLIGO, April 10—Sailed, bark Papa Olivari (Ital), Olivari, Philadelphia.

ST HELENA, March 6—Sailed, bark Beatrice Havener, Hayne (from Batavia), New York.

TRIESTE, to April 12—Sailed, Sirena Cosulich, New York.

LONDON, April 12—Bark C E Robinson (Br), Capt Breen, has arrived at Dover, cut down to the water's edge, having been in collision. She is much damaged.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, April 12—Calm, misty; barometer 30.051.

PLYMOUTH, April 12—Wind SSE, gentle and overcast; barometer 30.08.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ALGOA BAY, March 9—Sailed, brig Gazelle (Ger), Stindt, Boston.

In port 8th, brig Gustav Adolph (Swe), Olsen, Jr, Boston.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb 20—Sailed, brig John Shay, Nickerson (from Campana), Rio Janeiro.

Arrived March 1, bark American Lloyds, Whitmore, New York.

In port March 11, barks Rebecca, Crowell, for New York, ldg; Isaac Jackson, Walsh, for Boston, ldg; D A Brayton, Gray, disg; Excelsior, Eddy, from New York; brigs Belle Prescott, White, for New York, ldg; Stella, Davis, disg; schr Edward Waite, York, for Boston, ldg, and others.

BAHIA, March 8—Arrived, brigs Pride of the West (Br), Callahan, St Johns, NF; 9th, Zephyr (Br) Lowe, do.

Sailed March 4, brig Lillie Sleighton (Br), Doane, Hamburg.

COPENHAGEN, April 9—Arrived, brig Egden (Nor), Nilsen, New York.

DEMERARA, April 10—In port, brig Potomac (Br), Wilson, for Baltimore, to sail 13th.

HAVANA, April 11—Sailed, brig Golconda, Smith, Pascagoula, to load for Boston.

KINGSTON, April 11, AM—Arrived, steamer Etna (Br), Ferguson, New York for Jacmel.

Sailed April 11, PM, steamer Atlas (Br), Low (from Jacmel, &c), New York.

LIVERPOOL, E, April 7—Arrived, bark Rio de la Plata (Br), McLeod, Halifax—16 days passage.

MADRAS, no date—Arrived, bark St Andrew (Br), from Cardiff, 112 days.

SANTANDER, April 8—Arrived, bark Antonia (Sp), Castro, New Orleans.

SHANGHAI, Feb 28—Sailed, ship Leander (Br), Knight, New York; bark James Stone, Weston, do.

In port March 13, bark Endymion (Br), Richardson, for New York, ldg.

SHELBURNE, NS, April 9—Arrived, bark M & E Cann (Br), Dublin.

ST JOHN, NB, April 10—Arrived, ships Edith Troop (Br), Smith, Liverpool; Senator Weber (Br), Treadwell, Hamburg; Joseph Milberry (Br), Weston, Liverpool; Eliza A Kenney (Br), Kinney, do; John Murphy (Br), Murphy, Havre; barks Ecuador (Br), Hughes, and Abram Young (Br), Kenney, Liverpool.

Cleared 10th, bark Queen of Hearts (Br), Matler, Liverpool.

TABLE BAY, March 16—Arrived, bark Jane Sprott (Br), Curwen, San Francisco.

VICTORIA, April 3—Arrived, ship Lookout, Wiggin, San Francisco; bark Frank Austin (Nic), Austin, do.

YOKOHAMA, March 22—In port, ship Sacramento, Nelson, unc.

Sailed prior to March 22, barks S R Bearse, Oakes, Hakodadi; Hudson, Vaughan, Kobe.

YARMOUTH, NS, April 9—Arrived, bark Brazil (Br), Roach, Havre.

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[PER STEAMER ADRIATIC.]

AMSTERDAM, March 28—Arrived, Viking, Ryerson, St Thomas.

ANTWERP, March 27—Arrived, Gitana, Hirdsle, Wilmington, NC

Sailed 31st, Aaron Goudey, Sorensen, America.

Sailed from Flushing roads 28th, Ivanhoe, Patrick, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDRIA, March 17—Arrived, Truro, Burris, Newport.

ACCRA, Feb 27—In port, Fantee, Norton, from Cape Coast Castle; A M Chadwick, Doane, from Loando.

BOSTON, E, March 30—In Clayhole, Sarah B Cann, Beveridge for the Delaware.

BRISTOL, March 30—Arrived, Ajax, Apends, New York; Tre Giuseppe, do; 31st, Robert Godfrey, Taylor, do; April 1, City of Madras, Granger, Astoria.

In Morgan Pill March 31, Valero, Smith from New York (will discharge cargo into lighters).

In Kingroad April 1, Hannah Morris, Dunbar, Darien for Gloucester.

BARROW, March 31—Arrived, Saguenay, Towns, St John, NB.

Sailed 31st, Gov Langdon, Watson, Pictou.

BREMEN, March 28—Arrived, Oder (s), Leist, New York.

Sailed 27th, Wm Woodbury, Schmidt, New York; Samuel, Flagestad, North America; Borghild, Amundsen, do (and put back 28th and cleared again 29th); 29th, Mary Lowerison, Smith, and Anna, Gunnutsen, America; Bonito, Frazer, do.

BORDEAUX, March 28—Sailed, A B Stronach, Munro, New York.

Arrived at Pauillac 29th, Flora, Brinkman, and Maria C, Romano, New York.

Sailed from do 27th, Dagmar, Haack, and Anna Casper, Jepsen, New York.

BREST, March 28—Sailed, Hebe, Grail, New York.

CARDIFF, April 1—Arrived, Powhatan (s), Newington, Liverpool.

CHERBOURG, March 28—Sailed (not before), Nuova Mundo Maresca, New York.

COPENHAGEN, April 1—Passed, Wickham (s), Arnott, from Philadelphia for Pillau.

CATANIA, March 17—Arrived, Bengal (s), Hutton, Messina (and sailed 18th for Palermo and New York); 24th, Amaryllis (s), from Suez (and sailed 25th for Messina and New York); 25th, J P Best (s), Von der Hayden, Malta (and sailed 26th for Messina and New York).

CADIZ, March 26—In port, Saltsta, Partridge, for Cardenas, ready to sail; John Proctor, Doane, for Gloucester, Mass, ldg.

CALCUTTA, March 6—Sailed, Iceberg, Lucas, Boston; 7th, Hereward, Inglis, New York.

CAPE PALMAS, March 4—In port, Liberia, Richardson, from Grand Bassa.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, March 1—In port, Greyhound, Lloyd, from windward.

DEAL, April 1—Arrived, Atlas, from London, for New York; Sunshine, Aslaksen, do for Miramichi; J J Strossmeyer, Mitka, from Leith for ——; 2d, Kiote, Long, Hartlepool for Genoa; Mary Lowerison, Smith, Bremen for New York.

Passed 1st, Bonito, Frazer, Hamburg for New York; August Andre (s), Lechore, Antwerp for New York; 2d, Geo H Oulton, Hamilton, New York; Bartolomeo Padre, Trabeca, Philadelphia for London.

DOVER, March 30—Passed, Savannah, Tabelmann, Bremen for New York; Maggie Elliot, Waters, Hamburg for Cardiff.

DUNGENESS, March 31—Passed, Flok, Michelsen, from New York for Stavanger; Schiedam (s), from Rotterdam for New York.

DUBLIN, April 1—Arrived, Kong Carl, Hanson, Baltimore.

Sailed March 30, Sea Witch, Drew, Baltimore (and passed Queenstown April 2); Samaria, Patten, New Orleans; Petrus, Anderson, Bull River; Richard, for St Johns.

DUNKIRK, March 31—Arrived (not previously), Mauldslie, Kelly, Baltimore; April 1, King Arthur (s), Houghton, and Chiswick (s), Garson, New Orleans.

FALMOUTH, April 1—Arrived, Constitution (U S frigate), Philadelphia for Havre; Cyclone, Forbes, London for Cardiff; 2d, Chapman, Olsen, New York.

Sailed March 31, Edward O'Brien, Wallace, Antwerp; Corere, Cattarinich, Nantes; Elektra, Iversen, Harburg; Nahor, Fransasovich, Leith; Parthia, McAllister, Antwerp; April 2, Nipote Aceame, Croviatta, Waterford.

GLOUCESTER, March 30—Arrived, Weymouth, Durkee, Philadelphia; Thomas Turnbull, Cooper, New York; 31st, Orfeo, Questa, New York; April 2, Noe, Marianovich, do; Saga, Falck, do; Chittagong, Jarvis, do; Amalthea, Salvesen, Baltimore.

Sailed March 30, Annie Maud, Edwards, Cardiff; 31st, Albion, Fredricksen, Shediac.

GRIMSBY, March 30—In the roads, L H De Veber, Wright, from New York for Hartlepool.

GLASGOW, March 30—Arrived, Connaught, Richardson, Pabellon de Pica.

Sailed 30th, Sidonian (s), for Gibraltar, &c.

GLASSON DOCK, March 30—Sailed, Patriot Queen, for Sheet Harbor.

GREENOCK, March 29—Sailed, Bruce, Fraser, Quebec; Sandringham, for do; April 2, Challenge, for do; Pearl of India, do; Cavour, do.

Off Pladda March 28, Calista Haws, from Greenock for Quebec; 29th, Bruce, from do for do.

GIBRALTAR, March 25—Arrived, Volmer (s), Hansson, Palermo, &c (and sailed for New York); 26th, Balnaguith, Thomas, Philadelphia (and cleared for Leghorn).

Cleared 26th, Cuore, Castellano (from New Orleans), Marseilles.

Sailed 24th (not 23d), Gladys (s), Brittain (from Palermo, &c), New York.

Passed 26th, Jernbyrd, Sivertsen, from Messina for Baltimore; Uman, Anderson, from New York for Trieste.

GENOA, March 28—Arrived, Columbia (s), Mackay, Glasgow; John Banfield, Hooper, Philadelphia; Zia, Morice, Pensacola.

Sailed 27th, Concezione Immacolata, Stinca, New York.

Cleared 29th, Ironsides, Tapley, Leghorn.

GIRGENTI, March 19—Sailed, Reno, Simonetti, Philadelphia; 21st, Fischetti, Pidatella, do; San Gaetano, Mazella, Boston.

HULL, March 31—Sailed, Tordenskjold, Screen, Quebec.

HOLYHEAD, March 30—Arrived, Skien, Jorgensen, Pensacola for Maryport; 1st, Silver Cloud, Leavy, St John, NB, for Barrow.

Off Point Lynas 24th, Red Cross, Miller, Liverpool for Quebec.

HAMBURG, March 27—Arrived, Herder (s), Hebech, New York.

Sailed 29th, Granit Isifler, New York (and from Cuxhaven samen day)

HAVRE, March 30—Sailed from the roads, Benmore (s), from New Orleans for Rouen.

LIVERPOOL, March 31—Arrived, Parthia (s), Talbot, New York; April 1, Andreas, Cocchinas, do; Sarmatian (s), Aird, Philadelphia; Unity, Bulmer, Galveston; Anna, Bastarrechea, Pensacola; Britannic (s), Perry, New York; 2d, Lord Ashburton, Lorentzen, do.

Sailed 30th, Medford, Vaughan, Halifax; C W Oulton, Hennessy, Harbor Grace; Sabino, Farmer, New York; 31st, Laconia (s), Earl, New Orleans; April 1, Lake Ontario, Gilmore, Montreal, Poolscar, McLean, Quebec.

Cleared 30th, Gavon, McClure, Murray Harbor, PEI; Isaac Webb, Urquhart, New York; Endymion, Farr, St John, NB; Frederickshald, Hamon, Quebec; Wm Douglass, Douglass, Bombay; Glasgow, Moore, Quebec; April 1 Bonnie Dundee, Manson, do; Beaconsfield, Simonson, Tybee; Mary S Gibson, Curry, Sandy Hook; Bonanza, Webster, Sydney, CB.

LONDON, April 1—Arrived, Canada (s), Sumner, New York (and entered out for do); 2d, Connaught Ranger, Hausford, New York; Mispah, Christian, Baltimore.

Cleared 30th, Holland (s), Heeley, New York; April 1, Magnum, Hoyer, and Magna, Zachariasen, Quebec; 2d, Lizzie Wright, Wright, Sandy Hook.

Entered out 30th, Kate Howe, McNeily, Rio Janeiro; April 1, Thames (s), Campbell, Quebec; Walsgrif, Isbister, Montreal.

Sailed from Gravesend 31st, Holland (s), Heeley, New York (and passed Deal same day); Matador, Quebec.

LEITH, March 31—Sailed, Adriatic, Watson, Quebec; Annie Laurie, Stevens, do; Royalist, Burns, do.

LIMERICK, March 30—Sailed, Minerva, Galliano, Philadelphia.

LONDONDERRY—Cleared at Loughswilly March 29, Noel, Knowlton, Sydney, CB.

Sailed from Innishowen Head April 1, Kate Sancton, Carver, Baltimore.

LEGHORN, March 28—Arrived, Alba, Scarpati, New York.

Sailed 27th (not previously), Catherina, Renmansen, New York.

MAALSUIS, March 29—Cleared, Queen Victoria, Crocker, America; Chebucto, Lawrence, Halifax

MARSEILLES, March 28—Sailed, Marie, Dickson, San Francisco.

MADEIRA, March 21—Arrived, Nancy Ross, Whittier, Cardiff, &c, for Montevideo (see below).

MALTA, March 24—Off, Flash Light, Card, New York for Alexandria (and sailed).

PLYMOUTH, April 1—Sailed, Der Wanderer, Krohn, Philadelphia (after clearing pumps).

PALERMO, March 25—Arrived, Croft (s), Hodgson, Genoa.

Sailed 25th, Georgie P Lawrence, Polliee, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 1—Sailed, Lyman Cann, Gibbs, Waterford; Wave King, Corbett, do; 2d, Passe Partout, Newman, Gloucester; Navigator, Samonsen, Aberdeen.

Sailed March 31, Sabra, Robinson, Limerick; Emma, Cole, Weymouth; Charleston, Svendsen, Wisbeach; April 1, Rufus E Wood, Davis, Dublin; Andrea Lo Vico, Rallo, Liverpool (another account says for Bristol); Admiral Tegethoff, Moorheusen, Liverpool.

ROTTERDAM, March 29—Cleared, Kong Oscar, Jansen, America; Emerald, Pedersen, Quebec.

Sailed from Helvoet 28th, Duisburg, Evers, Baltimore (was off Dungeness 30th).

ROUEN, March 30—Arrived, Benmore (s), Smith, New Orleans.

Sailed 28th, Immanuel, Samuelsen, New York.

RANGOON, Feb 22—Cleared, Wm McGilvery, Nichols, Channel; 25th, Xenia, Reynolds, do; 27th, Northern Light, Kenney, do.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 1—Arrived, Lepanto (s), Avery, Hull for New York; 2d, Mosel (s), Neynaber, Bremen for do.

SUNDERLAND, April 1—Sailed, Ella, Muir, Montreal.

SHIELDS, March 30—Arrived, Maud, Russell, Pensacola; April 2, Northumbria, Skelly, New York.

SYDNEY, NSW, March 29—Sailed, City of Sydney (s), Dearborn, San Francisco, &c.

SALT POND, March 1—In port, Sea Gull, Stevens, from Cape Coast Castle.

SIERRA LEONE, March 10—In port, Ann Elizabeth, Burgess, from Boston; Fury, Hubbard, from do; Eva C Yates, Yates, from New York.

TRIESTE, March 27—Sailed, Vice Ammiraglio Tegethoff, Giovanelli, and Nina, Scopinich, New York.

YMUIDEN, March 28—Sailed, Conte Geza Szapary, Cosulich, New York.

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DUNKIRK, March 31—The Mauldslie bark, Kelly, from Baltimore (petroleum), which was anchored in the roads a few days since, parted from her cables last night, and in making for the harbor drove against the west pier, which she damaged considerably. She also sustained important injury, sinking a little way up the harbor shortly afterward. Salvage operations have commenced this morning.

GARRUCHA, March 21—The Jessie Carl, of and from New York for Garrucha, with petroleum, was nearly discharged and had on board about 1813 cases only when she parted her cable and when ashore. About 900 cases, empty and full, have been recovered. The vessel is a total wreck.

HOLYHEAD, April 1—The bark Silver Cloud, from St John, NB, from Barrow, has put in, and reports second mate washed overboard on the 27th of March and drowned.

LIVERPOOL, April 1—The Arabia, from Galveston, in docking, struck the Salisbury pierhead and sustained damage to chain and plates.

LONDONDERRY, March 29—The Bertha, while riding with one anchor down in the roadstead at Moville, dragged during a squall and grounded on a sandbank, where she remained for two or three days. She afterward came off uninjured, and without having received any assistance or discharged any cargo. (Since reported sailed for her destination.)

MADEIRA, March 22—The Nancy Ross, brig, from Cardiff for Montevideo (coals), has put into this port leaky (before reported). A survey was held to-day, and the surveyors reported that the vessel was much strained, and recommended that the cargo be discharged and that another survey be held when that has been done. She will commence discharging to-morrow.

PLYMOUTH, March 31—The Ruben S, Boghitch, from New York via Queenstown for Leith, has put in with tiller band broken.

April 1—The Servian, McDonall, from Liverpool for Charlottetown (ballast), arrived here to-day, making water and with pumps choked.

ST UBES, March 25—The Fortuna, Portuguese ship, of Oporto, Cardia, from Pernambuco Jan 7 (ballast), for New York, put in leaky; will probably calk the bottom here and load for Brazils.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ARANSAS (Texas), March 24—Sailed, schr Tim Pickering, Kelly, Baltimore.

ALEXANDRIA, April 11—Passed, schr Chas Wolsey, Washington for Norfolk.

Sailed 2d, schr Jesse Hart, Bristol.

BOSTON, April 11—Arrived, brig Katie (Dan), Robinson, St Croix; schrs Olivia A O'Mullin (Br), Doyle, Ponce, PR, via Salinas; Annie Whiting, Cox, Cienfuegos; Ada Ames, Adams, Matanzas, via Edgartown; Elva E Pettingill, York, Sagua, via Vineyard Haven.

Sailed from the Roads, ship Red Cloud.

12th—Arrived, steamer Saxon, Snow, Philadelphia; Blackstone, Marsh, Baltimore; brig L M Merritt, Harriman, Pensacola; schrs A & E Hooper, Hooper, Fernandina; R F Hart, McCobb, Darien; Lulu Ammerman, Pierce, Brunswick, Ga; Mary E Graham, Simpson, Baltimore; Julia E Pratt, Chase; Althea, Brown, and Lizzie D Small, Warwick, Philadelphia; H S Billings, Billings, Perth Amboy; Nellie Doe, Richardson, Hoboken; Charles E Raymond, Kelley, do; Ann Elizabeth Dean, Port Johnson; Mindora, Mason, do; Mail, Merrill, do; Pointer, Dill, New York; Vrale, Sharp, Philadelphia.

Also arrived, bark Mary McKee, Steelman, Matanzas; schrs Lottie, Taylor, Baltimore; James S Shindler, Lee; Lucy D, Handy, and Freddie L Porter, Chase, Philadelphia; Willie De Wolf, Gott, Perth Amboy; Rachel S Miller, James, Weehawken; John Balch, Hannah, do; Marshal Perrin, Packard, Port Johnson; Lizzie L Mills, Armstrong, Hoboken.

Cleared—Steamer Marathon (Br), Garrett, Liverpool.

Sailed—Ship Ivy; barks Hebe, Juno, W W Thomas; brig Texada; and from the Roads barks E L Partridge, Khedive, Parquerette and Amity.

BALTIMORE, April 12—Arrived, steamers Wm Crane, Kent, Boston; Octorora, Reynolds, New York; barks Elisabeth (Br), Tarnebohn, Westport; Don Anticco (Ital), Chiazzaro, Cork; Addie H Cann (Br), Jenkins, Londonderry; schr Tim Pickering, Fulton, Galveston.

Cleared—Steamers Peruvian (Br), Smith, Liverpool; Gracia (Sp), Erezuma, do; McClellan, Taylor, Providence; barks Viator (Nor), Olsen, Donegal; Colomba (Nor), Rostrup, Newry; Carl Johan (Nor), Olsen, Queenstown; brigs Abto (Rus), Wirpi, Bordeaux; Granfoo (Nor), Christiansen, Newry; schrs Royal Arch, Crowell, Portsmouth; Lehman Bleu, Van Gilder, Norwich; Wm Bennett, Harris, Allyn's Point; J Paine, Smith, Boston; Charles E Gibson, Emery, do; Georgianna, Brown, New Haven.

Sailed—Barks Beppino R, Franceschino, Rosa Maddalena, Saturn, Josephine, and Guiseppe Massone.

BRUNSWICK, April 6—Arrived, bark Osage (Br), McDonald, Cienfuegos; 8th, brig John Wesley, Hines, Key West.

Cleared 6th, schr Lizzie Lone, West, Harrington, Me.

BANGOR, April 10—Arrived, brig Abby Thaxter, Shea, Bath

BELFAST, April 4—Sailed, schr July Fourth, Wood, Wilmington, NC.

In port 11th, schrs Annie L McKeen, for Charleston, thence to Bucksville to load hard pine for Thomaston; Hattie, for Rockport and Charleston; George B Ferguson, for New York; James Holmes, Frankfort, to load for New York.

BRISTOL, April 10—Sailed, schrs Alfred A Howe, Ellis, and Alton T Miner, Mapes, New York.

11th—Arrived, schr Kate V Aitkins, Aitkins, Philadelphia.

Sailed, schr Amos Falkenburg, Early, Philadelphia.

CEDAR KEYS, April 8—Arrived, schr L G Whitmore, Whitmore, Barbados.

Sailed, schr Amos Walker, Poland, New York.

CHARLESTON, April 12—Arrived, schrs Louis Frazier, Crawford, Philadelphia; Katie G Robinson, do; Ben Borland, Speights, Baltimore; H W Anderson, Babcock, do.

Sailed—Steamers Santiago de Cuba, New York; Falcon, Baltimore; bark Titania (Nor), Sweden; schrs L A Rommel, Philadelphia; Emily & Jenny, Orient, LI.

DARIEN, April 5—Cleared, bark Napoleon III (Nor), Kyolner, West Hartlepool; brig Der Pommer (Ger), Bohra, Harlingen.

DIGHTON, April 9—Sailed, schr Sarah W Blake, Briggs, New York.

DUTCH ISLAND HARBOR, April 10—Arrived, schrs Helen, Searle, Apponaug for Hoboken; Eva Diverty, Gandy, Pawtucket for do; Damon, Haskell, Providence for Pemaquid, Me, to load ice for Philadelphia; Abbie L Dow, Corson, Philadelphia for Boston; Samuel Gilman, Kelly, Boston for Baltimore; Laura S Hasen, Kelsey, Providence for Philadelphia.

EDGARTOWN, April 10—Arrived, schrs Mary E Vancleaf, Thorndike, Ponce for Portland; S J Gilmore, Sylvester, New York for Boston; Julia Perry, South Amboy for Round Pond, Me; Joe Carleton, Thurston, New York for Saco; William D Cargill, Rich, do for East Braintree; Mary Lymburner, French, do for Boston; Henry Percy, Adams, do for Dover, NH; Volant, Murch, Perth Amboy for Salem; L B Small, Shea, New York for Boston; William Tice, do for Portsmouth; Champion, Norton, do for Newburyport; Morelight, Webster, from do for Calais; Pacific, Look, do for Boston; A Hammond, Goldthwaite, do for Saco; Arieville E Peary, Peary, and Ida Hudson, Keulston, do for Boston; Cora Etta, Pendleton, Baltimore for do.

Also arrived, schr Charleston, of Frankfort, and several large vessels in lower harbor unknown.

A large number of vessels passed to the eastward this morning.

Returned, schrs P L Smith and Glide, and others not reported.

Most of the vessels that sailed from here and Vineyard Haven have returned and anchored.

11th, AM—All the arrivals reported the 10th remain.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 12—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Wilhelm (Nor), from Dublin.

Sailed—Bark Anna (Br), McPhail (from Scotland), Baltimore.

GEORGETOWN, SC, April 9—Arrived, schrs Merrill C Hart, Brown, New York; Ridgewood, Johnson, do.

MOBILE, April 12—Cleared, barks Charles Northcote (Nor), Claussen, Cork for orders; Sylphede (Nor), Rostrop, Stettin.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8—Arrived, steamer Roumelia (Br), Fothergill, Liverpool; schr Anna, Hawkins, New York.

PASSES, April 8—Arrived, bark Canon (Br), Ward, St Thomas.

12th—Arrived, ship Mataura (Br), Homer, Havre.

Sailed—Ships Annie M Law (Br), Queen of India (Br); bark Norina (Aus).

NEWBERN, NC, April 10—Arrived, steamer Experiment, Bennett, Baltimore.

Cleared—Lighthouse tender Tulip, for Norfolk.

NEWPORT, April 11, AM—Arrived, schrs Loretta Fish, Watts, Bath for Savannah; Alfred F Howe, Ellis, Bristol for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Martha P King, Jarvis, Providence for New York.

PM—Arrived, schrs Wm M Everett, McDaniels, Bristol for New York; Maria Fleming, Williams, Fall River for do; Decatur Oakes, Baker, Providence for New York via New Haven.

Returned—Schrs Martha P King and Golden Rule.

NEW LONDON, April 11—Arrived, schrs Kate Foster, Bangor for New York; Eddie Prescott, do for do; C C Smith, Taunton for do; Sarah Bruen, Fall River for do; Pennsylvania, Stonington for do.

PENSACOLA, April 8—Arrived, bark Cumberland (Br), Burgess, Kingston, Ja; schr Geo E Young, Marshall, New Orleans.

Cleared—Bark Selma (Sw), Stromberg, Hull; schrs Forest Home, Kent, Indianola; Fred Walton, Rich, Providence.

9th—Arrived, barks Pauline (Br), Mitchell, St Thomas; Try (Br), Davis, Havana; schr A L Fitch, Fitch, Aransas (Texas).

PORT ROYAL, SC, April 12—Arrived, steamer City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina (and proceeded for New York).

PHILADELPHIA, April 11—Arrived, schr Leona, Jenkins, Port Antonio.

Cleared—Schrs A R Bacon, Weaver, Boston; Ella T Little, Crawford, Norwich; Josiah Whitehouse, Farnum Bath.

12th—Arrived, steamers Berks, Pendleton, Boston; Aries Wheldon, do; Tonawanda, Sherman, Providence; Ashland Howe, Fall River; E C Biddle, Davis, New York; bark Gloamin (Br), Hartnett, London; Nina Mathilde (Ital), Mansini, Belfast; India (Nor), Meldell, Rotterdam; schrs M H Stockham, Reed, Hallowell, Me; Alice Borda, Durkee, Richmond, Me; E S Gildersleeve, Hull, Quincy Point; Laura V Rose, Allen, Providence; Zulette Kenyon, Buckingham, Hartford.

Also arrived, schrs Henrietta, Hill, Cardenas; Rebecca M Smith, Grace, Cienfuegos; Baracoa, McClintock, Kingston, Ja; Vandalia, Williams, Rappahannock River; J B Hamel, Jr, Tennimore, Boston; West Wind, Romer, Warren, RI; J C Barrett, Barrett, Virginia; Wm Richardson, Smith, Cape May; Augusta, Kemp, Choptank River.

Cleared—Steamers Lucy P Miller, Miller, Cedar Keys, Fla; Beverly, Wallace, New York; ship Ajineer (Br), Reed, Antwerp; schrs Sarah A Hoffman, Pashley, Portsmouth, NH; Virginia, Bearse, Boston; Laura V Rose, Allen, do; W H Whitaker, Carll, do; C J Willard, Wallace, Portland; Trade Wind, Corson, Somerset; Eliza A Anderson, Clark, Tiverton; Clara Merrick, Ireland, Newport; Northern Light, Barrett, Cape May.

Also cleared, steamer Panther, Miller, Boston (and sailed); bark Francesco Avegno (Ital), Ansaldo, Queenstown; brig Isis, Anderson, Boston; schrs C A Coulomb, Fennimore, Havana; S S Hudson, Vaughn, Boston; E S Gildersleeve, Hill, do; John Middleton, Jr, Townsend, do; A J Bentley, Lewis, Providence; Henry Allen, Tatim, New Haven; H S Collins, Brainerd, do; M E Rockhill, Rockhill, Washington; Caroline Young, Young, Providence.

LEWES, April 12—Arrived, ship John Bunyan (Br), McLeod, Havre (see Miscellany); schr H M Read, Kinney, Trinidad (Cuba).

Sailed—Ship Aneroid (Br), for Baltimore; brig Mariposa and schr Alexander (Br), for Philadelphia; schr Adeline Townsend (from Virginia), New York.

Passed out—Steamer Lord Clive (Br), for Liverpool; ship Jumna, for Baltimore; bark Aspotogan (Br), for do.

Bark Nevada (Br), from Calais (France), is ordered to Philadelphia.

PORTLAND, April 10—Arrived, brig H H McGilvery, Whittier, Boston; schr Seventy-six, Robinson, Maryland for Yarmouth (not as telegraphed).

11th—Arrived, schrs E K Emerson, Baltimore; George Avery, do; Koret, Nanjemoy, Va.

Cleared—Schr Mahaska, New York.

12th—Arrived, brig City of Moule, Hins, St Kitts.

Cleared—Schr Florence Shay, Matanzas.

PORTSMOUTH, April 11—Arrived, schr Hattie Turner, Tupper, Wilmington, NC; Sallie B, Bateman, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig B Carver, Dodge, Belfast; schrs Daniel York, Crossley, Cheverie, NS; John D Williams, Pierce, Kennebec (and all anchored in lower harbor).

PROVINCETOWN, April 10—Sailed, schr Ida C Bullard, Small (from New Orleans, with cotton), for Sweden.

12th—Arrived, bark Minnie Allen, Soper, Liverpool.

PROVIDENCE, April 11—Arrived, steamer Doris, Young, New York; schrs Frank G Dow, Baxter, New Orleans; Henry Remsen, Allen, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Mary Matheson, Barnard; Alpha, Grove; Reindeer, Howard; H W Pierce, Pierce, and John W Ball, Cahoone, Virginia; Estelle Day, Tracy; C P Sinnickson, Blizzard, and James Satterthwaite, Wolfe, Philadelphia; Henrietta, Sprague, Woodbridge, NJ; Wm Voorhis, Goldsmith, Haverstraw; Muskee, Cullen, Jersey City; Geo Howard, Reed, Newark, NJ; W P Phillips, Tuthill; George Gurney, Gurney; Atlantic, Coombs; Belle R Hull, Busn, and Gen Scott, Rich, New York

PAWTUCKET, April 11—Arrived, schrs C P Stickney, Irelan, Philadelphia; Ario Pardee, Shropshire, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schr A G Lawson, Mehrhof, Hackensack.

RICHMOND, April 10—Arrived, schr Theodore Dean, Evans, Horse Island Harbor.

Sailed—Schrs P F Cabado, Swain, Boston; Clara, Corson, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—Arrived, bark Samoset, Cameron, Tacoma.

Cleared—Bark Staghound (Br), Fawcett, Burrard Inlet; schrs Concordia, Pitts, Kodiak; General Ord, Gordan, Guaymas, via Wilmington.

Sailed—Brig Hidalgo, Allen, Humboldt.

SAVANNAH, April 12—Arrived, bark Therese (Ger), Meyer, Havre; schrs Bath Darling, Swazey, Caibarien; J J Pharo, Sherman, New York; J M Haskell, from Rockport.

Cleared—Barks M D Rucker (Ger), Rehberg, Cronstadt; Kongsbyrd (Nor), Langfeldt, Queenstown for orders.

Sailed—Steamer San Jacinto, Phillips, Nassau; barks Wild Hunter, Liverpool; Sandvik (Sw), Hogstrom, Bremen.

SALEM, April 8—Sailed, schrs Lizzie G (from St John, NB), New York; Carrie S Bailey (from Satilla River, Ga), Bath; Kate Foster (from Calais), New York; Zampa (from Machias), do; Rosie & Adra (from Bristol, Me), do; Lizzie Cochran (from Frankfort), do; Convoy (from Spruce Head), do; Marion Draper (from Boothbay), Philadelphia; Laconia, Moses Eddy, Fleetwing, and Mansfield (from Rockland), New York; Congress (from Kennebec), do; Ann Eliza, and Ellen Morrison (from Portland), do.

9th—Arrived, schrs J F Carver, Walls, Calais for New York; Mary, Magee, Belfast for Richmond, Va; Samuel Nash, Harris, St George, Me, for Suffolk, Va.

10th—Arrived, schrs Annie Gus, Sawyer, Calias for Washington, DC; Ann, Stratton, Franklin for New York.

In port PM, wind south—Schr Wm Rice, from Rockland for New York (having sailed 8th and put back); and the arrivals of 9th and 10th.

SOMERSET, April 10—Sailed, schr Wm R Huston, Westgate, Philadelphia.

STONINGTON, April 11—Arrived, schrs E M Wells, Bishop, Westerly for New York; Kate & Mary, Cogswell, Port Johnson for Wickford.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 11—Arrived, schrs Sea Lion (Br), Patrick, St Martins for Boston (see Miscellany); James Bliss, Hatch, Pedee River, SC, for do; Warren Sawyer, Crie, Baltimore for do; Carrie Belle, Seavey, Savannah for Bath; Ella M Barber, Barber, Satilla River for do; Addie Fuller, Jorgenson, Cushfield, Md, for Tenant's Harbor, Me.

Returned—Bark Lizzie Merry.

Sailed—Schrs Nellie F, A McNichols, and Webster Barnard.

WILMINGTON, NC, April 10—Cleared, schr E G Knight, Pratt, Baltimore.

12th—Cleared, barks Erstatningen (Nor), Lydersen, Glasgow; Rudolph Ebel (Ger), Steinbruck, Stettin; brig Umea Packet (Dutch), Heaselwinkel, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, Del, April 11—Arrived, schr Albert C Paige, Haley, from Charleston, SC.

WARREN, April 11—Sailed, schr Julia A Berkele, Sanderson, Baltimore.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A—YACHT SADIE AT AUCTION.—The well known yacht Sadie, 38.58 tons O. M., 50.8 length over all; 47.4 length water line; draught water, 5.2; centreboard; completely furnished; will be sold at auction without reserve to the highest bidder on Saturday, April 13, 1878, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at foot of Wall st. For inventory apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, 43 Pine st.

WANTED—A CHEAP CATBOAT. ADDRESS, STATING lowest price, L., box 2,961 Post office.

WANTED—CATBOAT, 22-28 FEET, FOR CASH. State full particulars, age, lowest price, where to be seen. H., box 4,388 Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEDICINE OF MERIT.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM, with its great and numberless cures, has, during its private and public career of the past half century, proven itself absolutely reliable, positively safe, certain and effectual in diseases of the blood, such as rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, scrofula, &c. Try this old family medicine. Sold by druggists, $1 and $1 25. Depot 246 Grand st., New York. HUDNUT, and CRITTENTON, 7 6th av.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE, BROWN'S VERMIFUGE, Comfits or Worm Lozenges, 25 cents a box.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, THROAT DISEASES, General Debility, Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Scrofulous Affections
and
All Diseases
caused by an impaired Vigor of the Brain,
Loss of Nervous Power and Energy, or
Poverty of the Blood,
speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA.
THIS GRAND SPECIFIC,
Established 20 years, Established 20 years,
has performed most wonderful cures and accomplished results which no other remedy, preparation or treatment has ever equalled or even approached. TRY IT!
Prices, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by druggists. No. 36 John st., New York.

KENTUCKY STATE DRAWING, APRIL 15—$67,925 distributed, tickets $1. 907 Broadway, above 20th. BULLARD & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS
speedily and radically cured by
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE
OF MANGANESE.
Price $1 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by druggists. 36 John st., New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, &C., AND ALL disorders brought on by Indiscretion, Excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation and the best and most successful remedy known. TWO to SIX boxes are usually sufficient. For further information SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price, $1 per box. Six boxes, $5, mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
36 John st., New York.

REST AND COMFORT TO THE SUFFERING.—BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints:—Cramp in the limbs and stomach, pain in the stomach, bowels or side; rheumatism in all its forms; colic, neuralgia, colds, fresh wounds, spinal complaints and sprains and bruises. Don't fail to procure it. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Stock Market Active and Strong.

GOLD LOWER AT 100 1-2.

Government Bonds Firm, States Dull and Railroads Quiet.

MONEY ON CALL 6 A 7 A 5 PER CENT.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

Northwest common, St. Paul common and Michigan Central presented to-day all the constituents of a "spike" team, which can be driven easily enough provided there be a skilful hand to steer the leader. With the first named stock upon the lead and the others at the wheel and the whole speculative ability of the market handling the ribbons, it is not surprising that good progress was made upon the upward turn. Probably something better would have been done than was done had it not been necessary for the strong team to drag after it the heavy, lumbering slow coach, Lake Shore, upon which somebody puts the brakes at most inopportune moments, and which apparently requires a general lubrication and overhauling before it can be made a fit vehicle for service in the bull movement. Opening at 50, the price of Northwest was steadily worked up to 52⅞, the contending parties for the control of the election bidding against each other with all the pertinacity of Mrs. Toodles at an auction, while an additional lift was afforded by the transactions based upon the 5,000 share straddle which, it is affirmed, Mr. Gould has sold to Mr. Morgan. In St. Paul and Michigan Central there was some disposition to "hasten slowly," the rise being but half that of the favorite and attributable rather to a sympathetic and neighborly feeling than to any particular attention they received from operators. In a word, Northwest common supplied the *pièce de résistance* for the day's entertainment, while the rest of the list was the Yorkshire pudding that sopped up the drippings of speculation. As for Lake Shore, people are getting out of patience with it; it has proved itself to be a delusion and a snare—as treacherous as an April day and as perplexing as a Chinese puzzle. Moreover, it refuses to go up with the grain carrying railroads, which exasperates the bull party (who have been heavy buyers), and declines to go down, which provokes the bears, which have chosen out this stock as the only one safe to go short of. Consequently nobody is pleased, and yet nobody is able to solve the mystery of its heaviness. Such gossamers as Ohio, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Erie were fairly steady at prices which did not exceed the limits of ½ per cent. Particularly was this the case with Erie, the quotations upon the London and home markets being the same. The Ohio and Mississippi Reconstruction Committee meet this evening, and a report is expected next week. The coal stocks remained dull, neglected and without change of any moment. The contract entered into with the Syndicate for the disposal of $50,000,000 of four and a half per cent government stocks is regarded with great favor, both from the fact that the national credit will be enhanced and that the assurance of a return to specie payments is secured thereby. The outlook for this consummation even before the 1st of January next is most promising, and the chances are that the gold premium will be reduced to zero and the floating gold coin of the country be restored to circulation in advance of the hopes of the most sanguine.

OPENING PRICES.

The opening prices of stocks at the Board to-day were as follows:—New York Central, 106¾; Erie, 11¼; Lake Shore, 66⅛; Wabash, 19⅛; Northwestern, 50; do. preferred, 72⅛; Rock Island, 102⅛; Fort Wayne, 90½; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 46⅞; do. preferred, 72⅝; Pittsburg, 75½; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 55; New Jersey Central, 16½; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 54⅞; Morris and Essex, 77; Michigan Central, 68⅞; Illinois Central, 75½; Union Pacific, 67½; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 102½; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 4; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 11¾; do. preferred, 16; Ohio and Mississippi 10⅝; Western Union, 82½; Pacific Mail, 19⅞.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The closing quotations at three P. M. were:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
At & Pac Tel	20¾	21	Kansas Pacific	7¾	8
Chi & NW	51⅝	51¾	Kansas & Texas	3⅛	3⅜
Chi & NW pref.	72⅝	72¾	Lake Shore	66⅜	66½
Chi, R I & P	102⅛	102¼	Mich Central	69⅞	70
Chi, B & Q	102⅛	102½	Morris & Essex	77	77¼
C, C & I C	3⅞	4⅛	Mil & St Paul	47⅜	47½
C, C, C & I	28½	29½	Mil & St Paul pf.	72⅝	72¾
Cleve & Pitts	75½	76	Mariposa	1½	2⅛
Chi & Alton	72⅛	74	Mariposa pref.	1⅜	3
Chi & Alton pf.	99½	100	N Y Central	106⅜	106¾
Con Coal	24½	24⅞	N J Southern	1	1⅛
Canton	13	15½	Ohio & Miss	10⅝	10¾
Del, Lack & W	54⅝	54¾	Pacific Mail	19	19¾
Del & Hud Can	54½	55	Panama	125	129
Adams Express	101½	102½	Pitts & Ft W	90½	91
American Ex	48⅝	49½	Quicksilver	17	18
U S Express	50½	51	Quicksilver pref.	30⅝	31
Wells-Fargo Ex	89½	90	St L & I M	8	8⅝
Erie	11⅛	11¼	St L, K C & N	4½	4⅞
Erie pref	23⅞	25	St L, K C & N pf	22⅛	22⅞
Harlem	147	148½	Tol, W & W	19	19¼
Han & St Jo	11¾	12	Union Pacific	67½	67⅞
Han & St Jo pf	26¾	27	West Un Tel	82⅝	82¾
Illinois Central	75	75½			

THE MONEY MARKET

Money on call was easy to-day at 6 a 7 per cent, and closed as low as 5 per cent. The following were the rates of exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day:—Savannah, buying at 1-16 premium, selling at ⅛ premium; Charleston, scarce, par, 3-16 a ¼ premium; New Orleans, commercial, ⅛ premium, bank, ¼ premium; St. Louis, 75 premium; Chicago, 25 to 50 premium, and Boston scarce, at par. Foreign exchange was quiet at 4.86½ for bankers' sixty-day sterling bills, and at 4.89 for demand.

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold opened and closed at 100½, with sales in the interim at 100⅝. The carrying rates were 4, 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$61,138,490
Currency balances	1,954,949
Gold exchanges	8,864,936
Gold balances	1,262,715

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm with the exception of the new 4½'s, which made a slight decline. The following were the closing quotations:—

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency sixes	118	118½
United States sixes, 1881, registered	107⅜	107⅝
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	107⅜	107⅝
United States sixes, 1865, new, reg.	104⅛	104¼
United States sixes, 1865, coupon	104⅛	104¼
United States sixes, 1867, registered	107⅜	107½
United States sixes, 1867, coupon	107⅜	107½
United States sixes, 1868, registered	109⅞	110¼
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	109⅞	110¼
United States ten-forties, registered	105⅛	105⅜
United States ten-forties, coupon	105⅛	105⅜
United States fives, 1881, reg.	103⅞	103⅞
United States fives, 1881, coupon	104⅜	104⅜
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered	103	103⅛
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon	102⅞	103
United States fours, 1907, registered	100⅜	100½
United States fours, 1907, coupon	100⅜	100½

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

The London advices report consols strong, at an advance to 94 15-16 for money and to 95 for the account. United States bonds are firm at an advance of ⅛ a ¼ per cent, the latter in 4½'s. Erie rose to 11¼, preferred to 25 and Illinois Central to 76½. Bar silver declined to 53⅞d. per ounce. At Paris rentes rose to 109f. 5c. Exchange on London was quoted at 25f. 15½c. The closing prices in London were:—Consols for money and account, 95; new 4½ per cent bonds, 104⅜; five-twenty bonds of 1867, 108⅞ a 109; ten-forty bonds, 106⅞; fives of 1881, 104⅞, ex coupon; Erie common shares, 11¼; do. preferred shares, 25; Illinois Central, 76½.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds at the Board were 1½ per cent lower for Louisiana sevens, consols, and steady for Tennessee sixes, old and new series, to which dealings were confined; District of Columbia 3.65's sold at 74½ a 74¾.

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were quiet, and the only changes were an advance of ½ in Wabash firsts (ex coupon), ½ in St. Paul sinking funds and Louisville and Nashville consols of 1898, and ½ in Northwestern gold sevens, and a decline of ½ in Union Pacific firsts and do. sinking funds.

MINING SHARES.

The closing prices in San Francisco were:—

Alpha	5⅞	Hale & Norcross	8⅛
Alta	6⅝	Julia Consolidated	3⅜
Belcher	2⅛	Justice	6⅜
Best & Belcher	15	Leopard	⅛
Bullion	3⅜	Mexican	9⅝
Caledonia	2	Northern Belle	7
California	29⅛	Ophir	29⅜
Chollar	23	Overman	9½
Confidence	3⅛	Raymond & Ely	4
Consolidated Virginia	19⅛	Savage	8⅜
Crown Point	4⅛	Sierra Nevada	3
Eureka Consolidated	47⅛	Silver Hill	1
Exchequer	2⅝	Union Consolidated	4⅜
Gould & Curry	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	6½
Grand Prize	6⅛		

MEMORANDA.

The total sales of stocks at the Board to-day aggregated 137,726 shares.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company for the week ending April 7, 1878, were $29,038 52; same week last year, $18,296 11. Increase, $10,742 41.

The following are the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:—

For the month of March, 1878	$1,224,410
For the month of March, 1877	1,245,373
For the month of March, 1876	1,184,682
Earnings first three months 1878	3,323,410
Earnings first three months 1877	3,361,159
Earnings first three months 1876	3,196,225

The imports of dry goods for the week were $1,474,235, and the amount marketed $1,164,368. The total imports of dry goods since January 1 were $28,386,281, and the total amount marketed $28,465,812.

The annual report of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company for 1877 shows the following results:—

Gross earnings	$1,931,365 32
Operating expenses	1,135,886 46
Balance net receipts	$795,478 86
From which has been paid the interest on the funded debt	660,000 00
Leaving	$135,478 86

The following securities were sold at auction in New York to day:—

$500 Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, 11; $2,000 Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, 25; $1,000 New Jersey Southern Railroad Company, 5; $5,500 District of Columbia, 73¾, $3,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, 67; $7,000 (7 bonds, $1,000 each) St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, $2,000 a 57¾; 500 shares Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, $51 for lot; 100 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, 26¾; 200 shares Lacrosse Gold Mining Company, 41¾ per share; 120 shares Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, $81 the lot; 80 shares Bank of North America, New York, withdrawn; $5,000 (5 bonds, $1,000 each) Florida Central Railroad Company, 10.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN.

	Receipts at Chicago. April 13, 1875.	April 13, 1876.	April 13, 1877.	April 12, 1878.	Shipments. April 12, 1878.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	28,870	29,557	6,570	68,808	92,217
Corn	7,955	56,980	109,872	230,838	88,072
Oats	10,180	14,910	30,690	28,231	102,492
Rye	1,130	1,260	1,810	6,923	1,592
Barley	4,550	2,800	5,030	5,889	10,055
Totals	52,685	105,507	153,972	340,689	294,428
Flour, bbls	9,908	4,902	7,465	10,700	13,209
Hogs	9,057	16,145	14,158	19,008	6,614

	Receipts at Milwaukee. April 13, 1875.	April 13, 1876.	April 13, 1877.	April 12, 1878.	Shipments. April 12, 1878.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat	28,700	17,850	12,600	91,800	28,800
Corn	1,440	710	4,290	1,200	—
Oats	2,690	—	7,520	5,500	2,000
Rye	720	—	700	6,200	39,200
Barley	810	1,570	2,437	3,100	2,400
Totals	34,360	20,130	27,547	107,800	72,400
Flour, bbls	2,743	2,672	7,670	5,900	4,700
Hogs	—	—	307	—	—

Mercury in Chicago, 53 deg.; cloudy. Wheat in Chicago—Opening price, $1 08⅛, May.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1878.

BEFORE CALL—10 A. M.

100 shs Western Union	82¼	100 shs St Louis & I M	8⅛
200 do	82⅜	50 do	8¼
800 do	82¼	1800 Northwestern pf.	72⅛
100 do c	82¼	170 do	72⅛
100 Pacific Mail	19⅞	50 do	72
300 do	19⅞	700 do	72⅛
400 do	19¾	600 do	72⅜
100 do	19¾	100 do c	72⅜
200 do	19⅞	200 Rock Island	101⅞
200 Del & Hudson	54⅞	100 do	102⅛
200 Mich Central	68⅞	400 Erie Railway	11⅛
50 do	68⅞	700 do b3	11¼
100 do	68⅞	500 St Paul	46⅞
1900 Lake Shore	66⅛	200 do	46⅞
100 do c	66⅛	1000 do	46⅞
500 do s3	66⅛	900 do	46⅞
200 do b3	66¼	1400 do	46⅞
300 do	66⅛	1500 do	46⅞
500 Northwestern	50	200 do	46⅞
100 do	50⅛	100 St Paul pf.	72⅝
500 do	50¼	200 do	72½
300 do	50⅛	100 do	72⅝
1400 do	50⅛	100 Del, L & Western	55
400 do c	50⅛	100 do	55⅛
700 do s3	50⅛	100 Wabash	19⅛
50 do	50	100 do	19¼
25 do	50⅛	100 do	19
400 do	50⅜	100 Ohio & Miss s3	10⅛
500 do	50⅜	700 do	10⅛
100 do	50⅜	600 do	10⅛
500 do	50⅜	50 do	10⅛
900 do	50⅜	100 do s3	10⅛
200 do	50⅜	100 do b3	10⅛
400 do	50⅜	200 do s3	10⅛
400 do	50½	100 C, C & I C b3	4
200 St Louis & I M	8⅛	100 do	4

10:15 A. M.

$50000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	104⅜	$50000 US 5's, '81, c	104⅜
50000 US 5-20, c, '67	107⅜	25000 do c	104⅜
12000 US 5's, 10-40, c, c	105⅛	9000 US 4½'s, r, '91	103⅛
5000 US 5's, '81, r b3	103⅝	1500 US 4½'s, c, '91	103⅜

11:15 A. M.

$2500 US 6's, '81, c bc	107⅛	$130000 US 5's, '81, c	104⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '65, n bc	104⅜	5000 US 4's, r, 1907, bc	100⅜
3000 US 5-20, r, '65, n bc	104⅜	10000 US 4½'s, r, '91	103⅛
110000 US 5-20, c, '67	107⅜	126500 US 4½'s, c, '91	103
2000 US 5-20, r, '67	107⅜		

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1000 Louis 7's, con	76¼	100 shs NJ Central bc s3	16½
5000 Tenn 6's, old	35⅝	100 do	16⅜
5000 Tenn 6's, new	36⅛	200 do	16⅜
1000 Dis of Col 3 65's	74¼	200 Wabash bc	19
13000 do	74⅛	400 do	19⅛
2000 Bur, C R & N 1st	68½	1300 Chic & NW bc	50⅞
10000 N J Cent 1st, cn	68⅞	10 do	51
18000 M & St P 7's, gld	104⅛	1500 do	50⅞
4000 M & St P, L C div	107	350 do	50⅞
3000 M & St P con s f	96⅝	1100 do	51
1000 M & St P 8's, 1st	118	100 do c	51
1000 C & N W en cgd bds	97⅛	500 do	51⅛
3000 C & N W s f bc	108⅝	3000 do	51⅛
2000 Mor & Ess 1st, cn	86⅜	1200 do	51⅛
1000 Del & Hud c, 7's '94	96	100 do c	51⅛
3000 L Shore 2d, cn c	99	200 do	51⅛
1000 Ohio & Miss 2d	62	200 do	51⅛
5000 Union Pacific 1st	105⅛	500 do	51⅛
25000 do	105⅛	200 do c	51⅛
5000 Union Pacific s f	93⅞	600 do	51⅛
6000 Clev & Pitts 4th	106	300 do	51⅛
4000 Alton & T H 1st	110	500 do	51⅛
1000 Tol & W 1st, x c	102	200 Chi & NW pf bc b3	72⅜
9000 Win & St P 2d bc	81	300 do	72⅜
20000 N Chat & St L 1st	97⅛	1600 do	72⅜
4000 Gt West 2d, x Nov 1877 cou	72	1000 do	72⅜
5000 C, R I & P 6's, 1917	107⅛	500 do	72⅜
1000 Lou & Nashen, '98	101⅛	1500 do b3	72⅜
1000 K Paine, s of 16 bc	16	1000 do	72⅜
15 shs Bk Commerce	110	500 do	72⅜
14 Fourth Nat Bk	98	10 do c	72⅜
10 Park Bank	94	2700 do b3	73
5 Imp & Traders' Bk bc	196	1000 do	73
10 Hanover Bk bc	100	100 do s3	72⅞
37 Del & Hud	54⅝	300 Chic, M & St P bc	46⅞
200 Maryland Coal bc	9⅞	100 do b3	47
100 Quicksilver pf bc	31	200 do s3	46⅞
100 Pacific Mail bc	19⅜	1000 do	47
200 do	19¼	500 do b3	47⅛
100 do	19⅛	400 do	47⅛
200 West Union bc b3	82⅛	100 do	47⅛
500 do	82⅛	200 do	47⅛
800 do	82⅛	1200 do	47⅛
300 do c	82⅛	600 do	47⅛
700 do	82⅛	100 do c	47⅛
30 N Y C & H R bc s3	106⅞	3000 do	47⅛
200 Erie bc	11⅛	100 do	47⅛
100 do b30	11⅛	1200 do	47⅛
100 do s3	11⅛	1400 do	47⅛
50 do	11⅛	100 Chi, M & St P pf bc	72⅛
400 do b3	11⅛	500 do	72⅛
850 do	11⅛	100 do	72⅛
300 do s3	11⅛	100 Chic & R I bc	102⅛
200 Mich Central bc	68⅞	1200 Del, Lac & West bc	55
40 do	68⅞	300 do	54⅞
500 do	68⅞	100 do b3	54⅞
200 do	69	300 do	54⅞
100 do s3	69⅛	100 Chi, Bur & Q bc	102⅛
600 L S & M So bc s3	66⅛	80 Bur, C R & N bc	29
900 do	66⅛	300 H & St Jo pf bc	26
200 do c	66⅛	100 Ohio & Miss bc	10⅛
400 do s3	66⅛	1100 do	10⅛
1700 do	66⅛	100 do	10⅛
2300 do	66⅛	100 C, C & I C bc b3	4
1300 do b3	66⅛	155 L S & M So s22	65
1125 do	66⅛	Omitted in yesterday's list.	
500 do	66⅛	200 Union Pacific bc	67½
100 Morris & Essex bc s3	76⅞	200 Clev & Pitts guar	75½
10 do s3	76⅞		

BEFORE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1000 La consol	76½	100 shs Northwestern	51⅛
5500 D of Col 3-65's s3	74	800 do	51⅛
3000 H & St Jo 8's con	86⅜	100 do b3	51⅛
2000 NW con c gld bds	97⅛	200 do	51⅛
1000 Un Pac sink fd	93⅞	1000 do	51⅛
100 shs Pullman P Car	76½	100 do	51⅛
100 Western Union c	82⅛	200 do b3	51⅛
100 do	82⅛	100 Northwestern pf	72⅝
600 do	82⅛	200 do	72⅝
100 Pacific Mail	19⅜	600 do	72⅝
100 do	19	100 do	72⅝
100 Mich Central	69⅛	100 Wabash	19⅛
150 do	69	1200 St Paul	47⅛
100 do	69⅛	2800 do	47⅛
100 do b3	69⅛	300 Del, L & W b3	55
100 Illinois Central	75⅛	1000 do	54⅞
400 Lake Shore s3	66⅛	1000 do	54⅞
200 do s3	66⅛	200 do	54⅞
100 do	66⅛	100 do	54⅞
100 Union Pacific	67⅛	200 Ohio & Miss b3	10⅛
200 Pittsburg s3	75⅛	500 do	10⅛
100 Rock Island	102⅞	1000 do b60	10⅛
100 Northwestern	51⅛	700 do	10⅛
500 do	51⅛	100 do s3	10⅛
100 do c	51⅛	100 do	10⅛
100 do	51⅛	100 Han & St Jo	11⅛

12:30 P. M.

$26000 U S 6's, c, 1881	107⅛	$40000 U S 5's, 10-40, c	105⅛
5000 U S 5-20, c, '68, bc	110⅛	175000 U S 5's, c, 1881	104⅜

1:30 P. M.

$80000 U S 5-20, c, '65, n	104⅜	$10000 U S 5-20, c, '67, bc	107⅛
25000 do b3	104⅜	10000 U S 4½, c, '91 b3	103
40000 U S 5-20, r, '67, bc	107⅛	10000 U S 10-40, r bc	105⅛
1000 U S 5-20, c, '67	107⅛		

2:30 P. M.

$10000 U S 6's, c, 1881	107⅛	$20000 U S 4½, c, 1891	103
30000 US 6's, r, '81 bc b3	107⅛	7500 do bc	103
4000 U S 5 20, c, 1867	107⅛		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4000 Louis'a 7's con	76⅛	2200 shs LS & M So bc	66⅛
4000 Ohio 6's, '81 s3	105⅛	4100 do	66⅛
1000 Bur, C R & N 1st	68⅛	400 do b3	66⅛
1000 M & St P, I & M d	99⅛	500 do	66⅛
3000 M & St P c, s f	96⅛	500 do s3	66⅛
1500 Mor & E 2d m	104⅛	300 do	66⅛
2000 Mor & E 7's '71	95	200 do b3	66⅛
5000 C, R I & P 6's, 1917	107⅝	100 do	66⅛
5000 Del & Hud r '84	97	100 Chic & NW bc b3	51⅛
22000 Del & H c, 7's, '94	96	100 do	51⅛
3000 N J Cen c bc	65⅛	100 do c	51⅛
1000 H & St J 8's, c	87	100 do b3	51⅛
12000 do	87⅛	1900 do	51⅛
1000 Mich Cen 7's	109⅜	500 do	51⅛
11000 do	109⅜	300 do	51⅛
7000 Cen Pac g b	105⅝	300 do	51⅛
3000 Ch, B & Q 7's bc	110⅝	12 NY, N H & H bc	159
5000 Un Pac R 1st m	105⅛	200 Chic & NW pf bc	72⅝
5000 Un Pac s f	93⅞	200 do	72⅝
1000 C, C & I C 1st m	36⅛	10 do	72⅝
1000 Tol & W c c	55⅝	66 N J Central bc	16⅛
3000 Tol & W 1st, St L d, x mat cou	74⅞	50 do	16⅞
12000 La & M 1st m bc	94⅛	200 Chic, M & St P bc	47⅛
1000 St L, J & C 1st	103⅛	1000 do	47⅛
1000 C & NW c c g b bc	97⅛	500 do	47⅛
100 shs Ont Sil M bc	35⅝	800 do	47⅛
50 Wells Fargo Ex	90	200 do	47⅛
6 American Ex bc	49	1800 do	47⅛
10 Adams Ex bc	102	2800 do	47⅛
400 West Un Tel bc	82⅛	200 do	47⅛
100 do b3	82⅛	700 do s3	47⅛
100 do	82⅛	100 Wabash bc	19⅛
100 Pac M SS Co bc	19	600 Del, L & W bc	54⅞
100 do	19⅛	100 do	54⅞
200 Erie bc s3	11⅛	100 H & St J pf bc b30	27
100 Mich Cen bc s3	69⅛	400 do	26⅝
400 do	69⅛	40 Bur, C R & N	30
400 do s3	69⅛	200 do bc	30
500 do	69⅛	75 P, Ft W & C g bc	90⅛
200 do	69⅛	25 do b3	90⅛
100 do	69⅛	1700 Ohio & Miss bc	10⅛
100 do s3	69⅛	300 do	10⅛
40 Illinois Cen bc	75	100 Mo, K & Tex bc b3	3⅛
		500 C, C & I C bc	4

2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$25000 Ft Wayne 3d	105	700 shs Northwestern	51⅞
37 shs Merchants' Bk	109	100 Northwestern pf s3	72⅛
400 Quicksilver pf s3	30⅛	100 do	72⅛
100 Western Union	82⅛	100 do	72⅛
10 Adams Express	102	200 do	72⅛
100 Pacific Mail	19⅛	100 Central of N J	16⅛
100 N Y C & Hudson	106⅛	100 do	16⅛
100 Erie Railway	11⅛	100 Rock Island s3	102⅛
100 Mich Central	69⅛	700 St Paul	47⅛
300 do b3	70	700 do	47⅛
500 do	70⅛	800 do	47⅛
50 do s3	70	200 St Paul pf	72⅛
158 do	70	200 Del, Lack & W	54⅞
200 Lake Shore b3	66⅛	800 do	54⅞
100 do	66⅛	320 do	54⅞
100 do s3	66⅛	200 Ohio & Miss s3	10⅛
100 do b3	66⅛	800 do	10⅛
200 Northwestern	51⅛	400 do	10⅛
1000 do	51⅛	100 H & St Jo pf	26⅛
200 do b3	51⅛	100 C, C & I C	4
100 do b3	51⅛	100 St L & K C pf	22⅛
100 do s3	51⅛	100 Bur, C R & N	31
700 do	51⅛	100 do	31⅛
500 do b3	51⅛	56 do s60	31

NEW YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1878.

FIRST BOARD—11 A. M.

100 shs Ber & Ed bc	.17	1000 shs Lacrosse	.45
2500 do bc s3	.16	100 Plumas	3.80
2000 do bc c	.16	100 do b30	3.90
500 do bc	.16	100 do c	3.80
500 do bc	.16	100 do	3.80
1000 do bc b15	.17	Am Flag .14 bid, .16 asked	
1000 do bc b15	.17	500 Moose s3	7⅛
1000 do	.17	100 do	7⅛
1000 do	.17	200 do	7⅛
1000 do	.17	200 do	7⅛
1000 do b3	.17	100 do b30	7⅛
25 Cashier bc	1.20	400 do b30	7⅛
5 Con Virginia	20	500 do s3	7⅛
100 Gold Placer	1.95	Am Consol — bid, 10 asked	
200 do	1.95	Bobtail 2.60 bid, — asked	
100 do b10	2.00	Bullion .3 bid, 4⅛ asked	
100 N Y & Col ac b30	2.15	Belcher 2½ bid, 3 asked	
200 Lacrosse bc c	.43	Caledonia — bid, 2⅛ asked	
1000 do bc s3	.44	California .29 bid, 31 asked	
200 do bc b3	.44	Imperial — bid, .80 asked	
500 do bc b3	.44	Exchequer — bid, 3⅛ asked	
500 do bc b3	.44	Hukill 4.40 bid, 4.60 asked	
500 do bc	.44	Julia — bid, 4 asked	
500 do bc	.44	King's Mt 1.50 bid, 1.60 asked	
100 do bc	.44	Leopard — bid, .85 asked	
100 do bc	.45	Marip'sa 1.40 bid, 1.75 asked	
100 do bc b5	.45	Mari pf 1⅛ bid, 2⅛ asked	
100 do bc b30	.46	Merrimac — bid, 4 asked	
100 do bc	.44	Memphis .10 bid, — asked	
500 do	.45	Ontario .35 bid, — asked	
500 do b3	.45	Seaton .2 bid, — asked	
500 do	.45		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

800 shs Am Flag bc c	.14	100 shs Moose	7⅛
100 do	.15	100 do	7⅛
100 do	.15	500 Lacrosse bc	.44
100 Am Consol ac	9⅛	500 do bc	.44
500 Bertha & E bc c	.16	500 do bc s3	.44
300 do bc c	.16	100 do bc c	.44
100 do bc c	.16	100 do bc	.44
500 do bc c	.16	100 do bc b30	.45
400 do bc c	.16	500 do	.44
100 do bc c	.16	500 do	.44
200 do bc	.16	500 do b30	.45
900 do bc s3	.16	500 do b30	.45
500 do bc	.16	500 do	.44
500 do bc	.16	500 do b20	.45
500 do bc s3	.16	100 N Y & Colorado b3	2.05
50 California bc	30⅛	100 do ac b10	2.10
200 Cashier	1.35	100 Plumas	3.80
100 Gold Placer bc b5	2.05	Bobtail 2.65 bid, 2.80 asked	
100 do bc b5	2.05	Caledonia — bid, 2⅛ asked	
100 do bc	2.05	Imperial — bid, .90 asked	
100 do bc	2.05	Con Va 19½ bid, 20⅛ asked	
100 do bc	2.05	Hukill 4.40 bid, 4.60 asked	
100 do bc	2.05	Kings Mt 1.50 bid, 1.60 asked	
100 do bc	2.05	Mariposa 1.40 bid, 1.75 asked	
100 do bc c	2.05	Mariposa pf 1⅛ bid, 3⅛ asked	
100 do	2.05	Ontario .35 bid, — asked	
100 do	2.00	Seaton .2 bid, 2⅛ asked	
100 Moose	7⅛		
100 do	7⅛		
100 do	7⅛		

THIRD BOARD—2:30 P. M.

100 shs Bertha & Edith	.16	200 shs Gold Placer bc	2.05
500 do	.16	100 do b30	2.20
1000 do b10	.17	100 do b30	2.20
500 do s3	.16	100 do b30	2.20
100 California bc	30⅛	100 do	2.05
500 Cashier bc	1.35	100 Moose	7⅛
500 do bc b30	1.40	100 do	7⅛
500 do s3	1.30	100 Plumas bc	3.80
100 Lacrosse bc b30	.45	100 do b5	3.80
1500 do bc b30	.45		

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

COTTON: SPOT STEADY; FUTURES CLOSED STEADY—FLOUR DULL—WHEAT NOMINAL—CORN EASY—OATS NOMINAL—WHISKEY FIRM—PORK NOMINAL—LARD EASY—PETROLEUM QUIET—OILS QUIET—SPIRITS TURPENTINE QUIET—ROSIN QUIET—COFFEE QUIET—SUGAR QUIET.

FRIDAY, April 12—6 P. M.

Business has picked up somewhat during the past week, but as a general rule the markets, save for those commodities which are affected by the war news cabled over from Europe, have been pretty steady. The movement in dry goods, boots and shoes, &c., continues fair, while in numerous other articles there is an improved feeling, if not an increase in firmness. The settlement of the silver question, supplemented by the renewed assurances of resumption next winter, enables merchants to plan ahead a little, and hence there is less apprehension than there was along back, which prohibited all transactions not actually based upon the exigencies of the times. During the week flour has declined. Wheat has fluctuated, being higher as war in Europe appeared more probable and lower as it appeared less probable, so that about every other day being called on 'Change "war day" has witnessed a firmer market for wheat. Corn has somewhat appreciated, though the advance has not been general. Oats were dull and lower. Whiskey has been held pretty firm, but there has been little life to the market. Pork has sold more freely, but at lower prices. Lard has also declined, but became more steady toward the close of the week. To-day (Friday) business was moderate in nearly all commodities. On 'Change flour was dull and heavy. Wheat was dull and nominally lower. Corn was easy. Oats were dull and nominal. Whiskey was quiet but firm. Pork was nominal. Lard was easy. Cotton on the spot was steady. Futures closed steady. Groceries were quiet, as were also naval stores, oils and petroleum.

ASHES were quoted at 4⅛c. a 4⅜c. for pots and 5⅛c. a 5⅜c. for pearls.

ANTIMONY was firm at 12½c. a 13c. for regulus.

BEESWAX.—We note sales of 1,500 lbs. at 28c.; quoted at 27½c. a 29c. for Western and Southern.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was barely steady. We note sales of 1,997 bags Rio, ex Donati; 4,000 do. do., ex W. H. Keeney, and 611 and 780 do. do., ex Hipparchus, all on private terms. Mild coffee was quiet. We quote:—Ordinary cargoes, 14c. a 14½c.; fair do., 15⅜c.; good do., 16⅛c.; prime do., 17c.; extreme range for lots, 14c. a 18⅛c.; Santos, fair to good, 15⅛c. a 16c., gold, 90 days; Java, government bags, 20c. a 21⅛c.; do., grass mats, 20c. a 22⅛c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18½c.; Ceylon, 15c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 13⅛c. a 16c.; Jamaica, 13⅛c. a 15⅛c.; St. Domingo, 13c.; Porto Rico, 15c. a 17c.; Costa Rica, 15c. a 17⅛c.; Mexican, 14⅛c. a 16c.; Macassar, 17c. a 18c.; Angostura, 15c. a 16⅛c.; Savanilla, 13c. a 16⅛c.; Curacoa, 13⅛c. a 14⅛c.

COOPERAGE STOCK was dull. We quote:—Molasses shooks, 32-inch, with heads, $1 65 a $1 90; sugar shooks, with heads, 38-inch, $2 a $2 50; do., do., 36-inch, $1 50 a $2; box shooks, 50c. a 60c.; rum do., $4; pipe do., $6 a $6 50; empty hogsheads, $2 50; hoops, 14 feet, ordinary to prime, $33 a $35; do., 12 feet, do., $28 a $30 per M.

COPPER.—The market was quiet at 17c. for lake.

CORDAGE was dull. We quote:—Manila, large and small size, per lb., 11⅛c. a 17⅛c.; do., cordage, bolt rope yarns, 16c. a 17c.; tarred Manila, 14c.; Sisal rope, 9½c. a 10⅛c.; New Zealand 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; Russia, 17c.

COTTON on the spot was steady but quiet. Futures opened about 4 points higher and closed steady with an advance of from 3 to 7 points. The official closing prices to-day, compared with Thursday's, were as follows:—

Thursday, April 11.		Friday, April 12.	
April	10.77 a 10.78	April	10.82 a 10.83
May	10.91 a 10.92	May	10.94 a 10.95
June	10.99 a 11	June	11.04 a 11.05
July	11.06 a 11.07	July	11.11 a 11.12
August	11.09 a 11.10	August	11.16 a —
September	10.84 a 10.85	September	10.88 a —
October	10.64 a 10.65	October	10.67 a 10.68
November	10.51 a 10.52	November	10.56 a 10.57
December	10.52 a 10.53	December	10.57 a 10.58
January	10.59 a 10.60	January	10.64 a 10.65

—Current prices of spot cotton (the following quotations are based on American standard of classification, and on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted):—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	7 13-16	7 13-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
Strict ordinary	8 9-16	8 9-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
Good ordinary	9	9	9⅛	9⅛
Strict good ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝
Low middling	9 15-16	9 15-16	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict low middling	10 5-16	10 5-16	10 7-16	10 7-16
Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
Good middling	11	11	11⅛	11⅛
Strict good middling	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 7-16	11 7-16
Middling fair	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Fair	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16

—Stained—Good ordinary, 7 13-16c.; strict good ordinary, 8 9-16c.; low middling, 9 1-16c.; middling, 9 11-16c. Sales of spot cotton:—

	To-day.	Last Evening	Total.
Export	—	1,000	1,000
Consumption	462	60	522
Totals	462	1,060	1,522

—Delivered on contract, 400 bales. For future delivery the sales were as follows:—Yesterday, after two P. M.—May, 100 bales at 10.93, 1,200 at 10.91, 700 at 10.92; June, 800 at 10.99; July, 100 at 11.07, 800 at 11.06; August, 800 at 11.09; September, 100 at 10.84; October, 200 at 10.63, 700 at 10.64; November, 100 at 10.52; January, 200 at 10.61. Total, 5,800 bales. To-day, up to two P. M.—April, 200 at 10.81, 100 at 10.79, 200 at 10.83; May, 100 at 10.90c., 400 at 10.92c., 1,000 at 10.93c., 2,400 at 10.94c., 100 at 10.95c., 300 at 10.92c., 200 at 10.93c., 700 at 10.94c., 100 at 10.95c.; June, 800 at at 11.01c., 1,400 at 11.02c., 2,800 at 11.03c., 400 at 11.01c., 100 at 11.03c., 200 at 11.02c., 200 at 11.03c., 1,700 at 11.04c., 500 at 11.05c.; July, 800 at 11.10c., 900 at 11.09c., 500 at 11.10c., 200 at 11.11c., 400 at 11.12c.; August, 200 at 11.11c., 100 at 11.12c., 200 at 11.13c., 300 at 11.14c., 100 at 11.13c., 800 at 11.15c., 400 at 11.16c.; September, 300 at 10.87c.; October, 500 at 10.66c., 400 at 10.68c. Total, 19,800 bales. Grand total 30,300 bales. The receipts at the ports were as follows:—Galveston, 689; New Orleans, 2,919; Mobile, 589; Savannah, 601; Charleston, 508; Wilmington, 204; Norfolk, 997; Baltimore, 376; New York, 1,750; Boston, 525; Philadelphia, 11. Total, 9,169 bales. This day last week, 7,114 bales. This day last year, 2,505 bales. Total since September 1, 3,970,142 bales. Cotton freight closed as follows:—To Havre, by steam, ⅜c., compressed; by sail, ⅜c. To Hamburg, by steam, ⅜c., compressed. To Bremen, by steam, 11-16c., compressed; by sail, ½c. To Liverpool, ¼d., by steam; by sail, 15-64d., compressed.

DRUGS, &C.—Opium was dull and nominal at $4 gold, in bond. In shellacs we have no change to note, the market remaining firm at late prices; quoted at 23c. for D. C., 20c. for V. S. O., and 19c. for diamond I, all gold, and 18c., currency, for garnet. Quinine was still quoted at $5 from second hands. Morphine—Manufacturers continue to deliver freely on contracts, but they decline selling to speculators; there is an ample stock on hand; manufacturers are now asking $4. Rochelle salts were quiet at 30½c. for bbls. and 31½c. for boxes. Blue vitriol was quoted at 7½c. a 7¾c. for prime. Iodide potash was quoted at $3 25 a $3 35. Iodine was quoted at $4 50 a $4 55. Quicksilver was quiet at 49c., gold, for small lots; California quoted at 43½c., gold; London, £7. Alum—Lump was quoted at 2½c. a 2¾c. for ammonia and 2½c. a 2⅝c. for potash. Chlorate potash was quoted at 18½c. a 18¾c., gold, and 20c., gold, for powdered. Tartaric acid was quoted at 40½c., gold, for crystal, and 43½c. a 44½c. for powdered. Citric acid ruled steady at 62c. a 63c., gold. Camphor was quiet; quoted at 27½c. a 27¾c. for refined in bbls., on spot. Cream tartar was quoted at 24½c. for American, 25½c. for powdered in bbls. and 26½c. for do. in boxes. Alcoholics—Chloroform and ether were quiet at 78c. a 80c. for the former and 55c. a 65c. for the latter. Borax—Refined city was quoted at 8c. a 8¼c., and refined California was quoted at 8c. a 8¼c. Burgundy pitch was quoted at 4½c. a 4¾c. Guarana was held at $1 80 a $1 85. Manna was quiet, quoted at 33c. a 35c. for small, 80c. a 85c. for large and 27c. a 28c. for sorts. Cuttlefish bones were quoted at 14c. Balsam copaiba was quoted at 31c. a 32c. Balsam tolu was held at 60c. a 75c. Saffron—American quoted at 19c. a 21c., Spanish at $9 50 a $10. Galanga root was quoted at 10c. Squills were quiet at 8c. a 9c. Cod liver oil was quiet, and quoted at $1 20 a $1 25 for Newfoundland and $1 65 a $1 70 for Norwegian. Rhubarb was quiet at prices ranging from 50c. to $1 10. Ginger was quoted at 17½c. for Jamaica bleached. Gum damar was quiet at 16c. a 18c. Gamboge was quoted at 67c. Assafœtida was quiet at 15c. a 17c. Carbonate ammonia was quoted at 13½c., gold. Seeds—The market was quiet. We quote:—Canary—Spanish, $2; Sicily, $2 12½; Dutch, $1 60; Smyrna, $1 50; hemp, Russian, $1 55 a $1 60; rape, German, $2 75; English, $3 12½; domestic, $2 30 a $2 70; caraway, Dutch, first, 10½c.; do., second, 9½c.; mustard, Trieste, 7c.; California, 6c.; yellow English, 8c.; Dutch, 7½c. Ergot was quoted at 28c. a 30c. Camomile flowers were quiet; quoted at 13c. a 25c. for German and 28c. a 35c. for Roman. Seneca root was quoted at 55c. a 62c. for Western and Southern; ginseng was quoted at $1 10 a $1 25. Sweet marjoram was quiet at 10c. a 18c. Tonca beans were held at $1 30 a $1 35 for Angostura. Valerian root was quoted at 18c. a 20c. for English and 13c. a 15c. for German. Sarsaparilla was quiet. We quote:—Honduras, common, 23½c.; do., do. for export, 30c.; gold Mexican 13c. a 15c. Jalap was quoted at 20c., gold. Cutch was quiet at 6c. a 6½c. Prussiate potash was quiet at 24c. a 26c. Bichromate potash was quoted at 12½c. a 13½c. Gambier was quiet at 4½c., gold. Sumac was quoted at $1 10 a $1 15. Dividivi was quiet at $65 per ton. Gentian root was quiet at 4c. Cassia buds were quoted at 34c. Colombo root was quoted 9c. for whole and 14c. for powdered. Gum gedda was quiet at 9½c. a 10½c.; do. talca, 11c. a 11½c. Juniper berries were quoted at 2½c. a 3c. for common and 3c. a 3½c. for ordinary Italian. Orange peel was quiet at 6½c. a 7½c. Venice turpentine was quoted at 20c. Castile soap—Conti white was quoted at 14c. a 14½c.; Marseilles pure mottled at 11c., gold, and do. common at 7½c. a 7¾c., currency. Licorice root was quiet at from 7c. to 15c., currency, for selected. Licorice paste—Calabria at 30c.; Spanish, solid, 25c. a 28c., gold; Pignatelli at 27c.; small Guzalina at 26c.; large Guzalina at 31c. a 34c.; P. & S. small at 28c.; Corigliano at 42c. English chemicals were quiet at $1 15 for sal soda, 3½c. for bicarb soda, $3 70 for caustic soda for 70 per cent and 4c. for 60 per cent; 1⅞c. for soda ash, all gold, and 1½c., currency, for bleeching powder. American bicarb soda was quoted at $3 12½ a $3 25. Essential oils were without material change. We quote:—Oil bergamot, Sanderson's, $3 20; oil lemon, Sanderson's, $2 50 a $2 62½; Imnsen's finest oil rose $11; anise, $1 70; oil cassia, 75c., all gold; oil caraway, $1 40 a $2 50; oil croton, $2; oil citronella, 90c. a $1; oil lavender, 75c. a $2; do. do. (Mitcham), $17; oil cloves, $2 45; oil wintergreen, $2 25; oil sassafras, inclusive, 43c.; oil pennyroyal nominal at $1 a $1 25; oil of bay, $15, all currency.

FEATHERS were dull and entirely nominal.

FISH.—Codfish were dull. Good mackerel were scarce and sold readily when offered at $18 a $20 for No. 1 and $9 50 a $10 for No. 2. There were a good many inferior lots on the market which were selling below the range. Barrelled herring were dull except cheap goods. Some 500 bbls. Eastport round sold to go South at about $2. There were a good many box herring on the market. About 10,000 boxes sold at 15c. a 16c. for scaled and 9c. a 10c. for No. 1. We quote:—Codfish—George's Bank, $4; Grand Bank, $2 50 a $3. Mackerel—Extra mess, $30 a $35; mess, $26 a $28; bloaters, $25 a $27; shore, No. 1, $18 a $20; do., No. 2, $9 50 a $10; do., No. 3, $8 50 a $10; bay No. 1, $18; do. No. 2, $10; do., No. 3, none; large No. 2, $14. Box herring—Scaled, 15c. a 16c.; No. 1, 9c. a 10c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 9,429 bbls.; wheat, 82,800 bushels; corn meal, 90 sacks; corn, 85,950 bushels; oats, 11,600 do.; rye, 11,650 do.; barley, 3,300 do.; barley malt, 4,700 do. Flour was dull and 5c. a 10c. lower in some cases. The sales, including State, Western and Southern, were 9,000 bbls. within the annexed range. Rye flour ruled quiet, with sales of 300 bbls. Corn meal was quiet, with sales of 500 bbls. Rye was firm, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 73½c. a 73¾c. for No. 1 and No. 2 Western and 75c. for State. Barley was active. Sales were 12,000 bushels Canada at 85c., and 20,000 do. four and six rowed State at 69c. a 70c. Barley malt was quiet. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 00 a	$4 00
Superfine State	4 25 a	4 60
Extra State	5 00 a	5 25
Choice State	5 40 a	5 65
Superfine Western	4 00 a	4 75
Extra Western	4 90 a	5 20
Minnesota	5 50 a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 10 a	5 25
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a	6 00
Family	5 65 a	6 35
City mills	5 00 a	6 10
St. Louis, low extra	5 25 a	5 50
St. Louis, low straight	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	6 00 a	6 25
St. Louis, choice family	6 25 a	7 50
Rye flour	3 50 a	4 25
Southern, No. 2	3 00 a	4 00
Southern, superfine	4 00 a	4 90
Southern, extra	5 10 a	5 75
Southern, family	6 00 a	8 00
Corn meal, Western	2 40 a	2 75
Corn meal, white Western	2 75 a	3 00
Corn meal, Jersey	2 60 a	2 90
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 10 a	3 15
Corn meal, puncheons	16 00 a	—

—Wheat was dull and nominal at $1 24 a $1 25 for No. 2 spring and $1 26 a $1 27 for No. 2 Milwaukee at the close. The sales between the calls were about 50,000 bushels, at $1 20 for No. 3 spring, $1 24 for No. 2 do., $1 31 a $1 32 for No. 1 Minnesota, $1 38 for No. 1 red winter, $1 34 a $1 35 for No. 2 do., and $1 33 for No. 2 amber Indiana; also 60,000 bushels No. 1 spring, for May, at $1 30 a $1 30½. At the first call 24,000 bushels No. 2 spring, for May, sold at $1 23. No sales at the last call. The following were the bid and asked prices at the last call:—No. 2 red winter for April, $1 32½ bid, $1 36 asked; do. for May, $1 31 bid, $1 35 asked; do. for June, $1 30 bid, $1 34 asked; No. 2 spring for April, $1 24 bid, $1 25 asked; do. for May, $1 22½ bid, $1 23½ asked; do. for June, $1 21½ bid, $1 24 asked; No. 2 Northwest for April, $1 25 bid, $1 27 asked; do. for May, $1 23½ bid, $1 25½ asked; do. for June, $1 22½ bid, $1 25 asked. Corn was easy. At the first call 8,000 bushels May No. 2 sold at 53⅛c.; at the second call the sales were 40,000 do., May, No. 2, at 55c., 8,000 do., June, No. 2 at 53⅛c. The sales between the calls were 75,000 bushels at 51c. a 51⅛c. for steamer mixed, 52⅛c. for low mixed, 48c. a 50c. for ungraded mixed and 49c. a 49⅛c. for No. 3 mixed; also 40,000 do. No. 2 spring for May at 53c. and 8,000 do. do. for June at 53⅛c. Oats were dull and nominal, closing as follows:—Extra white, 37c.; No. 1 do., 37c.; No. 2 do., 34c.; No. 3 do., 33c.; extra and No. 1 mixed, 34c.; No. 2 do., 33c. a 33⅛c.; No. 3 do., 32½c. a 33c. The sales were about 28,000 bushels.

FRUIT.—The market for foreign dried was active and firm. We quote:—New raisins, layers, $1 55; new loose muscatel, $1 75; old layers, $1 10; old loose muscatel, $1 50; new Valencia raisins, 7c. New currants, 4c. a 6c.; new citron, 14½c. Figs, in boxes, 9c. a 12c.; in kegs, 7c.; in drums, 6½c. Dates, in mats, 5c. Brazil nuts, 4c. Sardines, quarter boxes, 12½c; half boxes, 18½c. Turkey prunes, crop 1876, 8½c.; crop 1877, 9½c. a 10c.; new French, from 10c. to 17c., according to size; new Bohemian prunes, 9c. a 9½c.; New Grenoble walnuts, 13c.; new Marbot do., 8c.; new Bordeaux do., 7c.; new Sicily filberts, 9½c.; shelled almonds, in bags, 36c.; princess almonds, new, in casks, 38c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market was quiet and rather easy. The supply was not large. We quote:—Hay—Shipping, 60c. a 65c.; retail, 75c. a 85c. Straw—Long rye, 45c. a 55c.; short rye, 35c. a 45c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Hemp was quiet. Jute butts were steady; 500 bales rejections, ex Rydalmere, sold on private terms. We quote:—American dressed, $175 a $182 50 for single, $210 a $215 for double and $130 a $175 for undressed; Russia, clean, $205 a $210, gold; Italian, $270 a $275, gold; jute, 4½c. a 6c., gold; jute butts, 2⅝c., currency, cash and time; Manila hemp, 7c.; Sisal, 5⅛c.; istle, 5c. a 5½c., all gold.

HIDES.—The market was steady. We note sales of 680 Rio Grande seconds, as they run, at 15½c.; 4,158 dry Rio Grande at 17½c. and on private terms 1,250 dry California, 23 lbs.; 615 dry Rio Grande kips, 1,007 Ecuador, 164 Quito, 524 Tampico, 126 wet salted Vera Cruz, 100 dry Central American, and 100 wet salted Texas. Also, by auction, 2,400 sea damaged China hides at 10½c. for 1,000, 9½c. for 1,000, and 3½c. for 400. Also 2,000 a 3,000 New York city ox, for export to Liverpool, price supposed to be 8c., currency. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs. to 28 lbs., 21c.; do., 20 lbs. to 25 lbs., 21c. a 20½c.; Montevideo, 20½ lbs. to 22 lbs., 21c. a 20½c.; Corrientes, 21 lbs. to 22 lbs., 19c. a 19½c.; Rio Grande, 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., 18c. a 18½c.; Orinoco, 21 lbs. to 23 lbs., 19c. a 19½c.; California, 22 lbs. to 25 lbs., 19½c. a 20c.; Central American, 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Matamoros, 22 lbs. to 25 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. to 19 lbs., 16c. a 17c., all gold, selected; dry salted Texas, 24 lbs. to 30 lbs., 12½c. a 13½c.; do. Southern, 24 lbs. to 30 lbs., 11c. a 12c.; city slaughter, ox, 60 lbs. to 80 lbs., 7⅝c.; do. cow, 45 lbs. to 60 lbs. 7c. a 7⅛c., all currency, selected.

HOPS.—The market was still dull, but without material change in values. We quote:—New Yorks, good to prime, 8c. a 10c.; do., low to fair, 5c. a 7c.; Eastern, 5c. a 8c.; Wisconsin, 5c. a 8c.; yearlings, 2c. a 3c.; olds, all growths, 1c. a 2c. per lb. From Mr. Emmet Wells' *Weekly Hop Circular*:—

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	914
Total receipts since September 1, 1877	124,592
Total receipts for same period in 1876	68,443
Export clearances for the week	235
Total exports since September 1, 1877	71,998
Total exports for same period in 1876	35,314

IRON.—The market of American pig was still dull; 200 tons No. 1 and 500 tons forge sold on private terms. Scotch pig was in light consumptive demand. The arrivals were light. Reports were current of sale of 7,000 tons old rails on private terms. We quote:—American pig, No. 1, $18 a $20; No. 2, $18 a $19; gray forge, $16 a $17. Scotch—Coltness, No. 1, $25; Glengarnock, No. 1, $24 50; Eglinton, No. 1, $24.

LEAD was firm for domestic; quoted at 4c., currency, for large lots, and 4¼c., currency, for small lots.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole shows an average activity for this season of the year, and the market may be called firm. The receipts for the week were 65,548 sides and 2,317 bales. The exports for the same time were 29,000 sides—viz., 11,000 to England and 18,000 to the Continent. We quote:—Hemlock—Light Buenos Ayres, 20c. a 21c.; do. California, 20c.; do. common hide, 19c. a 20c.; middle Buenos Ayres, 20c. a 21c.; do. California, 20c. a 21c.; do. common hide, 19c. a 20c.; heavy Buenos Ayres, 20c. a 21c.; do. California, 20c. a 21c.; do. common hide, 19c. a 21c.; good damaged Buenos Ayres, 18c. a 18½c.; do. California, 18c.; do. common hide, 17½c. a 18c.; poor damaged common hide, 15c. a 17c.; bellies, 15c. a 16c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was dull. Domestic was steady. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 28c. a 33c.; clayed, 35c. a 37c.; muscovado refining, 36c. a 38c.; grocery, 35c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 36c. a 50c.; English islands, 33c. a 42c.; New Orleans, new crop, common to fancy, 25c. a 50c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market was dull, but nominally unchanged. We quote:—Spirits turpentine, merchantable order, 31c.; rosin, good strained, $1 65; strained, $1 60; tar, $2 25; pitch, $3 12½. Advices from Wilmington were as follows:—Rosin firm; strained, $1 32½; good strained, $1 35. Tar firm, $1 50. Turpentine steady; hard, $1 10; soft and virgin, $1 75, 1-5 off; new do., $2 10. Spirits firm, 27½c.

OILS.—Cottonseed oil—The following were the bid and asked prices at the call:—April, 47c. bid, 48½c. asked; May, 47½c. bid, 49c. asked; June, 48c. bid, 49½c. asked; first half year, 47½c. bid, 48c. asked; all year, 46½c. bid, 47½c. asked. Linseed oil was in good demand and firm. At New Bedford 300 bbls. crude whale oil sold for export on private terms. We quote:—Linseed oil, 60c. a 61c.; sperm, crude, $1 03 a $1 05; bleached winter sperm, $1 17; do., natural do., $1 12; crude, Northern, whale, 55c.; do., Southern, 50c.; bleached winter, 62c.; natural do., 60c.; extra bleached winter elephant, 72c.; natural winter extra do do., 70c.; winter bleached fish, 50c.; crude fish, Sound, 45c.; Maine, 47c. a 50c.

PETROLEUM.—Refined was dull but nominally unchanged. At the Petroleum Exchange the market opened at $1 35 and closed at $1 36⅞ a $1 37½. The highest point reached was $1 37½ and the lowest $1 35. We quote:—Crude, in bulk, 6⅛c.; do., in barrels, 8½c. a 9c.; refined, in barrels, 11½c. asked; do., in cases, offered at 14½c. for ordinary brands Naphtha, 6½c. for ordinary; refined, at Philadelphia, 11½c.; Baltimore, 11½c.

POULTRY.—The market was dull and nominal. We quote:—Dressed poultry—Turkeys, State and Western, good to prime, 12c. a 14c.; Jersey, good to prime, 13c. a 15c. Chickens—Jersey, good to prime, 16c. a 18c.; State, good to prime, 15c. a 17c.; Western, good to prime, 14c. a 16c. Ducks—State, good to prime, 17c. a 18c.; Western, good to prime, 17c. a 18c.; Jersey, good to prime, 18c. a 19c.; do., fair to good, 16c. a 18c. Geese—State, good to prime, 10c. a 12c.; Jersey, good to prime, 12c. a 13c.; do., fair to good, 10c. a 12c.; Western, good to prime, 10c. a 12c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 145 bbls.; lard, 1,188 tierces, 121 bbls., 150 kegs and 39 boxes; cut meats, 2,769 packages; bacon, 25 tierces and 1,906 boxes; beef, 111 bbls. and 808 cases. Pork was nominal, closing at the second call as follows:—April $10 asked; May, $9 50 bid, $9 85 asked; June, $10 asked; July, $10 15 asked. Sales were 250 bbls mess at $9 85 cash and 500 bbls. for June delivery at $9 85. Cut meats were quiet but steady; smoked hams were quoted at 7½c. a 9½c.; smoked shoulders at 5½c. Bacon was steady with more doing; we note sales of 75 boxes city long clear at 5⅛c.; 50 boxes half and half on private terms; 100 boxes do at $5 60; 500 do. long clear at $5 30; 300 boxes long clear at the West at $4 90, and 50,000 lbs. short ribs, loose (Chicago), July, at $4 92½, city long clear was quoted at 5⅛c., and Western do. at 5⅜c. Beef was quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs were quoted at 4½c. a 5c. city heavy to light, and 5½ for pigs. Lard was easy, closing at the last call as follows:—April, $7 30 asked; May, $7 25 bid, $7 27½ asked; June, $7 32½ bid, $7 35 asked; July, $7 35 bid, $7 45 asked. The sales were 5,500 tierces at $7 25 a $7 27½ for May, and $7 30 a $7 35 for June. The spot sales were 300 tierces city at $7 25; about 2,000 do. Western at $7 27½; 250 do. do. at $7 30 and 600 do., off grade, at 6⅝c. Refined—Moderate sales of 500 tierces Continent, at $7 72½; 100 do. Cuba, at $7 65 and 200 do. city No. 1 sold at 6⅝c. Butter—Receipts, 2,130 packages. The market remained steady for choice grades at late prices—choice new at 30c. a 35c.; fair to good, 22c. a 28c.; choice old State, 23c. a 28c.; fair to good do. 15c. a 20c.; Western fresh, 18c. a 20c.; do. common to good, 8c. a 14c. Cheese—Receipts, 708 boxes. The market ruled steady for choice quality. We quote full cream at 12½c. a 13c. and skimmed at 7c. a 11c. Eggs—Receipts, 3,730 bbls. The market was steady. We quote:—Long Island, New Jersey and near by, 10½c. a 11c.; State and Pennsylvania, 10c. a 10½c.; Western, 10c. a 10½c.

RICE.—There was a good demand for domestic, and the market ruled firm. We quote:—Carolina, fair, 5½c. a 5⅝c.; good to prime, 6c. a 6⅛c.; choice, 6½c. a 6⅝c.; Louisiana, fair to prime, 6c. a 6⅛c.; Patna, 7c. a 7½c., currency; in bond, 4c. a 4½c.; Rangoon, in bond, 3½c., gold.

SPELTER was quiet at 5⅛c. a 5½c., currency, for domestic, and 6⅛c., gold, for foreign.

STEARINE.—Receipts, 50 tierces. The market was steady at 7½c. a 7⅝c. for prime.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was steady. We note sales of 1,000 hhds. Muscovado on the basis of 7⅜c. for fair; 400 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅜c., 569 boxes molasses sugar at 7⅝c., 15 hhds. do. at 7½c., 300 hhds. do. at 7c., 72 hhds. tank bottom at 4c. and 43 hhds. Muscovado at 7⅜c. Refined was steady with a good business doing. Yellows were scarce and relatively higer. We quote:—Fair refining, 7⅜c.; good do., 7⅝c.; prime do., 7¾c.; Cuba, grocery, fair to choice, 7⅞c. a 8c.; do., centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, Nos. 8 to 13, 7⅞c. a 8⅝c.; do., molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6½c. a 7⅜c.; Porto Rico, refining, common to prime, 7c. a 7⅝c.; do., grocery, fair to choice, 7⅜c. a 8c.; refined, standard A, 9⅛c. a 9¼c.; off A, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; crushed, 9⅞c. a 10c.; powdered, 9⅞c.; granulated, 9⅝c.; cut loaf, 10c.; white extra C's, 8⅝c. a 8¾c.; yellow extra C's, 7⅞c. a 8⅛c.; other grades, including C's, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c. Molasses sugars in bbls. 7c. a 7½c.

TALLOW.—Receipts, 8 hhds., 202 bbls., 23 boxes and 10 casks. The market was steady, with sales of 50,000 lbs. at 7⅛c. a 7 7-16c.

TIN.—The market for pig was quiet but steady. Plates were steady. We quote:—Banca, 18c.; Straits, 14⅞c. a 14⅝c.; English, lamb and flag, 14½c. a 14⅝c.; do., refined, nominally 15⅛c., all gold. Plates—Charcoal, 6 a $6 25; terne, $5 62½ a $5 75; coke, $5 25 a $5 50; do., terne, $5 a $5 25.

TOBACCO.—The market for Kentucky leaf was a little more active. The sales were 500 hhds., chiefly new crop, at prices ranging from 3½c. a 12c. Seedleaf was fairly active. The sales were 160 cases New England, crop 1877, 6c. a 11c.; 225 cases do, crop 1876, at 10c. a 22c.; 100 cases sundries at 5c. a 18c., and 300 bales Havana at 87c. a $1 05.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 385 bbls. The market was dull, but firmly held.

WOOL.—The market was dull, unsettled and weak. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. unwashed fleece at 28c., 40,000 lbs. X Ohio at 41c., 20,000 lbs. X and XX do. at 40c. a 41c., 10,000 lbs. super pulled wool at 35c., 35,000 lbs. fall clip California at 14c. a 17c., and on private terms 8,000 lbs. medium Ohio fleece, 15,000 lbs. unwashed medium fleece, 14,000 lbs. fall clip California wool, 5,000 lbs. spring clip do., 6,000 lbs. California pulled, 15,000 lbs. scoured California, 1,050 lbs. Southern, 166 bags super pulled, 20 bags do. do., very choice; 40 bags combing do.; 2,000 lbs. noils and 15,000 lbs. Oregon.

FREIGHTS.—Trade in general was moderate with rates unchanged. Engagements—To Liverpool, per steam, 35,000 bushels grain, 8½d., 60 lbs.; 1,500 boxes bacon, through freight, quoted at 50c. a 53c. per 100 lbs. Glasgow, steam, 200 boxes cheese, 35c. London, steam, 16,000 bushels grain, 9d.; 100 bbls. pork, private terms; 200 packages provisions, 35c.; 300 tierces beef, 6s. 6d., and sail, 1,200 bbls. flour, 1s. 10½d. Bristol, steam, 8,000 bushels corn, 8¾d.; 150 tierces beef, 6s. 6d., and sail, 48,000 bushels grain, 8d. Antwerp, steam, 1,500 tierces lard, private terms. To Havre per steam, 545 boxes bacon at 9-16d., 325 tierces hams at $2 each, 76 tierces lard at 9-16c., 2,553 bundles salted hides at ⅝c., 28 tons rattan at ⅜c., 100 bales cotton, compressed, at ⅜c.; 300 bags hoops at ⅜c., 300 bbls. flour at $1 25 each; 135 casks copper on private terms, 450 bales Peruvian bark at $10 per ton, measurement; 20 tons pig lead at ½c., 50 hhds. and 200 bbls. tallow at 7-16c., 250 tons measurement goods at $10 per ton measurement. Charters:—A Norwegian bark, hence to a Danish port with 1,750 quarters grain, at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, hence to do. with 2,000 quarters grain, at 6s.; a Norwegian bark, hence to do. with 4,000 quarters grain, on private terms; a Norwegian bark (now here), from Philadelphia to an Italian port with 3,000 quarters grain, at 7s.; a Norwegian bark (now here), from Philadelphia to an Italian port with 4,000 quarters grain, at 6s. 10½d.; a bark from Baltimore to the Continent direct with 2,800 quarters grain, 6s. 3d.; an American ship, from Philadelphia to Anjier for orders with 38,000 cases refined petroleum on private terms; a German bark, reported hence to Rotterdam with 6,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 3s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, hence to Trieste with 3,300 bbls. refined petroleum at 4s. 6d., May 1. Clearances—A British bark, hence to Exmouth with 3,500 bbls. refined petroleum at 3s. 7½d.; an American brig, hence to an inside Spanish port with 700 bbls. and 6,000 cases refined petroleum at 4s. 9d. and 24 cents.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 12, 1878.

RECEIPTS FOR TWO DAYS.

Yards.	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Sixtieth street	1,070	37	1,133	984	10
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	2,726
Jersey City	1,631	14	—	1,739	1,837
Totals	2,701	51	1,133	2,723	4,573

BEEVES.—Trade was slow on this forenoon and rates off again nearly ⅛c. per lb. Quality from common to fair; in general coarse and moderately fat; prices were 8⅛c. a 11c. per lb., weights 5½ cwt. a 8½ cwt.; from 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. has been allowed net; general sales on 56 lbs. net. At Sixtieth street yards T. C. Eastman sold for self 35 cars of horned cattle, sales as follows:—69 Illinois steers at 8⅛c. per lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 Illinois steers at 9c. per lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 252 Illinois steers at 9½c. per lb., weights 7 cwt. a 7¾ cwt.; 67 Illinois steers at 9⅞c. per lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 47 Illinois steers at 9⅞c. a 10c. per lb., weight 8 cwt.; 75 Illinois steers at 10c. a 10¼c. per lb., weight 8¾ cwt. Ulery & Gary sold for selves 44 Illinois steers at 9¾c. per lb., with $1 on per head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 Illinois steers at 9½c. a 10½c. per lb., weight 8⅛ cwt. H. F. Burchard sold for C. F. Reynolds 18 Illinois steers at 9½c. per lb., weight 6½ cwt. Coon & Thompson sold for selves 2 State oxen at 9⅛c. per lb., gross weight 3,900 lbs., on 56 lbs. net; 39 Illinois steers at 9⅝c. per lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., with $10 off the lot, weight 7¾ cwt. C. Kohn sold for Kohn & Furst 60 still fed bulls, live weight not obtained, at 4⅛c. per lb.; 64 still fed steers at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 15 Illinois steers, at 10c. per lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for J. Brown, 32 Missouri steers at 9⅛c per lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for G. Becker, 32 Missouri cattle, mixed steers and oxen, at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 7 cwt. At Jersey City yards. Coney & McPherson sold on commission 31 Illinois steers at 10c. a 11c. per lb., weight 7½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Waixel & Hlerton 66 Illinois steers, 19 head at 8⅝c. per lb., 17 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with 50c. on per head; 30 head at 10c. per lb., with 50c. on per head on 16 head and $1 on per head on 14 head, weights 5½ cwt. a 7 cwt. scant a 7½ cwt. W. E. Dudley sold for A. Gillespie 54 Indiana steers at 9c. per lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 1 bull, live weight 1,350 lbs., at 3⅛c. per lb.; 1 bull, live weight 2,310 lbs., at 5c. per lb. S. O'Donnell sold for Waixel & Allerton 71 Illinois steers, 54 head at 9c. per lb., weight 6⅞ cwt.; 17 head at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for Waixel & Allerton 66 Illinois steers, 39 head at 9c. per lb., 17 head at 9⅛c. per lb., 10 head at 9½c. per lb., weights 5¾ cwt. a 6 cwt. a 6⅞ cwt. a 6⅞ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for S. Morris 34 Illinois steers, 21 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with $1 off per head; 13 head at 9⅛c per lb., with 50c. off per head, weights 6 cwt. a 6⅞ cwt.; 16 Illinois steers at 10c. per lb., with 50c. off per head, weight 7¼ cwt. E. Vogel sold for Meyers & Regenstein 244 Illinois steers, 82 head at 9c. per lb., with $1 on per head on 11 head, weights 6 cwt., scant, a 6⅞ cwt.; 70 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with $1 on per head on 38 head, weights 7 cwt. a 7¾ cwt.; 30 head at 9⅞c. per lb., weight 7⅞ cwt., scant; 20 head at 10c. per lb., with 50c. off per head, weight 8 cwt.; 27 head at 10¼c. a 10⅛c. per lb., with $1 on per head on 17 head sold at lowest rate, weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for H. Joseph 246 Illinois steers—111 head at 9⅛c per lb., with 50c. off per head on 30 head and $1 on per head on 64 head, weights 6 cwt. a 6⅞ cwt.; 69 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with 50c. off per head on 13 head and $1 off per head on 17 head, weights 6⅞ cwt. a 6¾ cwt.; 38 head at 10c. per lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 head at 10½c. per lb., weights 7⅞ cwt. a 7⅞ cwt. F. Samuels sold for S. Morris 123 Illinois steers—30 head at 9c. per lb., weight 5⅜ cwt.; 18 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with 50c. off per head, weight 7⅞ cwt.; 64 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with $10 off on 19 head, weight 6⅞ cwt.; 11 head at 10c. per lb., with 50c. off per head, weight 7 cwt., scant. S. Rosenthal sold for S. Morris 61 Illinois steers—13 head at 9⅛c. per lb., with $1 on per head, weight 6⅞ cwt.; 18 head at 10c. per lb., with $1 off per head on 7 head, weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 head at 10⅛c. per lb., weight 7⅞c. Siegel & Myer sold for N. Morris 132 Illinois steers, 45 head at 9c. per lb., with 50c. on per head on 20 head, weight 6⅞ cwt.; 37 head at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 6⅞ cwt.; 16 head at 9⅛c. per lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 head at 9⅞c. per lb., with $10 on 16 head, weights 7 cwt. a 7⅞ cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Rates unchanged since our last report, demand moderate; quality from common to good. Judd & Buckingham sold 220 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 97 lbs. per head, at $4 65 per cwt; 221 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 93 lbs. per head, at $4 70 per cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 420 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 91 lbs. per head, at $4 85 per cwt. Newton & Holmes sold 99 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 83 lbs. per head, at 4⅛c per lb.; 51 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 86 lbs. per head, at 4⅛c. per lb.; 31 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 98 lbs. per head, at 4⅛c. per lb.; 50 Ohio sheep, weight 133 lbs. per head, at 6⅛c per lb. Hume, Elliott & Co. sold 355 shorn Ohio sheep, weight 83 lbs. per head, at 4⅝c. per lb.; 40 State sheep, weight 90 lbs. per head, at 6c. per lb.; 104 State lambs, weights 82 lbs. a 83 lbs. per head, at 7c. per lb. Davis & Hallenbeck sold 190 shorn State sheep, weight 85 lbs. per head, at 4⅛c. per lb.; 20 State sheep, weight 80 lbs. per head, at 5⅝c. per lb.; 101 Michigan sheep, weight 115 lbs. per head, at $6 60 per cwt.

MILCH COWS.—A few sales reported at $35 a $60 per head, calves included.

VEALS AND CALVES.—Arrivals heavy and demand moderate. Poor lean calves sold at 5c. a 6⅛c. per lb.; medium quality veals at 7c. per lb.

HOGS.—There were no live hogs on sale.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, April 12, 1878.

Cotton dull; middling, 10⅛c.; low middling, 9⅛c.; good ordinary, 8⅛c. Net receipts, 689 bales; gross, 697. Exports coastwise, 567. Sales, 475. Stock, 32,044. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,143 bales; gross, 5,158. Exports coastwise, 4,266. Sales, 8,840.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12, 1878.

Cotton steady; middling, 10⅛c.; low middling, 9⅝c.; good ordinary, 8⅛c. Net receipts, 2,919 bales; gross, 3,624. Exports to Great Britain, 4,459. Sales, 4,000. Stock, 221,533. Weekly—Net receipts, 14,222; gross, 19,997. Exports—To Great Britain, 15,794; to France, 4,784; to the Continent, 2,554; to the Channel, 8,719; coastwise, 5,035. Sales, 22,700.

MOBILE, April 12, 1878.

Cotton quiet; middling, 10c. a 10⅛c.; low middling, 9⅛c.; good ordinary, 8½c. Net receipts, 589 bales. Exports—To the Channel, 1,489; coastwise, 780. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 23,070. Weekly net receipts, 3,670 bales. Exports—To the Continent, 3,403; to the Channel, 1,489; coastwise, 4,933. Sales, 6,000.

SAVANNAH, April 12, 1878.

Cotton dull, lower to sell; nominally unchanged; middling, 10⅛c.; low middling, 9⅝c.; good ordinary, 8⅛c. Net receipts, 601 bales. Sales, 300. Stock, 23,838. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,420 bales; gross, 3,531. Exports to Great Britain, 3,266; to the Continent, 4,605; coastwise, 1,282. Sales, 2,250.

OSWEGO, April 12, 1878.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,100 bbls. Wheat easier; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 38; white State, $1 37; red do., $1 34; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 30. Corn unchanged. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley dull; sales of 1,100 bushels No. 2 Canada at 75c.; No. 1 do. held at 80c. Corn meal, mill feed and railroad freights unchanged. Flour shipped by rail, 1,200 bbls.

DETROIT, April 12, 1878.

Flour dull. Wheat in fair demand; extra white Michigan, $1 28¼ a $1 29¾; No. 1 do., $1 27½ a $1 27¾. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 1 mixed, 42c. Oats neglected and unsettled; No. 1 white, 29½c.; No. 1 mixed, 28½c. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; wheat, 17,868 bushels; corn, none; oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 500 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, none; oats, 800 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 12, 1878.

Wheat dull; amber Michigan, May, $1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 21. Others quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 12, 1878.

Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 Chicago spring, $1 10; No. 2 do., gilt edge $1 08⅝ a $1 08¾; regular, $1 07 bid, cash; $1 08⅛ a $1 08⅝, May; $1 07¾ a $1 07⅞, June; No. 3 do., $1 02⅜ a $1 03; rejected, 86c. Corn dull and a shade lower; gilt edge, 40c.; regular, 38c., cash; 41⅛c., May; 41⅛c. bid June; rejected, 35c. Oats dull and nominal. Rye quiet but steady at 58c. Barley firmer at 43½c. a 44c. Pork in good demand but lower; $8 90 a $8 95, cash; $8 90, May; $9 bid, June; $9 12½ bid, July. Lard in fair demand but lower; $6 95 a $6 97½, cash; $6 97½ a $7, May; $7 02½ a $7 05, June. Bulkmeats steady and unchanged. Alcohol, 33c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo firmer at 3⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; wheat, 69,000 bushels; corn, 231,000 do.; oats, 28,000 do.; rye, 7,000 do.; barley, 6,000 do. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 bbls; wheat 92,000 bushels; corn, 88,000 do.; oats, 102,400 do.; rye, 1,500 do.; barley, 10,000 do. Markets closed:—Wheat easier at $1 08⅛ a $1 08⅜, May; $1 07¾, June. Corn dull and weak at 40⅞c., May; 41⅛c., June. Oats easier and ⅛c. lower. Pork quiet and weak at $8 87½ a $8 90, May; $9 bid, June. Lard quiet and unchanged.

COTTON RECEIPTS.

NEW YORK, April 12, 1878.

The following statement is of the total net cotton receipts at all ports since September 1, 1877:—

Ports.	Bales.	Ports.	Bales.
Galveston	417,400	New York	132,007
New Orleans	1,306,878	Boston	114,188
Mobile	393,830	Providence	7,338
Savannah	559,742	Philadelphia	26,338
Charleston	408,770	City Point	64,820
Wilmington	109,470	Port Royal	18,559
Norfolk	392,269	Indianola	6,538
Baltimore	22,044		
Total			3,980,189

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 12, 1878.

Spanish gold, 224¾ a 225¼. Exchange active, with a downward tendency; on London, 15 a 16 premium. Sugar active, but with a declining tendency; No. 12 Dutch standard at 7⅛ a 7¾ reals, gold, per arroue.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 12, 1878.

A leading grain circular says:—"British wheat has been dull this week, but there was no general decline, though some samples are 6d. to 1s. per quarter cheaper. A moderate inquiry continues for off the coast, and on the whole this branch of trade is steady. But little has been done for the Continent. The French market declined somewhat for wheat and flour. The spot and neighboring districts have ruled quiet and prices were barely maintained. At this market to-day there was only a moderate business in wheat, there being few buyers in attendance and sellers holding steadily to Tuesday's prices. Flour, very little was doing. In corn, choice dry was scarce and rather dearer; inferior qualities were slow."

LONDON, April 12—5:30 P. M.

Produce—Tallow, 38s. 3d. per cwt.; refined petroleum, 9⅞d. per gallon.

LONDON, April 12—Evening.

Calcutta linseed, 51s. 3d. a 51s. 9d. per ton.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, April 12, 1878.

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says:—"The cotton market was active in the early part of the week, and there was considerable business at higher prices, and though on Wednesday and Thursday the feeling was quieter, quotations of some descriptions show an advance. American was in active demand and prices have advanced generally ⅛d. Sea Island was in moderate request, chiefly for medium grades of Florida. Prices are unchanged. In futures, with considerable fluctuations, prices advanced ⅛d. until Tuesday noon, since when the tone has been quieter and 1-16d. of the improvement was lost."

LIVERPOOL, April 12—5 P. M.

Cotton—Futures dull.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET.

	Bales.
Sales of the week	66,000
Exporters took	4,000
Speculators took	7,000
Total stock	744,000
American	554,000
Total receipts	60,000
American	31,000
Actual export	6,000
Amount of cotton afloat	355,000
American	268,000
Forwarded from the ship's side direct to spinners	11,000
American sales of the week	55,000

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, April 12, 1878.

Pork—Eastern dull at 59s., Western dull at 48s. Bacon—Cumberland cut dull at 28s., short rib dull at 29s., long clear dull at 27s., short clear dull at 28s. 6d. Hams—Long cut dull at 38s. Shoulders steady at 22s. 6d. Beef—India mess steady at 90s., extra mess dull at 107s., prime mess dull at 80s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 37s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 39s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 24s. Rosin—Common dull at 5s., fine dull at 10s. Cheese—American choice dull at 63s. Lard oil steady at 45s. Flour—Extra State steady at 28s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 spring steady at 10s. 8d., No. 2 spring steady at 10s. 2d., winter steady at 11s. 4d. Corn—Mixed soft dull at 27s. 9d. for old and steady at 25s. 6d. for new. Cottonseed oil—Yellow American, none in the market.

FINANCIAL.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES on liberal terms. Apply to R. E. DARLING, 345 and 347 Broadway.

ALL THE SHARES DEALT IN AT THE NEW YORK Stock Exchange bought and sold strictly on commission upon a deposit of 1 per cent, without further risk to the operator.
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AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.
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MISSOURI SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT and sold; also approved paper; Philadelphia, St. Louis and Pennsylvania securities a specialty. GRANT & AULL, No. 29 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

MORE ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.—POLICY holders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York should read the New York Era of to-day. Sold at all news stands. Price 3 cents.

P. F. MOTTELAY & CO., 19 BROAD ST., successors to Mottelay & Britton, buy and sell all active Stocks, from five shares upward, on deposit of one per cent or more. Country orders solicited.

WANTED—$1,500 OF FIRST MORTGAGE ON BEST Property in Baltimore; title clear; a good inducement given. Address L. K., box 301 New York Post office.

WANTED—$1,000 ON A PASS BOOK'S STOCK worth five times the amount. Address PERSONAL PROPERTY, Herald office.

$20,000 FOR AN ELEGANT CABINET FINished four story brown stone corner House on Madison av. Particulars 937 Madison av.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between O. L. Smith and W. F. Vanden Houten, under the firm name of Smith & Vanden Houten, printers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business continued by W. F. Vanden Houten.
O. L. SMITH,
W. F. VANDEN HOUTEN.
NEW YORK, April 13, 1878.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ADVERTISER, HAVING CONSIDERABLE BUSIness experience, energy, tact and strictest integrity, seeks employment or business any part world; small capital; references. Address, with full particulars, box 188 Herald office.

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A PROPRIETARY MEDICINE BUSINESS FOR sale. Particulars only at personal interview. Address NEURALGIA, Herald Uptown office.

AN ADVERTISING FIRM OF STANDING WANTED—To represent the "Universal Guide to Commerce," published in England. This work will contain the names of merchants, manufacturers, exporters, &c., in Great Britain, her colonies, Europe and the United States also full list of bankers and their agents. Give full particulars in reply, including the canvass for information or for advertisement only. Address F. W. B., box 21 Post office, N. Y.

AS PARTNER—HALF INTEREST IN THE MOST DEsirable established cash business in the country; terms reasonable. LLOYD'S, 4 Warren.

CANADA.—CANADIAN GENTLEMAN OF LARGE business experience desires appointment as agent; excellent references. Please address Post office box 408 Toronto.

FOR SALE—OLD, COMPLETE ARTIFICIAL STONE Business; Office, Factory, Stock; also Patent Right for United States; owner going West. Address ARTIFICIAL STONE, Philadelphia Branch Herald.

OWNER OF WINE ROOM ON BROADWAY WILL let his Cigar Stand to responsible party. Address ESPANOLA, Herald office.

STEAM LAUNDRY; GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE; $1,300 cash only required. Address B., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH A CASH capital of $200 or $300, to throw a new patented article upon the market. For further information address E. H., Herald Uptown Branch.

$250.—HALF INTEREST IN DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT; applicant must have credentials. STRICKLAND & EWEN, 36 Beekman st.

$1,000 (ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS) AND THE services of a single lady available at once, will secure a rare chance in business first class. Address ENTERPRISE, Herald office.

$2,500 CASH WILL PURCHASE HALF INTERest and full management in established paying business; very attractive, highly respectable; rare chance. Address WELLINGTON, Herald Uptown office.

$6,500.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SELL to an active man a half interest in a Planing and Moulding Mill in this city doing a good business. Apply to A. B. OGDEN, 409 East 53d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

12 CORNELIA ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS colored cook in the city.

34 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN as cook; willing to assist with washing; good city reference. Call or address.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in private family; city or country; good city references.

106 EAST 4TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, with her boy, 11 years old, as good cook and excellent laundress; country preferred. No postal cards.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; EXcellent bread and pastry maker; understands all kinds of meats and soups; willing and obliging; good city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., STORE.—A GOOD ENGLISH cook and fine laundress; city or country; can make butter; reference.

130 WEST 25TH ST., STORE.—A PROTESTANT cook and laundress in a private family; is competent to be left home for the summer months; best city reference.

141 WEST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; baker; coarse washing; best city reference.

156 WEST 52D ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

158 WEST 18TH ST., REAR, ROOM 6.—RESPECTable woman as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; city or country; city reference.

210 ELIZABETH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron; city reference.

213 WEST 18TH ST., GROCERY.—AS FIRST RATE cook in a private family; assist with washing; five years' city references from last place.

230 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first class cook; would assist with the washing; city or country; best city references.

238 EAST 46TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress in a private family; city or country; city reference.

241 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—YOUNG WOman as good plain cook and excellent laundress; city reference.

241 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer; city references.

245 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and baker; good washer and ironer; city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first class cook; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; best city references. Call for two days.

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good plain cook, washer and ironer; city references.

272 7TH AV., NEAR 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT woman as cook and laundress in a small genteel family; excellent bread and pastry maker; good city reference. No cards.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first class cook in private family; willing to assist with washing; best city reference.

342 WEST 37TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, boarding house, restaurant; or cook, wash and iron in small family.

454 WEST 52D ST.—A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL as good cook and excellent laundress; country preferred; references.

490 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS good plain cook in a small private family; is a good bread and cake baker; best city references.

I DESIRE TO SECURE A GOOD HOME FOR FIRST class girl; good cook, excellent laundress; has lived in my family several years; no better servant.
J. S. WILLIS, 22 7th st.

Chambermaids, &c.

21 WEST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid or waitress; three years' reference from last place.

114 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress or would do housework in a private family; city references.

201 WEST 18TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERwork in a private boarding house; reference.

234 WEST 31ST ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and fine washer or chambermaid and sewer; best city reference from last place.

234 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; will do the fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

243 EAST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house; best city reference.

318 EAST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from last employer.

455 4TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; city or country; reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 5.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and fine washing or as laundress alone in a private family; city or country; city reference.

840 2D AV.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing and do plain sewing; city reference.

1,384 3D AV., NEAR 79TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; five years' reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

331 7TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS a good plain seamstress; willing to assist with other work; good city reference.

509 6TH AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER will go out by the day to cut and fit for $2.

A YOUNG WOMAN AS UNDER DRESSMAKER OR steady employment in store. Address B., box 102 Herald Uptown office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL AS plain seamstress in a private family by the month. Address E. S., station D, Post office.

General Housework, &c.

110 WEST 17TH ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small family; good references.

212 EAST 63D ST.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework; willing and obliging; good city references from last place. Call Saturday and Monday.

222 EAST 27TH ST. (FOURTH BELL).—WELSH Protestant girl in small private family to do general housework; city reference.

236 EAST 29TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; best city references.

304 EAST 31ST ST., 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE American girl (Protestant) to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

317 EAST 23D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; good reference.

330 EAST 39TH ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; willing and obliging; good city reference.

345 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework; is a good baker and laundress.

571 9TH AV., ONE PAIR OF STAIRS UP.—A REspectable girl to do general housework in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference.

741 10TH AV.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN TO do general housework and make herself useful. Call on or address FERGUSON.

Housekeepers, &c.

223 5TH ST., ONE FLIGHT UP, ROOM 2.—A YOUNG widow, aged 23 years, as housekeeper. No postal cards allowed. M. K.

228 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young lady as housekeeper.

Laundresses, &c.

111 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; private boarding house preferred; city or country; city reference.

124 WEST 33D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as first class laundress in a private family; best city reference.

158 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AS LAUNdress by the day, week or month; city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—AN EXCELlent laundress to work by the day; is competent on any kind of work.

241 EAST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—FIRST CLASS laundress; no objection to the country.

311 EAST 39TH ST.—FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS to go out by the day to do family washing; reference.

Nurses, &c.

6 EAST 40TH ST.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as nurse to growing children and to do plain sewing or wait on a lady; accustomed to travel. Can be seen at present employer's, Saturday and Monday, until 12 o'clock.

36 GREENWICH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN as wet nurse.

85 MARION ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse; can be recommended.

215 WEST 42D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as nurse; would like to go to the country; city reference.

230 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse and to assist with chamberwork; city or country; city references.

511 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A COMpetent French woman, who speaks Spanish, as nurse for large children or lady's maid; best city reference. Call on or address LEONIE.

710 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and to assist with chamberwork; four years' reference.

816 6TH AV.—A WOMAN (OF 40) TO TAKE CARE of a child and do light housework.

854 9TH AV. (RING JANITOR'S BELL).—AN EXperienced English person as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of children deprived of maternal care.

1,240 BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST ST.—AS WET nurse by married American woman; good city reference. Address or call from 10 till 5.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED WOMAN WOULD like a situation as invalid's nurse in private family; best references. Address E. S. V., station M.

A FRENCH GIRL WISHES TO GO TRAVELLING TO Europe as nurse or maid; has travelled before. Address G., box 192 Herald Uptown Branch office.

ROOM 63, PIERREPONT HOUSE, BROOKLYN.—Wanted, a situation by a very respectable and refined young woman, as nurse to a growing child or children with a family going to Europe; will be found kind and obliging; has crossed the ocean several times; never seasick; can be highly recommended by present employer, who is giving up housekeeping; very liberal wages accepted. Address for one week.

Miscellaneous.

33 CROSBY ST., BETWEEN BROOME AND GRAND, room 10.—A young German Protestant girl to do light housework or to take care of children; no objection to the country.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 1.—A GIRL, 14 years old, to make herself useful in a private family; good reference.

584 10TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework and take care of children; city references.

A COMPETENT PERSON AS MAID, TO TRAVEL with a lady; would take charge of a child; can dress hair, sew; has travelled; is not seasick; willing and obliging; best city reference. M. W., box 142 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A POSITION AS COMpanion (German, English, music) to go abroad; references given. Address, for one week, A. B., Herald Branch, Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG WOMAN AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMstress; understands hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good city reference. Call or address Hoffman House.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY, AGED 20, A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR and expert type and longhand writer, wants a position; salary moderate. Address PHONOGRAPH, box 1,827 Post office.

YOUNG, REFINED GERMAN LADY, SPEAKING French and English, competent teacher, desires occupation. G., box 133 Herald Uptown office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—A.—WANTED, WAIST HANDS ON SUITS AND finishers who understand looping; also operators on Willcox & Gibbs' and Domestic sewing machines; liberal wages to good hands. Apply to R. MEARES & CO., 6th av. and 19th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS MILLIners and trimmers. Apply before 9 A. M., Broadway, 9th and 10th sts.

AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY CAN FIND situation by calling to-day 15 East 16th st.

A RESPECTABLE LADY, AT A SALARY OF $7 weekly, to take orders; hours from 9 to 4; after first month $10. Warerooms 89th st., 2d av., SIPERLY Manager.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF children and do upstairs work in an American family. Address with reference, in German, box 298 Newburg, N. Y.

LADIES ACCUSTOMED TO SELL IN STORES—LIBeral inducements. Apply Saturday, before noon.
MANAGER, 318 Grand st.

R. H. MACY & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS EXPERIenced saleswomen for their shoe department. Apply at Superintendent's desk, 14th st. and 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE, MARRIED, WITH FRESH breast of milk; best testimonials to health and respectability required. Apply at 11 East 24th st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY AS copyist in an office. Address box 4,156 Post office.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, ALSO a chambermaid and waitress, at 69 Madison st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AS NURSE AND CHAMbermaid. Call 5 West 34th st., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE. APPLY at 106 West 52d st.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS. Apply at 925 Madison av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS BY THE MONTH; ONE using Wheeler & Wilson's machine and can sleep at home. Apply Saturday morning 91 Park av.

WANTED—A PERSON TO EMBROIDER INITIALS on shirt tabs; work to be done at home. Apply at 21 Broad st.

WANTED—AT 23 EAST 24TH ST., A GIRL FOR general housework. Call from 8 to 11. City reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMmer; no other need apply; good salary and steady employment. Inquire at 326 Bowery.

405 EAST 83D ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; thorough plain cook and laundress; good city reference; German preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

AS WAITER OR COOK IN PRIVATE FAMILY OR boarding house; is willing and obliging. A. HICKS, Herald Uptown office.

FIRST CLASS OYSTERMAN AND ORDER COOK wants a place. Inquire 172 8th av.

I WILL GIVE $100 CASH FOR AN APPOINTMENT on the Central Park police. Address POLICE, box 145 Herald office.

RESPECTABLE BOY WISHES SITUATION IN AN office. K., box 119 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN A bar or billiard room; first class reference. Call at 653 3d av.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR FIRST CLASS FRENCH man cook; good city reference. Apply 216 7th av.

87 WEST 3D ST.—A COLORED BOY WISHES A situation as errand boy or with a first class family. Call for six days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER, 22, HONEST and industrious, A1 references, wishes any position; salary moderate. T., box 82 Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG MAN, 25, WITH A FAIR KNOWLEDGE of the hotel business, wishes a respectable situation; good reference. Address A. M. K., Herald Uptown office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A POSITION AS TRAVELler or collector; undoubted references; ten years' experience on the road. Address L., box 201 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN wanted for our gents' furnishing goods department; city experience indispensable. Apply between 10 and 11 A. M.
STERN BROS., 6th av. and 23d st.

FIRST CLASS CORRESPONDENT WANTED—COLlege graduate, married man, years' experience preferred; permanent position. PHILADELPHIA, Herald office.

TWO FIRST CLASS GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESmen wanted at W. K. PEYTON'S, 272 Bowery.

TWO FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN wanted.—Good window dressers, smart, steady men; situations permanent. Also first class German salesman. Apply after 4 P. M. to-day. KUSTER'S, 229 8th av.

WANTED—THREE RAPID AND FINE COPYISTS. Address box 953 General Post office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN CLOAKS and shawls; also one or two energetic men thoroughly acquainted with the detail management of the retail dry goods business. Address box M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN IN THE clothing store, at 140 Bowery.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN; must be a good window dresser. Address DRY GOODS, Herald office, stating salary expected and where last employed.

WANTED—AT CORNYN BROS'., 72 NEWARK AV., Jersey City, a first class dry goods salesman and window dresser.

$25 BONUS TO ANY PERSON PROCURING ME situation as entry or shipping clerk. Address INDUSTRIOUS, Herald Uptown office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER; BY single man; can milk; best reference from last employer. Address COACHMAN, box 223 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS MAN—A SITUATION wanted by a first class man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has the best city reference. Call or address his last employer, 326 5th av., where he can be seen until engaged.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a single Protestant German young man; good reference. Address 189 Mott st.

COACHMAN, &C.—COOK, &C.—BY AN ENGLISHman and wife; understands horses, Alderney stock, garden and farm; wife is a plain cook, washer, ironer and cares for dairy; country preferred; reference from present employer. Address WILLIAM J., station D, New York Post office.

COACHMAN—BROUGHAM, VICTORIA, PAIR Horses wishes to hire for any period. H. W., 52 East 33d.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; has taken full charge of a gentleman's country seat; greenhouse, grapery, flowers, vegetables; nine years' first class reference. Apply to Mr. D., 480 Broadway, or at 12 Cortlandt st., seed store, D. D.; or 58 Cortlandt st., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM (IN THE CITY or country) by a young Englishman just landed; is willing to make himself generally useful; two years' reference from last employer. Address F. C., Herald office.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 1.—Wanted, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands that business in all its various branches; best city reference given.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED—TO TRAVEL; A DRY goods salesman or one accustomed to deal with ladies preferred. Address EMOLUMENT, Herald office.

AGENTS—MEN, WOMEN AND BOYS, WANTED; city and country; small capital; large profits. 235 Broadway, room 18.

A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFFICE AND MAKE himself generally useful; permanent situation; security required. 24 Oliver st.

BOY WANTED—IN OFFICE; ONE RESIDING WITH parents in Brooklyn preferred; salary first year $3 per week. Address in own hand, A. B. H., Herald office.

FARMER WANTED—TO MILK, TAKE CARE horses; best of workmen need only apply. 144 Fulton st., one day.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS carving and taking care of meats and who will make himself generally useful. Address, with references, RESTAURANT, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A MAN TO DO FARMWORK. 106 6TH av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN, for an outside position. Address, with reference, Post office box 4,156.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BARtender. Address, stating where last employed, W. C. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

5 POUNDS PURE TEA, $1; 2½ POUNDS, 50C. THE CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st.

49 EAST 21ST ST.—WANTED, A MAN TO MAKE himself generally useful.

THE TRADES.

A JEWELER ON DIAMOND WORK WISHES A SITuation; knife edge and fancy scroll work a specialty; can set single stones. Address JEWELER, Herald office.

A PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENAMELLER of iron can hear of a good position by addressing IRON POT, box 109 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIREman; understands engine and boiler work. Address P. LARKIN, 122d st., Madison av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ENGINEER. ADdress FRED. SMIDT, 127 Suffolk st.

SITUATION AS FOREMAN IN BREAD AND CAKE bakery; understands his business to perfection. Apply at 40 Essex st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BAKERY, AS GOOD third hand. 130 Greenwich st.

WANTED—A CLOTH FINISHER; A MAN WHO UNderstands the business in all its branches; references required. Address WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER, Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR COAL yard; one who can command cash trade of his own preferred. Address full particulars, with lowest terms, three days, COAL, station C.

WANTED—20 UPHOLSTERERS; HIGHEST PRICE prices will be paid to good men. McDONOUGH, WILSEY & CO., 290, 292, 294 South Canal st., Chicago.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERY—A THOROUGH MAN AT window shade, curtain and mattress work. Address, with references, box 149 Brooklyn Post office.

MEDICAL.

MRS. LYONS,
40 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING,
corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.
Several offices in this building to let at greatly reduced rents. The offices will be altered to suit tenants.
The building is heated by steam, and each office has washstand and water in it.
Two elevators running. No extras.
Apply to JOHN L. KNIGHT,
at the building.

A.—3D AV., CORNER 71ST ST., LARGE STORE; rent low. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

A.—BUTCHER'S STORE, FINE LOCATION, GOOD custom. 235 45th st., near 3d av.

A DESIRABLE MODERATE SIZED STORE—Broadway, above 31st st., under the Winchester; very reasonable rent. R. HURRY, 81 West 50th st.

A THREE STORY SHOP, 8 GANSEVOORT ST.; IMmediate possession; $200 per annum; also an old established Tailor Store, No. 16 8th av.; one to eight Lots, corner West and Horatio; Carpenter Shop, second floor 172 7th av.; Floor, 312 West 16th st., 25x78; No. 619 Hudson st., Store and Basement, $25. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

CHEAPEST STEAM POWER IN NEW YORK.—FROM 3 to 100 horse power can be furnished at $2 per week per horse, running 10 hours per day; also Lofts, Basements and Store Floors to let, with plenty of good light, water and water closets on each floor; steam heating; also elevators and steam hoistways. J. T. PRESTON,
25, 26, 27, 29 and 31 Rose st., New York.

HANDSOME STORE TO LET REASONABLY; ESTABlished 20 years. Inquire No. 151 Centre st.

LOFTS AND FIRST FLOORS,
LARGE AND SMALL,
LIGHT, WITH GOOD POWER AND ELEVATORS,
IN ROSE AND VANDEWATER STS.
REDUCED RENTS; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. H. HAULENBEEK, Times Building.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power; the Second Floor, 50x100, and the Fifth Floor, 100x100, of the new iron front buildings Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Wooster st., between Spring and Prince sts.; well lighted; Otis' patent elevators, steam heaters, water and gas throughout; will be rented very low. Inquire of BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 41 and 43 West 14th st.

LARGE LOFT—SECOND FLOOR, VERY DESIRAble; for rent cheap. 121 East 11th st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power; all modern improvements. 345 East 29th st.

ONE ENTIRE FLOOR IN LARGE BUILDING IN rear of 17, 19 and 21 John st., with steam power.
CHATTERTON & DODD, 19 John st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY TO RENT—ALL FURnished; 4,000 negatives; only first class gallery in the place. Box 723 Middletown, N. Y.

ROOMS—LARGE AND SMALL, WITH POWER; GOOD light, steam elevators, low rent. 55 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, near South Ferry.

STEAM POWER AND LARGE LOFTS, WITH ELEvator, in factory 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, LARGE ROOMS; ALSO splendid light (ground) high basement. 160 West 27th st.

STORE AND BASEMENT, 154 AND 156 SOUTH 5TH av., 50x75; also Lofts; Store and Basement 130 South 5th av., 25x75; Store and Basement 185 Franklin st., 20x75; Store and Basement 9 Laight st., 22x80; Store 11 Laight st., 22x80; Store 264 Spring st., 25x75; small Store 1,679 Broadway. Rents low. Apply to J. W. DIMICK, 268 Canal st.

STORE, WITH ELEGANT PLATE GLASS FRONT, 1,360 3d av., west side, near 78th st., with or without finished Basement; low rent. JOHN C. WILSON,
1,417 3d av.

SPLENDID FLOORS, 40X8; STEAM HEATING; power; elevator; 154, 156 West 19th st. P. J. HARLEY.

SPLENDID LOCATION, SOUTHWEST CORNER 14TH st. and 4th av.—Second Floor and Basement Stores; light, airy; rent low.

SUITABLE FOR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS.—TO LET, Second Floor of 418 4th av. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE, NEAR 42D ST., 25 FEET wide, large plate glass front; rent, $2,000.
TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF THE HERALD BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR LAW, BANKING, INSURANCE OR ANY LIGHT BUSINESS PURPOSES. APPLY IN THE COUNTING ROOM OF THE HERALD.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE LOFT, for manufacturing purposes; 130 feet front by 40 feet deep; well lighted; also some small Lofts, in addition to above, can be had in same building, upon very reasonable terms. Inquire of PETER KEHR & CO., 135 Mangin st., near Houston street ferry.

TO LET—LARGE FACTORY; STEAM POWER, GOOD light and yard room; rent low; will sell.
REYNOLDS, 133 9th st., Williamsburg.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, CORNER BUILDING, WITH or without Steam. Inquire 151 Centre st.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDING, FULTON ST., corner of Gold, large or small rooms, with or without power. J. T. WILSON, 79 Fulton st.

TO LET—SIX STORY FACTORY, WITH STEAM ENgine, elevator; a good location; rent moderate.
NATHANIEL ROE 194 Varick st.

TO LET—A DRY GOODS STORE, WITH FIXTURES and Dwelling. Apply to THOMAS McILVEEN, Dobb's Ferry, or PELLMAN BROTHERS, 353 Broadway.

TO LET—A SHOP, 25X40, WELL LIGHTED, SUITAble for carpenters, storage or any light business. Inquire at 729 11th av.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT 273 GREENWICH, close to Washington Market; well adapted for any business. Apply at 271.

TO LET—AS A WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR OFFICES, the Ground Floor of the New York Savings Bank Building, on the northwest corner of 8th av., corner of 14th st.; heated by steam; granite vaults, &c.; lately occupied as a banking room. Inquire in savings bank.

TO LET—STORE AND FRENCH FLATS, ALL LIGHT rooms. 238 6th av. Mr. and Mrs. BECKER.

TO LET—SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH LOFTS OF No. 85 Murray st.; first class business stand; will be let low. Inquire of WILLIAM MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

TO LET—STORE 78 AND 80 BROAD ST., 50X215' with L 75x80 on Marketfield st., and right of way on Stone st. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE ON SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 2D av. and 33d st. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—FIVE STORY STORE NO. 357 WASHINGton st., near Franklin; very strongly timbered; good cellar, with 10-foot headroom. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—SMALL STORE CORNER 58TH ST. AND 3d av.; also Floor of six rooms above; suitable for business; will be let separate. JAMES ROWE, 917 3d av.

TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE VAcant Lot on north side Canal st., between Greenwich and Washington sts. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LEASE—FOUR LOTS, WITH BRICK OFFICE, East 26th st., near the river; rent $900. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—A PIER ON THE NORTH River, with covered shed and depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Address box 4,723 Post office.

TO RENT—ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF A DESIRABLE, well lighted Store and Basement, No. 34 Reade st., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.; capital location for manufacturer's depot; rent low. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A BEAUTIFUL FULL SIZE HIGH STOOP HOUSE on 49th st., near 5th av., elegantly furnished, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order, to rent low to a careful tenant. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st., or 1,130 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY, THREE ROOM DEEP, House, to let, with or without the elegant Furniture. Apply on premises, 141 West 47th st., or SHAW, Grand Union Hotel.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, $125; UNFURnished, 18 rooms, 23d st., $1,800; immediate possession.
POOLY & HYATT, 171 5th av.

Unfurnished.

A LITTLE GEM OF A HOUSE TO RENT—CONVENient to boat and cars; 226 East 119th st.; can be seen any time; $500.

A DECIDED BARGAIN—AN ELEGANT FOUR STORY high stoop House, 655 Lexington av., corner 55th st.; marble mantel, mirror, cornices; in good order.
McCAFFERTY & CO., 650 5th av.

A.—TWO MORE LEFT OF THE THREE THREE story and basement small private Houses northwest corner 78th st. and 2d av.; 10 rooms each; all improvements and in splendid order; rents reduced to $450 and $550. Apply to J. C. WILSON, 1,417 3d av., or on premises.

A COSEY THREE STORY MANSARD, ALL TO yourself, good order, West 30th, $47 50.
CROMWELL, 34 Liberty.

A VERY DESIRABLE BASEMENT HOUSE ON 17TH st., near Rutherford place, to rent at $1,600 per annum. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st., or 1,130 Broadway.

A.—17TH ST. (STUYVESANT SQUARE).—THREE story high stoop. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

A FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE—PARTLY furnished; 24 rooms; 28 West 9th st. OWNER, 64 West 10th.

A MODERN FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House to rent, with carpets and mirrors; 15 rooms; between 8th and 9th avs., near the 59th st. depot of the Elevated Railroad; rent low to good tenant. Apply at 897 8th av. JOHN BRANIGAN.

A FULL SIZED FOUR STORY HOUSE, 18 ROOMS, West 23d st.; fine order; rent moderate. S. B. GOODALE & CO., 5 West 23d st. (Fifth Avenue Hotel).

A LARGE NUMBER OF THREE AND FOUR STORY Houses, in good locations; rents reduced.
F. CRAWFORD, 956 3d av.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, 33D, near 5th av.; low rent. HULBERT PECK, 268 West 34th st.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE FRONT DWELLing No. 233 East 35th st.; fine order; rent low. Seen without permit.

AN ELEGANT THREE STORY HOUSE TO LET—FINished in black and French walnut; mirrors ceiling to floor; only $750, with gas fixtures. Apply on premises, sixth house above 132d st., on east side Madison av., or SHAW, Grand Union Hotel.

A.—TO LET, 355 WEST 20TH ST., THREE STORY and attic high stoop brown stone House; also, 403 West 19th st., three story and attic high stoop brick House, containing 15 rooms, with all conveniences; in complete order; overlooking and in the vicinity of Episcopal College. Apply to estate of D. A. Cushman, 172 9th av., near 20th st.

A.—TO LET, GEM OF A HOUSE, EAST 126TH ST.; new brown stone, 12 rooms, cheap; corner Flats and 3d av. Store, new; choice location. OWNER, 201 East 126th st.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 20 FEET wide, good order, 40th st., near Park av.; rent $1,500.
TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

C. PINCKNEY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, OFFERS TO let, No. 9 Livingston place, corner 16th st., four story brown stone, in perfect order, at $900; No. 25 Stuyvesant st. (9th st.), four story brick (two bathrooms), $1,000; No. 437 West 51st st., near Elevated Railroad, three story brick at $550.

CALL AND SEE.—IMMENSE REDUCTION; 250 dwellings; four story, elegant order, $1,400; three stories, $600 to $900. FROEHLICH, 788 3d av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses. WM. E. HENDRICKSON & CO., 11 East 14th st.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN RENT—HOUSE IN 7TH st., 39th, 50th, 51st, 53d, 60th and on Lexington av. For permits apply to JAMES ROWE, 917 3d av.

HARLEM, BETWEEN MADISON AND 4TH AVS.—Three story high stoop, 20x50, brown stone House; perfect order; $600. PORTER & CO., 173 East 125th st.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT—IN 18TH ST., NEAR BROADway; in 19th st., near 2d av. Apply to G. W. FOLSOM, 22 av. A.

ONLY $850.—34TH ST., NEAR ELEVATED ROAD, three and four story high stoop Houses. Revised printed list Monday.
MORRIS B. BAER & CO., 72 West 34th st.

THE ELEGANT HOUSE, 22 EAST 63D ST., NEAR 5th av., will be let to a good tenant. Apply on premises.

TO LET—NEAR HIGHBRIDGE, ON ANDERSON AV., House, 11 rooms, five minutes to cars or boat; 10 lots ground and barn; all in first class order; rent moderate. Apply on premises or by letter. G. G. GOLB, Morrisania station. Also, small family, Half House, five rooms; good garden and fruit.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 76 2D AV.; FOUR STORY; all modern improvements; in good order. Inquire at No. 78 2d av.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 92 Commerce st.; excellent neighborhood; five minutes' walk from three depots; 11 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of S. SCHEUER, grocer, 736 Broad st., corner Commerce, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—BASEMENT THREE STORY BROWN STONE House No. 131 78th st. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 44 WEST 132D ST.
ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House No. 147 East 53d st.; replete with improvements. JAMES ROWE, 917 3d av.

TO LET UNFURNISHED, IN WEST 22D ST., A four story high stoop brown stone House, in good order. For permit apply to
S. F. JAYNE,
266 West 23d st.

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

A number of good Houses in good locations at rents from $800 to $1,500; also a Flat, corner 6th av. and 23d st., consisting of six rooms; also a three story brick House in West 24th st., for $500.

For particulars apply to S. F. JAYNE, 266 West 23d st.

TO RENT CHEAP—SPLENDID FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House 115 Waverley place. Owner at house from 1 to 4; also 245 West 38th st.
KELLY BROTHERS, 189 Broadway.

3 STORY BROWN STONE—IN FINEST ORDER throughout; 12 rooms; every improvement; rent $500; on 4th av., near 90th st. JOHN C. WILSON, 1,417 3d av.

26 EAST 39TH ST.—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, first class, to responsible, careful party will be rented at reasonable rate, unfurnished, May 1, 1878. Apply to F. B. TILGHMAN, 5 Wall st.

107 EAST 35TH ST.—TO RENT AT $1,700 PER ANnum; unfurnished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st. and 1,130 Broadway.

195 WEST 10TH ST., 12 ROOMS; 808 GREENWICH st., 12 rooms; 84 Perry st., 9 rooms; 285 West 12th st., 9 rooms; 32 Bethune st., 11 rooms; 251 West 12th st., 14 rooms; possession May 1. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson st.

$1,000.—12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—Possession immediately. Apply H. T. SEAMAN, 102 West 12th.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, FOR gentlemen, or man and wife. 102 West 23d.

A FINE SUIT OF FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, for one or two gentlemen, in first class house, 34 West 25th st.

AT 128 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR IRVING PLACE—Large and small furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen.

A FRONT PARLOR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; more Rooms if desired; in private house. 102 East 26th st.

A FLAT IN THE ROCKINGHAM, CORNER 56TH ST. and Broadway, to rent from May 1, for $100 per month; free carpets. Apply to apartment 16, house C.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A LARGE FRONT Room, $4; also a front hall Room for gentlemen, $2. 96 Grove st.

AT 94 MACDOUGAL ST.—A LARGE ROOM, FURnished; also a good sized hall Room.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Together or separately, for business or dwelling. 1,162 Broadway, near 27th st.

FURNISHED—TWO LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, without board. 40 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED FLOOR, 6 ROOMS, NEAR 38TH ST., complete for housekeeping; Flats and Houses, furnished and unfurnished; reduced rentals. A. DAILEY, 666 6th av.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK ROOMS, HALL Rooms adjoining, together or separately. 14 East 15th st., near Tiffany's.

HANDSOME FLOOR, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, WITH owner; six rooms; elegant brown stone; furnished, No. 735 7th av., first above 49th st. Broadway cars pass.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, FURNISHED; ALSO hall Room and parlor Floor; breakfast if desired. 30 Irving place.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR COMMUnicating, handsomely furnished, to let, to gentlemen; terms moderate. 138 East 16th.

PARLORS TO RENT—295 5TH AV., FURNISHED OR unfurnished.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM; ALSO HALL ROOMS; bath, gas, closets; without board; elegant private house. 20 East 28th st., near 5th av. References.

TO LET—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO single gentlemen and private family. 32 West 24th st., near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom, suitable for housekeeping; $4 weekly. 493 3d av.

TO LET—AT 44 GREAT JONES ST., BETWEEN Broadway and Bowery. No moving in May.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, REASONABLE. 137 West 16th st.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. 251 William st.

$2 TO $4—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Rooms, for families or single persons; immediate or May 1. 31 Clinton place.

14 WEST 28TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—ELEgantly furnished Rooms, suits or singly, for gentlemen and families; references.

26TH ST., OPPOSITE GILMORE'S GARDEN.—ONE splendid apartment for doctor's office; also one large front Room, to two gentlemen, without board. Address J. R., 5,476 Post office.

144 EAST 33D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for light housekeeping; also sleeping; very low rent; gas and bath.

149 WEST 14TH ST.—A LARGE SECOND STORY Room, all improvements, to one or two gentlemen, in private reliable family.

248 WEST 49TH ST.—UPPER PART OF HOUSE, 9 rooms, bath, closets; good neighborhood; to a quiet family of adults very reasonable. Inquire for permit, ROBERT AULD, 932 8th av.

274 WEST 25TH ST.—NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms to rent, with hot and cold water, closets, &c.; also large unfurnished Room suitable for housekeeping; $10 per month.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—LEXINGTON FLATS,
Nos. 153 to 165 East 49th st., near Lexington av.;
seven to nine rooms; rentals, $35 to $60.
G. A. KISSAM, office of the "Lexington," 165 East 49th st.

A.—ST. JAMES FLATS,
8th av. and 57th st.;
only one Flat left; rent $35.
G. A. KISSAM, 5½ Pine st.; or janitor, 958 8th av.

A CORNER FLAT (FIRST) IN THE "LEXINGTON;" nine rooms and bathroom; all light and airy; plumbing and drainage A1; private hall. Also Second Flat.
G. A. KISSAM, office of the "Lexington," 165 East 49th st.

APARTMENTS—265 WEST 25TH.; NEW, ELEGANT; janitor, playground; luxuriant garden; moderate; oriel windows; fine location.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF EIGHT ROOMS, IN THE fine brown stone house 315 West 14th st.; they are fitted up in the best style; will be rented only to a small family. Call and see them from 11 to 4 daily.

AT 336 EAST 30TH ST.—ELEGANT PARLORS AND Basements, 7 rooms, $37 50; Third Floor, 5 rooms and bath, $23.

A FIRST FLOOR—NINE ROOMS, $35; SECOND Floor, 5 rooms; Apartments, 3 to 9 rooms. OWNER, 64 West 10th.

APARTMENT BUILDING 126—130 EAST 24TH ST.—From May 1, unfurnished Apartments of 12 rooms; all light; drainage and ventilation perfect; supplied with every convenience for first class families desiring well arranged and spacious accommodations. Can be seen from 10 to 2. Owner resident.

ELEGANT FLATS—REDUCED RENTS, SPLENDID locations, 455 and 457 West 43d st.; also 50th, 51st and 79th sts.; others; perfect order; janitors. OWNER, 125 East 34th st.

ELEGANT LOCATION—45TH, NEAR LEXINGTON; Upper Part; immediate possession; cheap to desirable party. FROEHLICH, 788 3d av.

FIRST CLASS FLATS, 90 FEET DEEP, 8 ROOMS and bath, windows in every room; rents $400 and $500; 1,235 3d av., near 72d st. L. J. CARPENTER, 26 3d av., Bible House.

FLATS TO LET—AMSTERDAM BUILDING, 40TH st. and 6th av. Inquire of janitor on premises.

HANDSOME, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, on third floor, for gentleman, $4 50; 34th st., 7th and 8th avs. Address ALEXANDER station E.

LENOX, CORNER 5TH AV. 13TH ST.—APARTMENTS for families at greatly reduced rents; Parlor, Bedroom and Dressing Room, for gentleman, at $400 per year.

REDUCED FLATS IN 70TH ST., 50TH ST. AND ON Lexington av.; choice neighborhood; all improvements, &c. For permits call on JAMES ROWE, 917 3d av.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE 112 VARICK st., consisting of 6 rooms; water and gas. Inquire in the basement.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FOUR LIGHT ROOMS, only one family in the house, to a respectable family, without children; rent $20 per month. Inquire No. 44 Great Jones.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO A PHYSIcian or first class dentist. Address box 105 Uptown Herald office.

TO LET—IN 72D, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS., Half of a double two story House, on a plot of eight lots, near Central Park; Eighth avenue cars near. Inquire of E. VAN AKEN, 230 West 49th st.

TO LET—MODERATE PRICED FLATS AT NO. 570 Lexington av. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau st., room 72.

TO LET—215 WEST 31ST ST., FINE FIRST FLOOR, 7 rooms; $32. OWNER, basement.

TO LET—217 WEST 10TH ST., FIRST DOOR FROM Bleecker, Parlor Floor and Basement; all modern improvements; very suitable for doctor or small family.

TO RENT—A SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR AT NO. 221 East 10th st., near 2d av., with all modern improvements. Inquire in the basement.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A Floor and back Parlor; closets, with hot and cold water; rent $28 per month, including gas; the best of reference given and required. 134 West 32d st.

$35—HANDSOME SECOND FLAT, IN BROWN stone house 63d st., near Lexington av., 6 rooms; every improvement; small family only; permit. 150 East 60th st.

$35—SECOND AND PART OF THIRD FLOORS, five rooms, with owner, 38th st., 7th and 8th avs. Inquire 114 West 39th st.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

68 MADISON AV.—A MOST DESIRABLE FLAT ON second floor to let for the summer, furnished or unfurnished; on reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO.
NOTICE.
With a view to diminish the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.
NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....Wed., April 17 | SCYTHIA.....Wed., May 1
*RUSSIA....Wed., April 24 | ABYSSINIA...Wed., May 8
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, April 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.........Saturday, April 20, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Thursday, April 25, noon.
From pier 45 North River.
Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 and 33 Broadway, New York.
Philadelphia office, 105 South 4th st.

STATE LINE—TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION,
sailing from pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Thursday, April 18
STATE OF INDIANA......................Thursday, April 25
STATE OF GEORGIA......................Thursday, May 2
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., N. R.

WILSON LINE TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from Eagle pier, Hoboken, as follows:—
HINDOO..........April 13 | OTRANTO..........May 11
LEPANTO.........April 27 | OTHELLO..........May 25
First cabin, $50, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Apply, for full particulars, to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT,
sailing from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
SOMERSET......April 20 | ARRAGON..........May 9
Cabin passage, $55, $60 and $70. Return tickets at favorable rates; prepaid Steerage Certificates, $26.
Apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE
for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
LESSING..Thurs., April 18 | SUEVIA.......Thursday, May 2
WIELAND, Thurs., April 25 | POMMERANIA, Thr., May 9
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England:—First Cabin, $100, gold; Second Cabin, $60, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad st., New York. 61 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Steamship Line, between New York, Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen.
Company's pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
HERMANN...Sat., April 13 | ODER.........Sat., April 27
MOSEL......Sat., April 20 | DAOAU........Sat., May 4
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen:—
First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
sailing on Tuesday
from pier 46 North River, foot of Charles st.
MONTANA..April 23, 10 A. M. | NEVADA.....May 7, 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN..Ap'l 30, 3 P. M. | WYOMING...May 14, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $65, $75, $80, currency.
Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $26.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England and Scotland at lowest rates.
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
United States and Royal Mail Steamers
for Queenstown and Liverpool.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the lane routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
ADRIATIC.......................Thursday, April 18, 6 A. M.
BRITANNIC....................Saturday, April 27, 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC......................Thursday, May 2, 4 P. M.
From White Star dock, pier 52 North River.
Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold. Return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28, currency.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
ANCHORIA..April 13, 2 P. M. | BOLIVIA...April 27, 2 P. M.
CALIFORNIA..Ap'l 20, 8 A. M. | ETHIOPIA...May 4, 6 A. M.
NEW YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
ALSATIA....April 24, Noon. | ELYSIA.....May 1, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
Company's piers, Nos. 20 and 21 North River, New York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO HOLland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., &c., via Rotterdam. Cheapest route to Paris.
Steamer SCHIEDAM....................................April 24
Steamer ROTTERDAM...................................May 4
These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public.
Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living perfect.
For freight, For passage,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO., L. W. MORRIS,
27 South William st. 50 Broadway.
(Morris' European and American Express.)

NATIONAL LINE, PIERS 44 AND 30 NORTH RIVER,
FOR LONDON (Victoria Dock).
Holland, Thurs Ap'l 18, 3 P. M. | Canada, Wed., May 1, 3 P. M.
FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Helvetia, Sat., Ap'l 13, 1 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap'l 20, 7:30 P. M.
Cabin, $50 to $70 currency; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward issued at very low rates. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

AMERICAN LINE FOR LIVERPOOL.
The only transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia.
OHIO sails April 18, 9 A. M.
RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP,
carrying the Belgian and United States mails, sailing semi-monthly from Philadelphia and New York.
VADERLAND sails April 23, 9 A. M.
For rates of passage and other information apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
307 Walnut st., Philadelphia; 52 Broadway, New York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, 8 Battery place, New York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE.
Company's pier, 42 North River, foot of Morton st.
PEREIRE, Danre...................Wednesday, April 17, 5 P. M.
VILLE DE PARIS, Durand, Wednesday, May 1, 4:30 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez........Wednesday, May 8, 10 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—
To Havre—1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $65; 3d cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.
For freight and passage at Philadelphia apply to
ALONZO SHOTWELL, 2 Chestnut st.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS FOR IRELAND, SCOTland, English Lakes, Paris, the Rhine, Switzerland and Italy, at reductions from 10 to 45 per cent below ordinary rates. Passengers booked by all lines of steamers. Next personally conducted party leaves May 30, per City of Montreal, for France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, Holland, &c., 95 days, including all necessary expenses, $600, gold. "Cook's Excursionist," containing full particulars, by mail for 10 cents. Address COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued at Post Office Building, fourth story. Take elevator at northwest corner.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, CORNER Duane and Broadway.—Passports indispensable to travellers. J. B. NONES, Passport Agent.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F.
CROMWELL LINE.
Steamship ALHAMBRA will leave pier 10 North River, Friday, April 12, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY and OREGON, &c., sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:—
Steamship COLON...............................Saturday, April 20
(connecting for Central and South America.)
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:—
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO...................Wednesday, May 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND:—
Steamship ZEALANDIA.........................Monday, April 15
For freight or passage apply at the company's office,
6 Bowling Green, New York.

BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, W. I.; LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, with connections to all parts of WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA. The Quebec and Gulf Ports SS. Co. Line sail as under noted:—For BERMUDA, SS. GENERAL MEADE, April 18. For ST. JOHN and PONCE, ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA and PUERTO CABELLO, SS. BERMUDA, April 27. For descriptive pamphlets, freight and passage apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway.
C. G. DE GARMENDIA, 35 Broadway.
G. LEVE, 271 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave from pier No. 3 North River
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Deaken..Tuesday, April 16, 3 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Timmerman..April 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, Van Sice...Wed., April 24, 3 P. M.
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS,
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Frontera.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Deaken.............Tuesday, April 16
CITY OF MERIDA, Reynolds.............Tuesday, April 30
Steamers will leave New Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tuxpan and Tampico, making close connection with steamers for New York and all the above ports.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
SANTIAGO DE CUBA...........................Saturday, April 20
COLUMBUS....................................Wednesday, May 1
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—$70 FOR FIRST CLASS PASSAGE by steamship NIAGARA, sailing THURSDAY, 18TH INST., for HAVANA, connecting with steamship Ebro, for Vera Cruz. JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall st.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
Sailing THURSDAYS, from pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
NIAGARA (new), 2,265 tons, Curtis......Thursday, April 18
SARATOGA (new), 2,285 tons, Sundberg..Thursday, April 25
REDUCED RATES of passage for VERA CRUZ and WEST INDIA ISLANDS, by through tickets via English and French steamship lines from Havana.
JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE,
FOR WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA.
Regular bi-monthly sailings from pier 51 North River as follows:—
For HAYTI, COLUMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):—
ALPS..........April 13 | ATLAS..........April 30
For KINGSTON, Ja., and HAYTI:—
ATLAS.........April 25 | ETNA...........May 16
First class British built iron steamers. Superior first class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.
CITY OF SAVANNAH, from pier 43 N. R., Saturday, April 13.
H. LIVINGSTON, from pier 16 E. R., Wednesday, April 17.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Saturday steamer, 409 Broadway.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Agent Wednesday steamer, 62 South st.
C. D. OWENS, GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R., 315 B'way. Agent C. R. R., 409 B'way.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE steamship NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, April 13, at 3 P. M., pier 9 North River.
Through bills of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

MORGAN'S LINE TO NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS.—The steamers will sail from pier 36 North River as follows:—
ALGIERS.....................................Saturday, April 13, 1878
For New Orleans direct, transferring Texas freight there to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Morgan's steamships to Texas ports. Through bills of lading signed to all points on the Mississippi River, Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Rockport, Brazos Santiago, Brownsville, and to all points on the Houston and Texas Central, Texas Pacific, Transcontinental and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroads, Kansas City, Fort Scott and other points on Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and connections. Freights for St. Mary's and Fulton landed at Rockport.
Insurance can be effected under open policy of the line.
To New Orleans, ⅜ per cent; to Texas points, ⅝ per cent.
For freight and other information apply to BOGERT & MORGAN, Agents, office pier 36 North River.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
sailing from pier 37 North River,
for NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Piedmont Air Line, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Seaboard Air Line and with the company's steam line to interior ports in North Carolina and Virginia.
NEWBERN and WASHINGTON, N. C. (via Norfolk), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
LEWES, Del., MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Maryland and Delaware railroads, and for REHOBOTH BEACH and OCEAN CITY.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
Through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance for Norfolk, &c., at ⅜ per cent. Freights received daily at pier 37 North River. General office No. 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT KEY West.—Steamer CITY OF HOUSTON, Captain Eldridge, will sail Saturday, April 13, 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through rates of freight and bills of lading given over all railroads in the State. For freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMERS LEAVE PIER 20, East River, every Friday, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina, Fla., touching at Brunswick and Port Royal. Steamer CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Hines, will sail April 19. Through freights and passage rates given to all points in the South and Southwest by C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane, and tickets sold by COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—For Rio de Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia, to land mails and passengers.—The new first class iron steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (3,500 tons), will sail for the above ports on Saturday, May 4, at 3 P. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn. For freight engagements, or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden lane.
The new iron steamship CITY OF PARA will follow on the 6th of June. The CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO will touch on her first voyage at Barbados, going and coming.

NASSAU, N. P., ST. JAGO AND CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—Steamship CARONDELET, Saturday, May 11, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st., or G. LEVE, General Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT—MERCHANTS' EXPRESS Line.—Elegant steamers WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION will leave daily, Saturdays excepted, for Albany, for passengers and freight, which will be lower than by any other line, from Canal st., North River, at 6 P. M., making close connection with all trains north and west. Meals 50 cents. A. P. BLACK, Superintendent.

ALBANY BOAT—FARE REDUCED VIA PEOPLE'S Line; $1 first class; deck, 50 cents, excursion, $1 50; elegant steamers DEAN RICHMOND or ST. JOHN leave pier 41 North River, daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany for all points North and West. Tickets for sale at principal hotels and all of Westcott Express offices in New York and Brooklyn. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND INTERmediate landings will leave pier 34, Harrison st., North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M.

BOSTON.—FARE REDUCED VIA FALL RIVER Line; $3 to Boston; excursion tickets, $5; magnificent steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY leave pier 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M.; full night's rest; five morning trains from Fall River to Boston. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices.
Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats leaving foot of Fulton st. at 4:30 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE.—TROY STEAMERS, CONNECTING with morning trains for all points North, East and West, leave pier 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily (except Saturday) at 6 P. M. Rooms heated with steam.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.
Steamer AMERICUS leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock) 2:30 P. M.; Pier No. 37 East River, 2:45 P. M. and 33d st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven Railroads. Reduced fare, 35 cents.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

REDUCED FARE! $3 TO BOSTON!
EXCURSION TICKETS, $5.
THE OLD RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON. Not a trip missed in seven consecutive years.
Steamers leave pier 33 N. R., foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.
Steamboat express train leaves Stonington at 4:30 A. M.
Providence line (freight only) steamers from pier 29 North River, foot of Warren st., at 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION BOATS AND GROVES.—STEAMERS General Sedgwick and Fort Lee, barges Caledonia, Republic and Anna; Excelsior Park, Oriental, Raritan Beach, Cold Spring, Iona Island and Columbia Groves. N. S. BRIGGS, 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry. Brooklyn office (Hudsons Buildings), corner Fulton and York sts.

FOR EXCURSIONS—SALOON STEAMER J. B. SCHUYLER; capacity 2,000 people; barges St. Nicholas, Roberts and others; Occidental Grove, on the Hudson, and others. MARTIN & KASKELL, 119 South st.; open Sunday.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOMELY FITTED UP BILLIARD PARLOR, five first class tables, established 12 years, doing a good bar and lager beer business, will be sold cheap. Apply 1,267 Broadway, room B.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE IN A CITY ON the Hudson River; doing a thriving business; stock, $7,000; terms, half cash. For further particulars address JEWELLER, box 5,617, New York.

FOR SALE—FOR $6,000 CASH, THE OLDEST ESTablished Hardware, Housefurnishing, Plumbing and Gasfitting Business. The above includes also the entire Machinery for Manufacturing Purposes, Tools, Fixtures and Horse and Wagon; must be sold at once. Address or apply to LOUIS KESSEL, 183 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. No agents.

FOR SALE—CIDER AND VINEGAR BUSINESS. 80 Chrystie st.

FOR SALE—CHILDREN'S SHOE MANUFACTORY, A well established business, thoroughly equipped with machinery, fixtures, lasts, dies, patterns, &c. Address A. R. M., Herald office.

FOR SALE—MARKET STAND, FIXTURES AND good will of Pork and Provision business. Apply at 76 Tompkins Market.

FOR SALE—A WINE AND LAGER BEER SALOON, including two Billiard Tables. Inquire at No. 1,004 2d av., corner of East 53d st.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE; ON ACcount of the sudden death of the late proprietor, the old, well known Peter Vohs Hotel, No. 1 Bridge (foot of Bridge st.), Brooklyn, will be sold at a very liberal price. Inquire at the hotel. Mrs. C. K. VOHS.

FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED Grocery; the very best location in Grand st., Brooklyn; business of twelve years' standing; a cash trade of $35,000 per year; a splendid opportunity; or will exchange for Real Estate. Inquire at 389 Grand st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—SODA APPARATUS AND FOUNTAINS of every description, good as new; will be sold very low and upon easy monthly payments. Send for price list. Address W. L. FISHER, 125 Hudson st., New York city.

FOR SALE—THIS MORNING, AT 66 WEST 56TH ST., Carpets, Bedsteads, Icebox, &c.; family goes to Europe.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CIGAR STORE. INQUIRE 84 William st.

SHOW CASES—PRICES LOWER THAN EVER; SEND for catalogue; over 400 on hand.
HOFFMAN & FERSCH, 148 Chatham st.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A STATIONERY and Catholic Book Store, worth $1,000, doing a good business, will be sold at a sacrifice; good reasons for selling. 60 Willow st., Hoboken, N. J.

TWO DRUG STORES FOR SALE.—REASON, UNABLE to run both. Address lock box 75, Cohoes, Albany county, N. Y.

100 NEW SEWING MACHINES WILL BE SOLD Saturday, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at 328 West 37th st.

MACHINERY.

A.—MACHINERY HEADQUARTERS, LIBERTY ST.

A. BACON HOISTING ENGINE	NO. 85
WELLS BALANCE ENGINE	NOS. 86 AND 88
BUCKEYE ENGINE COMPANY	NO. 87
EMERY WHEELS and MACHINERY SUPPLIES	NO. 91
S. A. WOOD'S MACHINE COMPANY	NO. 91
RUMSEY'S PUMP AND FIRE ENGINE	NO. 93
LIDGERWOOD HOISTING ENGINES	NO. 96
J. H. BLAISDELL Patent Upright Moulders	NO. 107
ROBERTS PORTABLE ENGINES	NO. 107
NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES	NO. 107
SHAPLEY PORTABLE ENGINES	NO. 108
C. B. ROGERS & CO. WOOD MACHINERY	NO. 109
PHENIX PACKING AND RUBBER COMPANY	NO. 112
T. J. FALES, BAXTER STEAM ENGINE	NO. 118

EMPIRE WOOD SPLITTERS—BEST IN UNITED States for splitting pine, oak, hickory; send for circular. WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, 154 East 25th st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN SMALL PASSENGER ELEvator and Engine, almost new; also a Reamhall & Deane Hotel Range for sale cheap. Apply to SIDNEY K. MORSE, 138 Chambers st.

WANTED—A 20-HORSE POWER SECOND HAND Engine and Boiler. Address, immediately, WALTER K. DOUGHTY, 34 and 35 West Washington Market.

CLOTHING.

AT 33½ 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST., PAYS HIGHEST value for cast-off Clothing, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN, 33½ 6th av.

AT HARRIS', 1,274 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D and 33d sts.; Broadway prices paid for cast-off Clothing, Books, &c., by calling or addressing B. HARRIS, 1,274.

AT FLATTO'S, 816 6TH AV., NEAR 46TH ST.—50 PER cent more than elsewhere paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT MINTZ'S, 621 6TH AV., ABOVE 36TH ST., LADIES and gentlemen will be astonished at great prices paid in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, Books. Orders promptly attended by Mr. or Mrs. MINTZ.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices; Balls, Cloth, Tips, Chalk, Cues, &c. W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AT NEW WAREROOMS OF H. W. COLLENDER, 788 Broadway, between Grace Church and Stewart's—Billiard Tables, new and second hand, in latest designs; best goods and lowest prices.

AT PHELAN'S WAREROOMS, 14 VESEY ST.—SECond hand Billiard Tables at low prices; 2⅜-inch ivory Balls, $16 50 per set.